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Illustrated with Views and Portraits.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

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Editor-in-Chief.

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Organized by the People, Acting through Independent States. — A Natural Growth. — Necessity for a Strong, Stable and Conservative Government. — The Outgrowth of Experience and the Result of Compromise. — Law the Minister of Liberty. — Origin of the States. — Character of the Colonists. — The Love of Liberty. — A Congenial Soil. — The People Trained in the Principles of Freedom and the Practice of Self-Government. — Unity Secured by an Attack upon their Rights. — The Weakness of the League of States. — A Central Government Secured, - - - - - - - 489–493

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By IRVING BROWNE, *Editor of the Albany Law Journal,*

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

CHARLES J. FOLGER, *Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York.*

A SKETCH OF THE JUDICIAL HISTORY OF NEW YORK NATURALLY DIVIDES ITSELF INTO THE FOLLOWING HEADS: THE DUTCH COLONY; THE ENGLISH COLONY; THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD AND THE CONSTITUTION OF 1777; THE CONSTITUTION OF 1823; THE CONSTITUTION OF 1846; THE JUDICIARY ARTICLE OF 1870.

The Dutch Colony.

THE Dutch Colony of New Netherland was established at New Amsterdam, on Manhattan Island, in 1623. Of the administration of justice under the first Governors, May, Minuit and Van Twiller, no records have been preserved. In 1630 large grants of land were made by the Dutch Government to the Patroons, who were invested with the feudal privileges of manorial lords, and authorized to erect courts of justice, with unlimited jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, within their respective territories. The Patroon possessed the power of inflicting capital sentences. In civil cases his judgment, when exceeding fifty guilders, was subject to an appeal to the Director-General and Council of New Amsterdam. This right of appeal was practically defeated by exacting from the tenants in the leases a stipulation to waive it. Kieft, appointed Governor in 1638, carried matters with a high hand, reducing his "Council" to one, and reserving two votes to himself. Under his misrule the colonists unsuccessfully demanded the establishment of courts of justice like those in the mother country. He was recalled and supplanted by Peter Stuyvesant in 1647. Under Stuyvesant, at first the administration of justice was vested in certain of the company's officials, subject to the Governor's opinion in important matters; and afterward, in nine Councillors elected by the Commonalty, with an

appeal to the Governor and his Council of State. The Governor and these popular Councillors agreed but illy, and in 1650 the States-General ordered the establishment of a new court, consisting of two burgomasters, five schepens and a schout, according to the home custom, with an appeal to the Supreme Council. These magistrates at home were elected by the commonalty, but Stuyvesant usurped the appointment of them in his Colony. This body exercised not only judicial, but legislative and executive functions, and although appointed by the Governor, seem to have discharged the duties of their office independently and incorruptly. A tolerably complete record of their proceedings is preserved. Judge Charles P. Daly, in his excellent sketch of the Judicial Organization of this State, says of these magistrates: "It is impossible not to be struck with the comprehensive knowledge they display of the principles of jurisprudence, and with the directness and simplicity with which legal investigations were conducted. In fact, as a means of ascertaining truth and of doing substantial justice, their mode of proceeding was infinitely superior to the more technical and artificial system introduced by their English successors."

To illustrate the direct and practical way of settling litigations which prevailed under the Dutch administration, Mr. James W. Gerard, in his interesting paper on "The Old Streets of New York under the Dutch," read before the New York Historical Society in 1874, gives an account of the lawsuit of *Jan Hacckens* v. *Jacob Van Cowenhoven.* The action was brought to recover pay for beer. The defendant pleaded that the beer was bad. The plaintiff replied, denying this allegation, and asking if people would buy it if it were not good? The defendant requested that after the rising of the court, the magistrates should come over to his place and try the beer, and then decide. The parties having been heard, it was ordered, that "after the meeting breaks up the beer shall be tried, and if good, then Cowenhoven shall make payment according to the obligation; if otherwise, the plaintiff shall make deduction." Mr. Gerard does not give the result of the "view."*

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*After reading this it is not so difficult to believe the account which Washington Irving, in Knickerbocker's History of New York, gives of Governor Wouter Van Twiller's mode of administering justice in the action of account between Wandle Van Schoonhoven and Barent Bleecker. The veracious historian says: "The two parties being confronted before him, each produced a book of accounts, written in a language and character that would have puzzled any but a High-Dutch commentator, or a learned decipherer of Egyptian obelisks. The sage Wouter took them one after the other, and having poised them in his hands, and attentively counted over the number of leaves, fell straightway into a very great doubt, and smoked for half an hour without saying a word; at length, laying his finger beside his nose, and shutting his eyes for a moment, with the air of a man who has just caught a subtle idea by the tail, he slowly took his pipe from his mouth, puffed forth a column of tobacco-smoke, and with marvellous gravity and solemnity pronounced, that having carefully counted over the leaves and weighed the books, it was found that one was just as heavy and as thick as the other; therefore it was the final opinion of the court, that the accounts were equally balanced; therefore Wandle should give Barent a receipt, and Barent should give Wandle a receipt, and the constable should pay the costs. This decision being straightway made known, diffused general joy throughout New Amsterdam, for the people immediately perceived that they had a very wise and equitable magistrate to rule over them. But its happiest effect was that not another lawsuit took place throughout the whole of his administration; and the office of constable fell into such decay, that there was not one of those lousel scouts known in the province for many years." This famous judgment is only equalled by those of Sancho Panza during his governorship of the island of Barataria.

None of these Dutch magistrates were of the legal profession. They were all engaged in agricultural, trading or other pursuits,* and yet they appear to have been well versed in the Dutch law, and to have been thoroughly acquainted with the commercial usages, customs and municipal regulations of the city of Amsterdam. This is the more remarkable, as a knowledge of the Dutch law at that period was by no means of easy acquisition. The vacancies in this court were supplied by Stuyvesant until 1658, when he yielded to the demand of the people, and made a selection from a double list of names submitted to him by them. From 1660 until the English took control an annual nomination and appointment was thus made. Judge Daly says: "All these magistrates, as far as can be gathered, were men of intelligence, of independence, and with one or two exceptions, of high moral character, evincing in the discharge of their duties, and especially in those of a judicial nature, that unswerving adhesion to established rules and customs, that sterling good sense and strong love of justice which constitutes so marked a feature in the Dutch national character."

This court regularly sat once a fortnight, and sometimes once a week. At the oral request of the plaintiff the court messenger summoned the defendant to appear at the next court day. If he did not appear, the summons was repeated, twice if necessary, but on the third summons the court pronounced judgment. The parties orally stated their case. They might be sworn, and witnesses might be examined. References by the court to arbitrators were very frequent. Indeed, the court seems to have been largely one of conciliation. Written pleadings could be exacted upon the demand of the defendant. The evidence was taken by deposition, and the court issued commissions. This mode of trial, however, was rare. The summary method, or the resort to arbitration, was the most usual. Shop books were receivable in evidence, and in some instances hearsay evidence was tolerated. The mode of executing the judgment was peculiar. One-half could be paid in fourteen days, the remainder in a month. On default, the messenger exhibited to the defendant a copy of the judgment, together with his official wand — a bunch of thorns † — and demanded payment in twenty-four hours. On non-compliance, this formality was repeated. If the defendant still neglected to comply, the messenger took possession of his goods, holding them six days for redemption. At the end of that time, if not redeemed, he sold them at auction, after notice on a Sunday and on a law-day. Greater indulgence was allowed on an execution against real estate. On the sale of real estate, the officer lighted a candle, and the bidding went on "while the lamp

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* A survival of this is found in New Jersey, in the ultimate Court of Errors and Appeals, where several laymen are associated with the law judges. The abolition of the lay element is now being seriously agitated.

† Possibly a survival of the Roman *fasces*.

held out to burn," and the property was knocked down to the last and highest bidder.* The civil business of the court was considerable. Promise of marriage was enforced by imprisonment. In case of separation between husband and wife, the children and property were equally divided between the parties. What was done in case of an odd number of children, unless an execution of Solomon's judgment in the case of the disputed ownership of a child, does not appear. No pecuniary compensation for injuries to person or character was allowed, but they were punished by fine or imprisonment, or by requiring the offender to recant in court, sometimes kneeling and asking pardon of God and the complainant.† Complaints of defamation were very numerous, while actions for the recovery of debts were comparatively infrequent — a state of affairs notably the converse of that now prevailing. The court summoned parents or guardians to give assent in proper cases to the marriage of children or wards, and exercised probate and admiralty jurisdiction. In criminal cases the schout acted as public complainant and prosecutor. The offender was arrested or summoned in the discretion of the magistrate, after production of evidence. In extreme cases the schout might cause arrest without this formality; but in such cases he was bound to have the charge investigated within twenty-four hours. Bail was allowed except in murder, rape, arson or treason. The prisoner was usually tried publicly upon evidence. Sometimes the trial was by secret examination before two schepens, on written interrogatories propounded to the prisoner, which he was compelled to answer. The prisoner might be tortured, to extort confession, but the records of the Colony contain only one instance of its being done.‡ Punishment was by fine, imprisonment, whipping, the pillory, banishment, or death. The capital sentence could not be executed without the approval of the Governor and Council. Similar courts were established in several localities on Long Island. In 1652 Stuyvesant established a court at Beverwyck (Albany), independent of the Patroon's court of Raensellervyck. Dr. O'Callahan informs us that it was held at the house of the Vice-Director, on the second floor, in a room next to the roof and without any chimney, and accessible only by a trap-door and ladder. These burgomaster

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* What is ordinarily known as the "Dutch auction" (as Judge Daly points out) was when the auctioneer set up the property at an announced price, and gradually lowered it until he found a taker. In this way flowers and vegetables are still sold every morning at Covent Garden. (White's "England Within and Without," p. 108.)

† Mr. Gerard, in "The Old Streets of New York under the Dutch," tells of an action waged by Domine Everardus Bogardus against Anthony Jansen Van Salee, as husband and guardian of his wife, Grietie, for slandering the Domine's wife, Anneke, the famous Anneke Jans Bogardus, whose heirs of late years have been trying to wrest her lands from Trinity Church. The latter lady had made some slighting remarks about the former lady, whereupon the former had retorted by alleging that the latter had unnecessarily exposed her ankles in going through a muddy part of the town. The court adjudged Mrs. Van Salee to make a public declaration, at the sounding of the bell, that she knew the minister to be an honest and pious man, and that she had falsely lied, and to pay costs and three guilders for the poor. The precise connection between the Domine's honesty and piety and the Dame's coquetry does not appear.

‡ Giles Corey, one of the Salem "witches," was pressed to death, in 1692, for refusing to plead, and Jean Calas, in Toulouse, in 1762, was racked and subjected to the "torture of water" to extort confession of murder.

and schepen courts, the patroons' courts, and the Appellate Court of the Governor and Council at New Amsterdam, constituted the tribunals of justice until the Colony came into possession of the English, in 1664.

The student will find great entertainment in Mr. James W. Gerard's paper, entitled "The Old Stadt Huys of New Amsterdam," read before the New York Historical Society in 1875, and published in pamphlet. A glance at these "trivial fond" records will show us our ancestors in a simple and amiable light, and the peculiar character of the lawsuits waged by that peaceable and simple-hearted people. The reader will be struck with the informal and patriarchal administration of justice, with the triviality of many of the disputes, and the ease with which the parties were reconciled. The love of fair play was evidenced by the refusal of the authorities to permit Adrian Van der Donck, the first lawyer in the Colony, to plead, on the ground that "as there was no other lawyer in the Colony, there could be no one to oppose him." The early litigants consequently advocated their own causes, or were represented by relatives or friends. The compensation of the arbitrators, under the system in favor, consisted in a "treat," the expense of which was equally shared by the parties, unless otherwise directed in the order of reference or the judgment. There being no State prison, the usual punishments were by fines, banishment, the pillory, flogging, or confinement in a tavern or one's own house, or for a limited period with the town jailer in the city hall. Imprisonment was sometimes accompanied by a diet of bread and water or *small beer*. Branding on the cheek was occasionally inflicted, and so was sitting on the wooden horse. It was unlawful to go nutting or picking strawberries on Sunday, and one person, caught with an axe on his shoulder on Sunday, escaped with a reprimand only by showing that he had been cutting a *bat* for his little boy. Sometimes the nature of the offense was indicated by the punishment, as when one who had stolen cabbages was condemned to stand in the pillory with cabbages on his head. One individual was scourged and banished for stealing spoons at a marriage feast to which he was invited. The merciful disposition of our Dutch ancestors is illustrated by their reluctance to inflict capital punishment. On one occasion, nine negroes being convicted of murder, they were ordered to draw lots to determine which one should suffer for the rest; the lot falling on a prisoner of gigantic frame, he was suspended by two halters, but broke them both, and then he and the spectators begged so hard for mercy, that he was let off. Although thus lenient, the magistrates insisted on being respectfully addressed. Mr. Gerard says: "Ill fared it also with Jan Willemsen Van Iselsteyn, commonly called Jan of Leyden, who, for abusive language and for writing an insolent letter to the magistrates of Bushwyck, was sentenced to be fastened to a stake at the place of public execution, with a bridle in his mouth, rods under his arms, and a paper on his breast with an inscription, 'Lampoon writer, False accuser,

and Defamer of Magistrates.' He was afterward to be banished." Among the causes of action we find, throwing a glass of wine at the plaintiff, calling him a "black-pudding," a "muff," or a "Dutch dough-face," tearing a woman's cap off her head, etc. Among the distinguished litigants we note Mrs. Anneke Jans Bogardus, who sued for the rent of the Bouwery. The defendant answered that he was not indebted, because he had bought off the rent for two hogs, and had delivered one of the hogs. The court very properly ordered him to deliver the other. The defendant was afterward sentenced to be flogged and have his right ear cut off, for selling his wife. Jacob Leisler, subsequently dictator of New York, was sued by a servant-girl for a year's wages, he having dismissed her before the expiration of the time. "The defendant answered, that inasmuch as plaintiff had consumed almost a bottle of strawberry preserves, also biscuit of his; moreover, as it came to his ears that she had two fellows climb over the wall to her while he was in church with his wife, and received no service from her, he had nothing to do with her." Plaintiff denied having had the fellows climb over the wall, and claimed that the children ate the preserves. The court finally decreed that the defendant pay plaintiff a quarter's wages. Rose Goele sued Francois Soleil, the gunsmith, for breach of promise, the defendant having refused to marry her, although the bans had been published and cohabitation had ensued. In addition to uncongeniality of temper, the defendant pleaded that the plaintiff had a bad breath. A certain decision respecting the disposition of a stray pig, claimed by two different persons, neither of whom pretended to be the owner, was worthy of Solomon, namely, that "the pig shall be proclaimed by the deacons for eight days, and that they shall take her in default of right." Mr. Gerard warmly defends the Dutch Colony against the representations conveyed in Mr. Irving's caricatures. He refers to the undoubted fact that New Netherlands was the true home of religious and political freedom on this continent. When the Puritans were hanging witches and Quakers, and whipping and banishing Baptists, the unhappy refugees found a safe asylum among our much-ridiculed Dutch ancestors. There was but one trial for witchcraft in New Amsterdam, and that resulted in acquittal. Slavery existed only in the mildest form; we read of a master applying to the court for leave to chastise his negro wench for misconduct. The Jesuit fathers, fleeing from the Indians, were welcomed and protected. "The Indians too were protected from outrage."

The English Colony.

The Colony fell into the hands of the English in 1664, and New Amsterdam and New Netherland then became New York, so called after the Duke of York. A code of laws was framed by Lord Clarendon, for the government of the Colony, called "The duke's laws." This code prohibited slavery; forbade religious persecution of professing Christians, but decreed death for atheism; and denounced death to any child who should strike its parent except in self-defense. It established justices of the peace, and town courts composed of overseers and constables, with jurisdiction to five pounds in actions of debt and trespass. The Province was divided into three "ridings." An appeal lay to the Court of Sessions, which consisted of all the justices living within the "riding," and was held twice a year. All causes were tried before a jury, consisting of the overseers of the towns in the "riding." In civil cases seven constituted a jury, and a verdict was pronounced by a majority. In criminal cases the jury was twelve in number, and the verdict was required to be unanimous. It had jurisdiction above five pounds, and exclusive jurisdiction up to twenty pounds. An appeal lay to the Court of Assize, the ultimate court. It was held annually in the city of New York, and was constituted of the Governor and Council, and such justices of the peace as chose to attend. It had original civil jurisdiction above twenty pounds, and criminal jurisdiction. All cases, both original and appellate, were tried by a jury, originally of six, afterward of twelve. The Governor had power to call a special session, and to summon a court of oyer and terminer for the trial of criminal offenses when no Court of Assize was appointed to sit within two months. The latter power seems to have been used but twice. The Court of Assize ultimately grew into a legislature. The court of burgomaster and schepens continued for ten months after the conquest, when Governor Nichols abolished the Dutch government, and substituted for burgomaster, schepens and schout, the mayor, aldermen and sheriff, — a change nominal rather than substantial — and called the court the Mayor's Court. The records were kept in English and Dutch, and civil causes were to be tried by a jury of twelve. Otherwise causes continued to be tried by the summary proceedings of the Dutch, and indeed jury trials did not come much into vogue for many years. There was no distinctive Court of Chancery until 1683. The town court had equitable jurisdiction to five pounds, and in the Court of Sessions this jurisdiction was unlimited. This court granted a divorce for adultery in 1671. The court of burgomaster and schepens had exercised the same power. This power was vested in the Court of Chancery by act of the Legislature in 1787. It seems that no absolute divorces were granted from 1683 until after that act.

In 1673 the city was retaken by the Dutch, and remained in their hands a year, when it was again surrendered by treaty. During the interim the old court of burgomaster and schepens was re-established. On the surrender, the English mode of administration was resumed. There were two Courts of Sessions on Long Island, one at Esopus (Kingston) and one at Albany. A Court of Assize was held at New York in 1682, with twenty-nine members. English special pleading was introduced about the latter date, but the English procedure did not supplant the Dutch until between 1704 and 1718. Special pleading seems to have driven out the custom of arbitration, but actions of account continued to be arbitrated or referred until 1772, when the practice was settled by statute. Governor Andros was authorized by the King to erect a court of admiralty, but he simply issued a few special commissions for such trials, and otherwise the Mayor's Court entertained them.

In 1683 a General Representative Assembly was convened by Governor Dongan, and constituted four courts:—a petty court for towns; a county court of sessions; a court of oyer and terminer or general jail delivery; and a court of chancery for the whole Province. The Town Court was held monthly, by three commissioners appointed by the Governor, without a jury, and had jurisdiction of debt and trespass not exceeding forty shillings. The Court of Sessions was held by the mayor and four aldermen, quarterly, in the city of New York; and by three justices of the peace, three times a year, in Albany, and semi-weekly in other counties. Its jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, was unlimited; it had no jury; and it had a clerk, a marshal and a crier. The Court of Oyer and Terminer was composed of two judges, appointed by the Governor, each holding a circuit semi-annually in every county, and associating with him four justices of the peace of the county, and in the city of New York the mayor, recorder and four aldermen. This court had general original and appellate jurisdiction, at common law, both civil and criminal. The Court of Chancery was held by the Governor or Council, the Governor having power to depute a chancellor. The Court of Assize was abolished by the General Assembly in 1684. The first judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer were Matthias Nicholls and Thomas Palmer.

The King, displeased with the acts of the General Assembly, vested all legislative power in Governor Dongan and his Council, in 1686, and specially authorized him to erect courts and appoint judges. This new commission also provided an appeal to the Governor and Council in all cases involving more than £100, with a further appeal to the King and Privy Council where the amount at issue exceeded £300. Dongan made no changes in the judicial organization, except to constitute himself and his Council a "court of judicature," sitting monthly, to determine all matters of difference between the King and the inhabitants concerning lands, rents, rights, profits, and revenues. The Governor and Council were thus a court of

chancery, a court of exchequer, and a final provincial court of appeal. The first session of the Court of Chancery was on the 16th of February, 1683, and it was to be held six times a year thereafter.

In 1686 Dongan granted a charter to the city of New York, empowering the inhabitants to elect mayor, recorder and aldermen, any three of whom, — the mayor or recorder always making one, — were constituted a court of common pleas, to sit weekly, in personal actions, and to hear and determine all complaints of petty criminal offenses. The latter court sat every two or three weeks, and soon practically superseded the Court of Sessions in the trial of such criminal complaints.

On the accession of William and Mary, a representative assembly of the Province was authorized, which organized the judicial department anew.* This act changed the town courts into courts of justices of the peace; made a court of common pleas for each county, except New York and Albany, to be held by a judge appointed by the Governor; made courts of general sessions for each county; and continued the Court of Chancery, as under the act of 1683. The General Sessions had only criminal jurisdiction; the Common Pleas only civil. The former were held twice a year except in Albany and New York, where they were held respectively three and four times a year. The jurisdiction of the Common Pleas was the same as of the former Court of Sessions, and its term began the next day after the close of the Sessions, each being limited to two days — a significant commentary on the amount of litigation and crime, and the preparedness of the lawyers, in those days as compared with these.

By this act also was created the Supreme Court in the city of New York, composed of a chief justice and four assistants, to be appointed by the Governor, and having unlimited jurisdiction of all actions, civil and criminal, as fully and amply as the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer in England, with power to make rules and ordinances and regulate its practice. The Court of Oyer and Terminer was abolished, but its name was bestowed on the criminal side of the Supreme Court. Joseph Dudley was the first chief justice, with Thomas Johnson as second judge, and William Smith, Stephen Van Cortland and William Pinthorne as associates. The act was but for two years, but it was continued by successive renewals until 1698. By the renewal of 1692 the court was required to sit twice a year in the city of New York, and one of the justices to go the circuit and hold court once a year if necessary in every other county. Owing to dissensions between the Assembly and Governor Bellamont in 1698, the act was not renewed, and the Province was without courts for a short period; but in the next year the Governor,

* This act is in the first edition of the Colonial Laws, printed by Bradford in 1694, "the only perfect copy of which," Judge Daly says, "now supposed to exist is in the library of a private gentleman in New York." A copy is now in the State Library, having been purchased last year by the State for the sum of $1,650.

by virtue of the power to erect courts, specified in his commission, re-established all the courts as they had lately existed, except the Court of Chancery. This was re-established by his successor, Lieutenant-Governor Nanfan, in 1701, by order of the English lords of trade. About this time William Attwood came out, commissioned by the King as chief justice, and authorized to act as judge in admiralty.

At this early day the Court of Chancery excited the opposition of the colonists. They complained of its arbitrary decrees and its exorbitant fees. Mr. Butler says, in his Outline of the Constitutional History of New York: "The Court of Chancery, as held by one man, and that man generally a stranger to the country, and always the immediate representative of the Crown, was especially obnoxious to public prejudice." Lord Cornbury, in 1702, suspended the court, and referred the matter of fees to Chief Justice Attwood, and De Puyster, second justice of the Supreme Court, who two years afterward reported a table of fees. Cornbury then re-established the court, ordering it to be conducted according to the practice of the English Chancery. He also ordered four sessions of the Supreme Court, of five days each, to be held in the city of New York, and by virtue of this order that court was held down to the Revolution.

The opposition to the Court of Chancery continued, and became more radical. The Assembly, in 1708, resolved that the establishment of that court by the Government, without consent of the Legislature, was illegal, unprecedented, and dangerous to the liberty of the subjects. The court fell somewhat into disuse; but Governor Hunter, in 1710, revived it, assuming the office of chancellor, and appointing two masters, two clerks, an examiner, and a register. The opposition intensified. One source of it grew out of the subject of rents, the feeling of anti-rent being thus early exhibited. On the sale of lands by the Crown, quit-rents were reserved, which had been negligently suffered to accumulate in arrear, and the Court of Chancery was used as an instrument in their collection. Thus the small land-holders were hostile to the court. On the other hand, the great land-holders, who had received inordinate grants from the Governors, and in return had conferred "gratuities" on them, feared that the Crown officers might seek to invalidate these corrupt dealings in that court, and thus they were hostile to it.

The court was regularly continued till 1727, when the Assembly having adopted violent resolutions against its corruption and oppression, the Council passed an ordinance correcting many of the abuses, and materially reducing the fees. The consequence of the latter expedient was, as the historian Smith says, that "the wheels of the Chancery have ever since rested upon their axis — the practice being contemned by all gentlemen of eminence in the profession." *

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* Mr. Fowler thinks Smith not an impartial witness, having followed the political bias of his father, who was a leader of the popular party at this time. (Observations on the Particular Jurisprudence of New York, 22 Albany Law Journal, 291.) He says: "The late Judge Hoffman, who, years afterward, gave the subject the closest attention, seems to have

Up to Hunter's time the court seems to have been composed of the Governor and one or more members of his Council, or when the Governor did not act, of the chief justice and some of his associates, who were generally members of the Council. But Hunter and most of his successors generally sat alone as chancellors down to the Revolution. An early but unsuccessful attempt was made by the justices of the Supreme Court to assume equity jurisprudence on the Exchequer side. The records of the Court of Chancery before the Revolution are few and scanty. The Assembly in 1737, however, declared that "few of the Governors had talents equal to the task of chancellor, and so it was executed accordingly — some of them being willing to hold the court, others not, according as they happened to be influenced by those about them." *

The hostility to the Court of Chancery extended to the Court of Exchequer, the colonists insisting that the Crown had no right to erect courts to adjudicate their affairs except such courts as the colonists should approve. This theory was just as fatal to the Supreme Court as to the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer, for all alike sprang from the warrant of the Crown. The dispute between the Assembly and the Governor reached its climax in the conflicting claims of Van Damm and Cosby to the Governor's salary in 1733, when a bill having been filed in the Supreme Court on the equity side, that court held that it had no jurisdiction, the chief justice, Morris, dissenting. Out of this grew the famous accusation of libel, against the printer, Zenger, in which Andrew Hamilton, of Philadelphia, urged the doctrine that in such cases the jury were judges of the law as well as of the facts, and procured an acquittal.† This dispute became a party question, but at length subsided in the more absorbing interest of the Spanish and French and Indian wars. From 1735 to the Revolution the business of the Chancery was very small and unimportant.

The judges of the Supreme Court at first were appointed by the Governor, and held office during his pleasure. The chief justices, however, after Smith, with one exception, were appointed in England by warrant requiring the Governor to issue letters patent. Thus the chief justices held during the pleasure of the Crown, the

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had a very different estimate of the volume of chancery business in the Province, as well as of its comparative importance." The reduction of the fees, however, seems a very conclusive circumstance in favor of Smith's view. When the "fund" gave out in *Jarndyce* v. *Jarndyce* (Dickens' *Bleak House*), the lawyers lost their interest, and when the chancery fees were materially reduced, it seems reasonable to believe, the lawyers may have resorted less frequently to a court so ungrateful for their attendance. Mr. Johnson, the reporter, in his preface to his Cases, describes the business of the chancery previous to the Revolution as small and unimportant.

* Governor Hardy, who was a seaman, said to learned counsel who appeared before him to argue a demurrer to a bill in equity, "Gentlemen, my knowledge relates to the sea; that is my sphere. If you want to know when the wind and tide will serve for going down to Sandy Hook, I can tell you, but what can a captain of a ship know about demurrers?"

† It is a singular coincidence that seventy years later Alexander Hamilton, in *People* v. *Croswell*, should have urged the right of the defendant in a criminal accusation of libel to justify by showing the truth of the publication. Gouverneur Morris pronounced the Zenger case "the germ of the Revolution."

puisne judges during the pleasure of the Governor. This precarious tenure led to removals for party reasons. The exception in the appointment of chief justices above alluded to was the case of De Lancey, to whom Governor Clinton, in 1746, without warrant from the Crown, issued a commission to hold during good behavior. On his death, in 1760, the other judges demanded new commissions upon the like tenure, but this being refused by the Crown, they resigned. The demand never was acceded to. After 1758 the number of judges was reduced to four.

The colonial chief justices were Joseph Dudley, William Smith, Abraham De Puyster, William Atwood, John Brydges, Roger Mompesson, Lewis Morris, James De Lancey, Benjamin Pratt, and Daniel Horsmanden. They were nearly all men of ability. Smith, however, was not bred to the law, and Atwood was removed within a year by Lord Cornbury for corruption. The judges' salaries were meagre, varying at different periods from £100 to £500. Neither judges nor lawyers wore any official costume. The *puisne* judges were generally selected from the great land-owners, and generally knew but little law and were men of small capacity.

In 1753 the appeal to the Governor and Council was limited to cases involving over £300, and the further appeal to the King and Privy Council to cases involving over £500. In 1730, by Governor Montgomery's charter, the Court of Sessions in the city of New York was ordered to sit quarterly, and the Mayor's Court every Tuesday. The mayor, recorder and aldermen, or any one of them, might hear cases up to forty shillings, with or without a jury. Eight specified attorneys were appointed to practice in the Mayor's Court, and their successors were nominated by the court and approved by the Governor. These courts continued thus until the Revolution.

Probate jurisdiction, originally vested by the Duke's laws in the Court of Sessions, gradually fell exclusively into the hands of the Governor. In counties distant from New York, however, the proofs were taken in the Common Pleas and transmitted to the secretary's office at New York. The Governor appointed a delegate at that place for this business, and this court was called the Prerogative Court.* Subordinate delegates were appointed by the Governor for other parts of the Colony, who were called surrogates. In 1754 a judge of probate for the Province with general powers was appointed, with the title of the Court of Probate. Thereafter the Prerogative Court seems to have been directed by the Governor's secretary, and continued until the Revolution.

The lawyers of the early English period do not appear to have been a very admirable body. The first on record was John Tudor, who was recorder from 1704 to 1710, and died in 1715. Lord Bellamont, in 1698, said, as Judge Daly informs us, that "nearly all who then called themselves lawyers, and practiced in the colony,

* New Jersey still has a Probate Court called the Prerogative Court, and presided over by an Ordinary.

were men of scandalous characters; that none of them had ever been barristers, or aimed at any thing higher in England than the duties of an attorney; that one had been a dancing master, another was by trade a glover, and that a third, one Jamison, had been condemned to be hanged in Scotland for burning a Bible and blasphemy; that it was grievous to see the miserable way in which they mangled and profaned 'the noble English law,' and that in addition to their ignorance they were all, with one or two exceptions, violent enemies of the government, and were doing a world of mischief by infecting the people with an ill disposition toward it." The bar at a later period improved in tone. In the time of Chief Justice De Lancey, "as a body they could have done no discredit to Westminster Hall." Distinguished among them were William Smith, father of the historian; William Murray, and James Alexander; and just before the Revolution, flourished William Smith, the historian; Samuel Jones, father of the chief justice; John Morin Scott, Richard Morris, William Livingston, Benjamin Kissam, John Jay, James Duane, Gouverneur Morris, Peter R. Livingston, Jr., Egbert Benson, and Peter Van Schaick. Mr. Robert Ludlow Fowler says (Observations on the Particular Jurisprudence of New York, 20 Albany Law Journal, 330): "The dexterity of the præ-revolutionary lawyers, both in the court and in the Legislature, the studied decisions of the colonial courts, the splendid opinions of the colonial jurists and publicists, collected by the tory, Chalmers, all demonstrate the attainment of the colonial bar, and convince one that the law of English original came in systematically and accurately. This conviction is supported by the respectful way in which Sir Henry Maine lately spoke of the education of the bar of America anterior to the Revolution of 1775. * * * * The chief reason we know so little of the colonial bar and its professional work is the utter absence of colonial reports; but he who reads the elaborate briefs of the colonial lawyers will have no cause to regret his study. In many respects, the industry, the intelligence, and the vigor of thought of many a colonial lawyer now stamps the character of American legislation, and in many respects does their work survive."

The Revolutionary Period and the Constitution of 1777.

On the outbreak of the Revolution in 1775, all the colonial judges, except Robert R. Livingston, adhered to the cause of the Crown. Chief Justice Horsmanden continued to administer justice in the city of New York, under the Crown, until his death, in 1778. Justice Ludlow succeeded him, and two years after was appointed master of the rolls, and acted as judge in admiralty. He continued thus to act until the close of the war, when he removed to Canada and became chief

justice of New Brunswick. Governor Robertson held a Court of Chancery in the city of New York monthly from January, 1781, until June, 1783. During the revolutionary period the royalists maintained possession of the city, of Long Island, and of part of Westchester, and exercised judicial functions in that territory.

During the first two years of the revolutionary period the republicans exercised judicial functions in the rest of the territory by means of district committees. Of these committees Judge Daly says: "They were usually composed of two or three persons; their proceedings were entirely *ex parte*, and consisted mainly in arresting and imprisoning all who were supposed to be favorable to the interests of the royalists, or who spoke disrespectfully of the republican cause, its leaders or adherents. The slightest suspicion or any expression of unfriendliness was sufficient to justify an arrest, and imprisonment without bail, for an indefinite period; and where, as was frequently the case, individuals were arrested without cause, they had not only to suffer imprisonment before they could obtain their discharge, but were compelled, upon receiving it, to pay all the costs and expenses that had been incurred by the unfounded proceedings against them. In fact, in the disturbed state of affairs, these tribunals were resorted to and made use of to gratify the private malice or the vindictive feelings of individuals; and their unjust and arbitrary proceedings gave rise to loud and general complaint."

In 1777 a convention of representatives, assembling at Kingston, adopted the first Constitution of the State. John Jay was its chief author, and it was adopted with only one dissenting vote. This Constitution recognized the Supreme Court, the Court of Chancery, and the County Courts already existing,* but added a court of last resort and for the trial of impeachments, called the Court for the Correction of Errors, formed on the principle of the English House of Lords and of the Colonial Council, and consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the senators, the chancellor, and the judges of the Supreme Court, the chancellor having no vote in the determination

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* It is noteworthy that the Constitution did not expressly provide for the continuance of the Supreme Court and the Court of Chancery, but only impliedly recognized them. Mr. Fowler says (Observations on the Particular Jurisprudence of New York, 22 Albany Law Journal, 489): "The continuance of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Province and the old Court of Chancery was evidently contemplated by the framers of the State government. The Constitution provided for the tenure of the judges of such courts and *eis nominibus* made them members of the future Council of Revision and of the Court of Errors; yet in no more direct way were these fundamental courts of the common law perpetuated. It is a noteworthy fact, that both these high courts of justice, thus impliedly transferred to the new order of things, had been either erected or continued by virtue of ordinances promulgated by the royal governors of the Province without, and indeed contrary to, the assent of the Legislature. These ordinances had originally provoked hostility, for the Legislature maintained that the Governor had no power to act, in this regard, without their concurrence. It is highly probable the framers of the Constitution had abandoned the old objections to the ordinances founding these courts, which always bore a political rather than a legal complexion. Or, it is possible, that with the reverence formally felt for the common law, the theory — that the jurisdiction of the fundamental courts was derived from the common law — obtained, and they were considered as falling within such parts of the common and statute law of England as were adopted by the 35th section of the Constitution. However the fact may have been, these courts of general jurisdiction, in law or equity, continued substantially on their old foundations until the Constitution of 1846."

of appeals from his decrees, nor the judges in that of writs of error. (The chancellor and judges, however, might deliver opinions or arguments in support of their judgments.) The chancellor, the judges of the Supreme Court, and the first judges of counties were to hold office during good behavior until the age of sixty, and the other judges and the inferior magistrates at the pleasure of the appointing power. The appointing power was vested in a council of appointment, consisting of four senators selected annually by the Assembly, and the Governor. This council had power to appoint and remove at will all officers of the State except as above specified. The chancellor and the judges of the Supreme Court, with the Governor, also formed a council of revision of laws, with the power of veto over acts of the Legislature, absolute unless such acts should be passed over the veto by a two-thirds vote of each house. By this Constitution three important provisions were made relating particularly to the administration of justice, namely: the right of trial by jury was to be preserved inviolate; parties impeached or accused of crime were to be allowed counsel as in civil cases; and the Legislature was forbidden to institute any new court except such as should proceed according to the common law. It was also provided that such parts of the common law of England, and of the statute law of England and Great Britain, and of the Colony of New York, as together formed the law of the Colony on the 19th day of April, 1775 (the day of the battle of Lexington), should continue, subject to alteration by the Legislature, to be the law of New York; except that all such parts of the common and statute law as might be construed to establish or maintain any particular denomination of Christians, or their ministers, as well as those which concerned the allegiance before yielded to, and the sovereignty claimed by, the King of Great Britain, or were otherwise repugnant to the Constitution, were expressly abrogated and rejected. It was also provided that legal process and proceedings should run in the name of the People of the State.

It is outside the province of this sketch to consider the provisions of this Constitution in other branches, but there can be little dissent from the views expressed by Mr. Butler in his Outline of the Constitutional History of New York: "When the unfavorable circumstances under which it was formed, and the little experience of its authors, or of the world, in free representative government, are duly considered, it will be regarded by every candid mind as a noble monument of the wisdom, the justice, and the patriotism of its founders." And Mr. Butler's criticism, that "It violated, in some material respects, the fundamental maxim which calls for the separation of the legislative, executive, and judicial powers," will also find general concurrence.

Under this Constitution Robert R. Livingston was appointed chancellor. He served until 1801, when he was succeeded by John Lansing, who in time was succeeded in 1814 by James Kent. John Jay was appointed first chief justice of the

Supreme Court, and resigning in 1779, was succeeded by Richard Morris. The subsequent chief justices under the Constitution of 1777 were Richard Morris, Robert Yates, John Lansing, Jr., Morgan Lewis, James Kent, Smith Thompson, Ambrose Spencer. The first *puisne* judges were Robert Yates and John Sloss Hobart, who were succeeded by John Lansing, Jr., Morgan Lewis, Egbert Benson, James Kent, John Cozine, Jacob Radcliffe, Brockholst Livingston, Smith Thompson, Ambrose Spencer, Daniel D. Tompkins, William W. Van Ness, Joseph C. Yates, Jonas Platt, John Woodworth. The early judiciary shows a resplendent list of names, which furnished a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a chief justice of the United States, an associate justice of that court, a foreign minister and several Governors.

In 1779 a legislative act was passed, creating a council or committee for the southern district of the State, then in possession of the royalists, consisting of the Governor, the two houses, the chancellor, the Supreme Court justices, the attorney-general and the county judges, with governmental authority, and with power in any seven, including the Governor, to act for sixty days after convening in that part of the State After the evacuation by the British in 1783, this committee was organized in New York city, and continued in session until the assembling of the Legislature. After this period the Supreme Court was held at New York and at Albany, the judges going on circuit as before. In 1792, a *puisne* judge was added, and in 1794, another, and the court, with the chief justice and four *puisne* judges, continued from the latter date until 1823.

There are no reports extant of the equity decisions of Chancellors Livingston and Lansing. An official reporter is as essential to the usefulness and reputation of a judge as a poet is to a hero, according to the Horatian maxim. So we may believe that there were capable judges before Kent, but reporters came in with him, and the judges who went before him suffer from the comparison.* It has been

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* The following extracts from a letter written by Kent to Thomas Washington, of Tennessee, in 1828 (6 Albany Law Journal, 41), will be of interest: "When I came to the bench there were no reports or State precedents. The opinions from the bench were delivered *ore tenus*. We had no law of our own, and nobody knew what it was. I first introduced a thorough examination of cases, and written opinions. In January, 1799, the second case reported in 1st Johnson's Cases of *Ludlow* v. *Dale*, is a sample of the earliest. The judges, when we met, all assumed that foreign sentences were only good *prima facie*. I presented and read my written opinion that they were conclusive, and they all gave up to me, and so I read it in court as it now stands. This was the commencement of a new plan, and then was laid the first stone in the subsequently erected temple of our jurisprudence. Between that time and 1804 I rode my share of circuits, and attended all the terms, and was never absent, and was always ready in every case by the day. I read, in that time, Vattel and Emerigon, and completely abridged the latter, and made copious digests of all the new English reports and treatises as they came out. I made much use of the Corpus Juris, and as the judges (Livingston excepted) knew nothing of French or civil law, I had an immense advantage over them. I could generally put my brethren to rout, and carry my point, by my mysterious wand of French and civil law. The judges were republicans, and very kindly disposed to every thing that was French; and this enabled me, without exciting any alarm or jealousy, to make free use of such authorities, and thereby enrich our commercial law. I gradually acquired proper directing influence with my brethren, and the volumes in Johnson, after I became judge in 1804, show it. The first practice was, for each judge to give his portion of the opinions when we all agreed, but that gradually fell off, and for the two or three last years before I left the bench, I gave the most of them. I remember that in 8th Johnson all the opinions for one term are '*per curiam*.' The fact is, I wrote them all, and proposed that course to avoid exciting jealousy, and many '*per curiam*' opinions are inserted for that reason. Many of

declared by a high authority, Chief Justice Duer, that Chancellor Kent rescued the Court of Chancery from a condition of utter inefficiency. Story was of the same opinion. On the other hand, an equally high authority, Chancellor Jones, has declared "that this august tribunal, though since covered with a halo of glory, never boasted a more prompt, more able, and more faithful officer than Chancellor Livingston." Mr. Fowler also says (Observations on the Particular Jurisprudence of New York, 23 Albany Law Journal, 287): "Those decisions of Chancellor Livingston bearing on jurisprudence, and preserved in the records of the council of revision, indicate the same qualities which so distinguished his career as a statesman and diplomat." The reports give Lansing's opinions as a member of the Court of Errors and the Supreme Court, but the most important of his remains are seventy-four rules of the Court of Chancery, the first adopted for that court, some of which, like that enabling bills to be taken as confessed for want of answer, were innovations, and all of which, as Mr. Fowler justly observes, "as they conduced to simplicity, indicate a philosophic conception of administrative jurisprudence."

But it is to James Kent that our jurisprudence owes most of our equity jurisprudence and large part of our common law. The name of this great lawyer is authority to-day in Westminster Hall almost as unquestioned as in our own country. Wirt said Kent knew more law than most of the other judges in the United States put together. He may reasonably be called the founder of the equity jurisprudence of this country. Following the great Chancellors Hardwicke and Eldon, he did not servilely imitate them, but he adapted the universal principles of equity to our young and novel insti-

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the cases decided during the sixteen years I was in the Supreme Court were labored by me most unmercifully; but it was necessary, under the circumstances, to subdue opposition. We had but few American precedents, our judges were democratic, and my brother Spencer, particularly, of a bold, vigorous, dogmatic mind and overbearing manner. English authorities did not stand very high in these feverish times, and this led me a hundred times to attempt to bear down opposition, or shame it, by exhausting research and overwhelming authority. Our jurisprudence was, probably, on the whole, improved by it. My mind, certainly, was roused, and was always kept ardent and inflamed by collision. In 1814 I was appointed chancellor. The office I took with considerable reluctance. It had no charms. * * * * It is a curious fact that, for the nine years I was in that office, there was not a single decision, opinion, or dictum of either my predecessors — Livingston and Lansing, from 1777 to 1814, cited to me, or even suggested. I took the court as if it had been a new institution, and never before known in the United States. I had nothing to guide me, and was left at liberty to assume all such English chancery practice and jurisdiction as I thought applicable under our Constitution. This gave me grand scope, and I was only checked by the revision of the Senate as a court of errors. I opened the gates of the court immediately, and admitted, almost gratuitously, the first year, eighty-five counsellors, though I found there had not been but thirteen admitted for thirteen years before. Business flowed in with rapid tide. The result appears in the seven volumes of Johnson's Chancery Reports. My course of study in equity-jurisprudence was very confined to the topic elicited by the cases. I had previously read, of course, the modern equity reports down to the time; and of course, I read all the new ones as fast as I could procure them. I remember reading Peere Williams' as early as 1792, and I made a digest of the leading doctrines. I always took up the cases in their order, and never left one until I had finished it. This was only doing one thing at a time. My practice was first to make myself perfectly and accurately (mathematically accurately) acquainted with the facts. It was done by abridging the bill and the answers and then the depositions; and by the time I had done this slow and tedious process, I was master of the case and ready to decide it. I saw where justice lay, and the moral sense decided the case half the time. And then I sat down to search the authorities until I had exhausted my books; and I might, once in a while, be embarrassed by a technical rule, but I almost always found principles suited to my views of the case, and my object was so to discuss the point as never to be teased with it again and to anticipate an angry and vexatious appeal to a popular tribunal by disappointed counsel."

tutions, and the legislation which defined them. Writing the first expositions of this great branch of the law, he naturally united the commentator with the judge. Nothing can surpass the learning, the patience, the acuteness, the sound sense, and the humanity of this most modest and most useful of the many great citizens to whom our State stands indebted for its prosperity. He is more generally known to fame by his Commentaries, which are quoted in every court and country by the side of Blackstone's, but the lawyer will always put even a higher value on his judicial opinions, so carefully wrought, and so well preserved in the official reports of Caine and Johnson. It is a circumstance of significance, in studying the Constitution of 1777, that the judicial services of this most eminent of our judges were lost to the State by his retirement, under the constitutional provision, at the age of sixty, and that he afterward wrote his Commentaries, an edition of which he prepared after he became eighty years of age.*

The jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery was vague and unsettled until the Revised Statutes of 1828. In the celebrated case of *Yates* v. *People*, Chancellor Lansing assumed to supersede a writ of error to the Supreme Court, but this power was denied by the Court of Errors. Herein it is apparent its power was more limited than that of the English Chancery. But Chancellor Kent at a later day regarded its power as co-extensive with that of the English courts. But under the administration of Kent the Court of Chancery was one of the most influential courts that ever sat in this country. Mr. Fowler says (Observations on the Particular Jurisprudence of New York, 23 Albany Law Journal, 287): "It is probably not an exaggeration to state that the decisions of the Court of Chancery of New York have been of more value to the domestic jurisprudence of this country than those of any other tribunal, excepting the Federal Supreme Court."

Although we have no reports of the adjudications of the Supreme Court until 1799,† yet it is probable that its abilities were equal to the exigencies. The chief justices, Jay, Morris, Yates and Lansing, were eminent lawyers, and the *puisne* judges, except Hobart, were all bred to the law. Benson drew the rules adopted in 1796. Of him Kent said he did more to reform the practice of the court than any member before or after, and Chief Justice Duer said that as a master of special pleading he was hardly surpassed by Chief Justice Saunders himself. But the true formative period of the Supreme Court was from 1798 to 1823, under the lead of

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* "God makes the folly, as well as the wrath, of man to praise Him, and the stupid enactment of the New York Constitution, which turned its judges out of office at the age of sixty, has atoned for all the injustice it wrought, by giving us Kent's Commentaries." — *Browne's Short Studies of Great Lawyers*, p. 225.

† Johnson, the reporter, in the preface to his Cases, says that "sufficient materials could not be obtained for an authentic and satisfactory account of the decisions prior" to January, 1799.

Kent, Spencer* and Thompson. Before the former date the proceedings, arguments and opinions were only promulgated in occasional private pamphlets, and lawyers and judges relied on English reports for precedents. But with the accession of Kent to the Supreme Court in 1798, we began to have precedents of our own, and our bench and our bar began to walk independently.†

The weak point of the Constitution of 1777, namely, the association of judicial and executive functions in the same persons, has already been touched upon. Additional emphasis may be gained by recalling the party abuse heaped on Kent and Spencer in those days. Kent was compared, in the constitutional convention of 1821, to the poisonous upas tree of Java, which destroyed all that came beneath its shade, and Spencer was told that he might have been a Holt or a Mansfield if he had kept away from the political arena. The most common political adventurers could not have been more openly assailed. So Fitz Greene Halleck, in "The Croakers," suggesting to Mr. Simpson, "manager of the theatre," the employment of the New York politicians in the dearth of actors, wrote:

> "How nicely now would Spencer fit
> For 'Overreach' and 'Bajazet.'"

Mr. Fowler says (Observations on the Particular Jurisprudence of New York, 23 Albany Law Journal, 389): "Yet these gentlemen were doubtless the victims of

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* The reporter, Johnson, in the dedication of the last volume of his reports to the chief justice, Spencer, said: "Those who in the course of their professional attendance on the court have observed your unwearied attention to the arduous duties of your judicial station; your promptness and facility in the dispatch of business; the readiness and ease with which you have penetrated and unfolded cases the most obscure and intricate, placing their merits in the strongest and clearest light; the force and precision with which you have stated and explained the reasons and grounds of every judgment; and your accurate discrimination and just application of the authorities adduced in their support,— know best how to estimate the extent and value of your judicial labors, and to do justice to the learning and ability for which they have been so eminently distinguished." These are strong words of praise from one perfectly qualified by intelligence and experience to speak of the subject. Judge Bowen Whiting said that he was once at the Tompkins circuit, held by Spencer. The calendar was taken up on Monday with forty-eight causes. The circuit adjourned on Thursday, every cause disposed of. This reminds one of Ellenborough, who was said to go through the calendar "like an elephant through a sugar plantation." Daniel Lord, in an address on the death of Kent, reviewing the bench and bar of the early part of this century, spoke of "the sagacious, the complete Hamilton; the honest-minded Pendleton; Harrison, the learned, the elaborate; Hoffman, that ingenious, polished master of the advocate's art; the deeply-learned, wise, searching Riggs;" "Emmett, whose enlarged and extensive learning was equalled by his childlike simplicity of heart; Colden, the polite scholar, the speculative philosopher, the able lawyer; also that model of all that is valuable in our memory, Van Vechten, whose eloquence was Ciceronian, and charmed every heart; the terse, the highly-gifted Henry; the younger Jay, full to abounding in every noble trait; and that union of scholar, lawyer, orator and gentleman, John Wells;" "the ingenious, polished Livingston; the sound and judicious Radcliffe; Thompson, the honest, steady and staunch friend of all that was true and just; Van Ness, the accomplished man of genius; Platt, the sedate, the sober-minded; and last, he, who in every trait and lineament, in every part and member, was every way a giant, Spencer."

† That admirable reporter, Johnson, in 1811, in the preface to his series of reports of the Supreme Court and the Court of Errors, says: "If works of this nature are found so indispensable in that country,"— England — "they are far more necessary in our own, where new questions every day arise, in the decision of which English adjudications cannot always afford a certain guide." "Though the English reports, published since the Revolution, will continue to be read by every lawyer who entertains a just and liberal view of his profession, as containing the opinions of judges of eminent learning and ability, expounding the principles of that excellent system of jurisprudence which has been adopted as the basis of our own, yet it may be observed that of the numerous questions decided in Westminster Hall, a small number only are found applicable to questions which arise here. We must look, therefore, to our own courts for those precedents which have the binding force of authority and law."

the ill-assorted alliance between the Legislature and the supervising power of the Council of Revision, or of that mistake in the original Constitution which vested the judicature, as a sort of third estate, with the negative on legislation in all cases. Oftentimes the majority of the Legislature were unable to pass a bill over the veto of the Council and then their indignation would be visited on the judges who defeated them; the votes of the judges in the Council were attributed to political bias and not to conviction, and they were denounced with all the accompaniments of mere political virulence. This denunciation came ultimately to affect the usefulness of the Supreme Judiciary under the first Constitution and to tarnish their otherwise splendid administration of the law."

The Constitution of 1823.

A constitutional convention was held in 1821. The main inducement was a public desire to amend the suffrage law, by dispensing with the freehold qualification; but in the result important modifications of the judiciary system were effected. The structure of the Supreme Court was altered by increasing the number of judges and in the assignment of their duties. By the new Constitution and the consequent legislation the State was divided into eight senatorial districts and as many correspondent judicial circuits, in every one of which there was a circuit judge for the trial of causes, to hold the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and perform the duties of a justice of the Supreme Court at Chambers. From these judges there was an appeal to the Supreme Court, which was composed of a chief justice and two associates. Thus the Supreme Court judges were relieved of circuit duty, and "deprived of the political advantages conferred on them, as it was supposed, by an official tour in the name and under the authority of the majesty of the law." This was also invested with an appellate jurisdiction over the judgments of the inferior courts. The Court for the Correction of Errors was preserved as under the Constitution of 1777. The new Constitution provided that equity powers might be vested in the circuit judges. Accordingly in 1823 an act was passed erecting equity courts in the several circuits, to be held by the circuit judges. Shortly after, however, these distinct equity courts were abolished, and general equity jurisdiction was given to the chancellor, while on the circuit judges were conferred equity powers as vice-chancellors. "In 1831, owing to the great increase of equity business in the city of New York, the offices of vice-chancellor and circuit judge were disunited, and a separate vice-chancellor created for the first circuit. In 1839, in consequence of the further increase of business, an assistant vice-chancellor for the first circuit was created for the period of three years; but in the following year, 1840, the office was

made permanent, and the assistant vice-chancellor authorized to hear any cause pending before the chancellor, or before any vice-chancellor, and the Court of Chancery continued thereafter, composed of a chancellor, a vice-chancellor of the first circuit, an assistant vice-chancellor, with the circuit judges acting as vice-chancellors in the other circuits, until the court was abolished by the Constitution of 1846."* The Courts of Common Pleas outside the city of New York were reorganized, and consisted of a first judge, of the degree of counsellor-at-law, and four associate judges. In 1828 the Superior Court of the city of New York was created, with a chief justice and two associates, with unlimited jurisdiction in actions at law commenced by the service of process in the city of New York, and appellate jurisdiction over the judgments of the Marine Court and the courts of assistant justices in that city. The number of justices was subsequently increased to six, and the appellate jurisdiction was transferred to the Common Pleas. The Common Pleas of the city of New York was constructed out of the Mayor's Court, with a first judge, the mayor, recorder and aldermen being still empowered to sit in it, but never doing so, except to form the so-called County Court for the impeachment and trial of municipal officers. By the new Constitution the higher courts were empowered, as by the Constitution of 1777, to appoint their own clerks.

The Constitution of 1823 wrought two other changes of the first importance to the judiciary; — it abolished the Council of Revision and the Council of Appointment, and vested the veto power in the Governor, and the power of appointment of all the higher judicial officers in the Governor with the approval of the Senate. Thus the judges were separated from legislative functions and duties, and their own appointment was rendered less dependent on a clique of senators. These two changes were undoubtedly beneficial. Of the mode of appointment provided in the Constitution of 1777 Governor Clinton said: "If the ingenuity of man had been exercised to organize the appointing power in such a way as to produce continual intrigue and commotion in the State, none could have been devised with more effect than the present arrangement." The investing of the judges, appointed to construe and administer the laws, with power to annul them by the veto was contrary to well-recognized principles of government. Under the new Constitution justices of the peace were to be appointed by the boards of supervisors and the county judges, but in 1826 this provision was changed by making them elective. The tenure of the higher judicial officers continued as under the Constitution of 1777, during good behavior until the age of sixty; but they were removable by joint resolution of the Senate and Assembly, by a concurrence of two-thirds of the latter and a majority of the former.

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* Daly's Judicial Organization.

The chancellors during this period were Nathan Sandford, Samuel Jones and Reuben H. Walworth. The most celebrated name among these is that of Walworth, who as chancellor is even better known than Kent as chancellor. He was appointed chancellor in 1828, at the age of thirty-eight, and held the office until the court was abolished in 1848.* Possessing a less original and creative mind than Kent, it has been said he "widened, beautified and made solid the paths which his predecessor hewed out." He "brought to his office a marvellous industry, a keen intelligence, wide and various learning, keen humor, and an irreproachable integrity.† His rare judicial qualities are exhibited in the ten volumes of Paige's and the three volumes of Barbour's Chancery Reports, wholly taken up with his decisions, and in the decisions of the Court of Errors, reported by Wendell, Hill and Denio. In every important appeal from the Supreme Court we find an opinion of the chancellor."‡ Judge William Kent, son of the great chancellor, chief justice and commentator, said, "No court was ever under the guidance of a judge purer in character or more gifted in talent than the last chancellor of the State of New York;" and Murray Hoffman, in the last days of the court, declared that "the patriot can breathe no more useful prayer for his native State than that the future administration of justice may be distinguished by intelligence, learning and integrity, such as have illustrated the Court of Chancery from the days of Robert R. Livingston to the present hour." There were upwards of ninety appeals from this chancellor's decisions, and his decrees were reversed in thirty cases. He was also frequently in the minority in the decision of appeals from the Supreme Court. Still, it may be doubted whether the chancellor is not now a greater legal authority than the Court of Errors. The first vice-chancellor was William T. McCoun, who was succeeded by Lewis H. Sandford. The assistant vice-chancellors were Murray Hoffman, Lewis H. Sandford and Anthony L. Robertson. In 1839 the duties of circuit judge and vice-chancellor in the eighth circuit were separated, and Frederick Whittlesey was appointed vice-chancellor for that circuit.

The chief justices of the Supreme Court during this period were John Savage, Samuel Nelson, Greene C. Bronson and Samuel Beardsley; and the associate justices were Jacob Sutherland, John Woodworth, William L. Marcy, Samuel Nelson, Greene C.

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*In his address to the bar on assuming the duties of his office, Walworth disclosed the fact that none of the other judges would accept the office. (1 Paige's Reports, v.) In this address he speaks modestly of himself as "Brought up a farmer until the age of seventeen, deprived of all the advantages of a classical education, and with a very limited knowledge of Chancery law." In *American Insurance Company* v. *Center*, 4 Wendell's Reports, 50, in the Court of Errors, he went out of his way to confess that at the time of the trial he had "a very imperfect knowledge of insurance law," and that his ruling then was wrong.

†As examples of his wit and learning, reference may be made to his opinion in *Nevin* v. *Ladue*, 3 Denio, 437, on the question whether ale and beer are strong and spirituous liquors, and his architectural simile in *Cutter* v. *Doughty*, 7 Hill, 308.

‡Browne's *Short Studies of Great Lawyers*, 343.

Bronson, Esek Cowen, Samuel Beardsley, Freeborn G. Jewett, Frederick Whittlesey, Thomas McKissock. It would be difficult to parallel these names, for public virtue, professional learning, and successful administration of the law, in the history of any other community. The name of Marcy is of national reputation, as Senator of the United States and Secretary of State; a man of the highest quality of native powers, our State recognizes him as perhaps the greatest of her statesmen. Judge Nelson served his country, in our State and on the Federal supreme bench, for half a century; a man of leonine strength and sagacity. The reputation of Judge Cowen is also a national possession. It is doubtful that any other State judge, excepting Kent and Shaw, is so well and widely known throughout the country. He was possessed of great native acuteness, displayed an unparalleled industry, and acquired prodigious learning. His Treatise on Justices' Courts and his Notes on Phillips' Evidence, written in association with Nicholas Hill, stand on the shelves of nearly every lawyer in the land—a mine of professional learning. The nine volumes of his reports are among the best.* Judge Bronson was a man of marvellous brilliancy and power. Seldom has any court been composed of three such legal giants as Nelson, Cowen and Bronson, and seldom have they been succeeded by such men as Beardsley and Jewett. Our Supreme Court, under these eminent men, may be declared the finest fruit of the system of an appointed judiciary.

During the same period the circuit judges were Ogden Edwards, Samuel R. Betts, William A. Duer, Reuben H. Walworth, Nathan Williams, Samuel Nelson, Enos T. Throop, William B. Rochester, John Birdsall, James Emott, Esek Cowen, Daniel Moseley, James Vanderpoel, Addison Gardiner, Charles H. Ruggles, Robert Monell, Hiram Denio, Isaac H. Bronson, Greene C. Bronson, John Willard, John P. Cushman, Philo Gridley, Nathan Dayton, William Kent, Amasa J. Parker, Bowen Whiting, John W. Edmonds, John B. Skinner, Hiram Gray, Seward Barculo. Many of these received eminent recognition and promotion in the next period.

The Common Pleas of the city of New York was represented during this period by such men as John T. Irving, Charles P. Daly, and Lewis B. Woodruff; and the Superior Court, under the administration of Thomas J. Oakley, John Duer, Lewis H. Sandford, Murray Hoffman, and their successors, has acquired a degree of authority and respect throughout this country, especially in matters of commercial law, scarcely second to our Supreme Court.

In the Court for the Correction of Errors, during its earlier period, the senators pronounced comparatively few opinions. At a later date senatorial opinions became more frequent. The chancellor and one or more of the law judges generally led off,

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*In these he interspersed notes of wonderful learning and research; as, for example, those on *lex loci* and *lex fori*, in *Andrews* v. *Herriot*, 4 Cowen, 410; on *quo warranto*, in *People* v. *Richardson*, id. 100; on possession after sale, as evidence of fraud, in *Bissell* v. *Hopkins*, 3 id. 189; which are exhaustive monographs.

and the senators followed with opinions or contented themselves with those delivered by the magistrates. In the early part of this century Attorney-General Woodworth, at the same time a senator, is recorded in a few instances as having delivered an opinion. The senators who most frequently pronounced written opinions were DeWitt Clinton, William H. Seward, Gulian C. Verplanck, Alonzo C. Paige, Luther R. Bradish, William Ruger, Erastus Root, Harvey Putnam, John A. Lott, Lyman Sherwood, Elijah Rhoades, Henry W. Strong, Abraham Bockee, John Porter, Addison Gardiner, Hiram F. Mather, Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, John W. Edmonds, Albert H. Tracy, Leonard Maison, Samuel L. Edwards, David Wager, Gabriel Furman, John Crary, Charles Stebbins, Cadwallader D. Colden, John Sudam, John C. Spencer. Senators Putnam, Verplanck, Spencer, Colden, Edmonds, Edwards, Tracy, and Maison gave numerous opinions, very generally characterized by extensive learning and careful elaboration. Senator Verplanck's were among the most numerous, and are among the most learned and elegant judicial essays ever written in this State. Mr. Verplanck was a man of remarkable scholarship, and has left behind him an enviable reputation both in law and letters.

Pausing now on the eve of a great judicial revolution, that swept away old courts and still more venerable procedures, and introduced novel substitutes which have since set the legal fashion for a large portion of the English-speaking communities, we may usefully spend a few moments in reviewing the alleged defects of the old order of things.

Foremost and most general was the complaint against the mode of appointing the judges. The people, by the exercise of half a century of freedom and independent judgment, and a sense of personal responsibility, had grown to have such confidence in their own discrimination that they deemed themselves better qualified to select their own judges than a single agent, or several agents, of their own appointment could possibly be to select their judges for them; that the inhabitants of a particular locality could more wisely choose between candidates residing among them, than a Governor, who living at a distance could generally know of them only by rumor; that the open strife of popular canvass and election was less to be dreaded than the secret intrigues of the Governor's Council Chamber; that the favorite of the people of his district was more to be trusted than the favorite of the Governor and his band of advisers; that a feeling of responsibility to the people was a better guaranty of fidelity in a judge than a sense of personal obligation to a single man; in short, that if the people could be trusted to choose their own rulers, they were quite fit to select their own judges. Against these views was urged the impolicy of bringing the bench within the domain of political strife, and the wisdom of preserving its occupants free from any sense of party obligation and any danger of party favoritism. This is not the place for the discussion of this serious question,—in respect to which the most

enlightened Commonwealths of this country still radically differ, and which can never be settled for any community except by practical results. One thing was evident: the appointing system did not uniformly secure judges who were not politicians, nor save some of them from the popular belief and accusation that they continued to be politicians after reaching the bench.

Second: The people were dissatisfied with the constitution and workings of some of the courts. The ultimate court, the Court for the Correction of Errors and Appeals, although copied from the House of Lords of the mother country, differed materially from that body. The lords held place mainly by inheritance, and always for life; the senators held by popular election and for short terms. The one was aristocratic and permanent, the other democratic and fluctuating. It may be noted in passing that the advocates of the practice of appointing judges could not very consistently cleave to the Court of Errors, for that body was mainly elective, and so the most important legal interests of the State were put within the arbitrament of judges springing from and responsible to the people. Specific objection was made to this court, because it was essentially a political and legislative body; and the union of judicial functions with legislative was contrary to our theories of government; because in practice the court was too numerous, and its judgments, if not partisan, were too apt to partake of the nature of a town meeting vote; because a considerable number of the court were laymen without any knowledge of law, and yet not apt, like the lay lords, to defer to and be ruled by the judgments of the lawyers;* because the senators had no time, apart from their legislative duties, to examine and reflect upon legal questions and pronounce deliberate and intelligent opinions; because the senators too often divided upon party lines; and because the court for all these reasons did not command popular confidence and respect. After this lapse of time it is easy to see that the judgments of this court do not possess the authority which ought to attach to the judgments of the ultimate court of a great Commonwealth.

Third: The people were dissatisfied, as they had always been, with the Court of Chancery. It was regarded as tedious, costly, and capricious, and as frequently announcing a worse rule of law, while professing to utter a higher and better, than the common-law courts. The extreme inconvenience and the frequently ruinous

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* Mr. Austin Abbott has very lately observed, in reference to the pending agitation in New Jersey of the question of eliminating the lay element from the Court of Errors and Appeals of that State: "An unprejudiced observer who watches the course of adjudication in such courts, or studies their workings as manifested in the records of our Court of Errors, in which lay senators were able to determine the law again and again contrary to the accumulated and unanimous judgment and learning of the chancellor and the judges of the Supreme Court, can have little doubt, that while lay representation upon the bench may now and then prevent the harsh operation of a rule of law, it will more frequently introduce, to control the decision, elements which ought to have no influence in determining or applying the law; and no form of misadjustment in judicial machinery has more power to introduce uncertainty into the law and bring its oracles into disrespect than this. It is much to be hoped that throughout the country this old usage may wholly disappear, and the development and formulation of what is called 'judge-made law' may be committed entirely to men thoroughly trained by study and experience for judicial functions.'"—*New York Daily Register.*

consequences of the distinction between equitable and legal remedies excited great hostility. The suitor was frequently driven to and fro between the two courts, each insisting that the other was his appropriate tribunal. Between the two stools of law and equity he came to the ground. Essaying to enter the temple of justice he was expelled for coming in at the wrong door, and frequently was utterly denied admission because the guardian of each portal thought he should apply at the other. The popular discontent with this court was deeper than with the Court of Errors, but its decisions have proved of far greater value, and have become a homogeneous part of our present jurisprudence, thanks to the abilities and virtues of two chancellors, Kent and Walworth, whose names are scarcely less conspicuous and splendid than those of Hardwicke and Eldon. Under the Constitution of 1823 the successful administration of both legal and equitable powers by the circuit judges demonstrated the practicability of dispensing with a distinctive equity court, and paved the way for that decisive change.

Fourth: The people were dissatisfied with the constitution of the Courts of Common Pleas, by reason of the large infusion of laymen and lawyers of inferior attainments. The worst results of the appointive system, it was alleged, were visible here. Grave objection was also made to the number of judges on this bench, which seemed to answer no useful purpose save to enable the Governor to reward his friends with office. It may pretty safely be said that the system was susceptible of improvement in this point.

Fifth: The people were dissatisfied with the tenure of the judicial office. On the one hand, the rule that the judge must descend from the bench at the age of sixty, seems now strangely short-sighted. It lost the State twenty of the best and most honorable years of her greatest judge, Kent, as we have seen, although what was the loss of the State was the gain of the world. On the other hand it was urged and believed, that it was unwise to give the judges so long a single lease of office as holding till sixty would generally imply, and that it would be better to bestow a term of moderate and certain duration, to be repeated or not, at the will of the people.

Finally, it was discovered by experience that the circuit system was entirely inadequate to the business of the greatly increased population. Mr. Butler says, very justly, that this "formed one of the chief necessities for calling a new convention.

The Constitution of 1846.

"The Convention of 1846," says Mr. Butler, "had its origin in the failure of certain amendments on the subject of State debts and liabilities, proposed in 1844, to obtain, in the following year, the assent of two-thirds of each house, though they commanded that of a majority of each." So general was the conviction, however, that the judiciary department needed thorough reorganization, that the most important result of the deliberations of the convention was in this direction.

The Constitution of 1846 abolished the Court for the Correction of Errors and the Court of Chancery, and reorganized the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and the County Courts except in the city of New York. In place of this it created, *first*, a Court of Appeals of eight judges, four to be chosen by the electors of the State, and four to be selected from the class of justices of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve, and to sit one year each; *second*, a Supreme Court, with general jurisdiction in law and in equity, consisting of thirty-two justices, to be chosen by the electors, in eight separate districts, the electors of each district choosing four, the justices first chosen to be classified so that one justice in each district should go out of office every two years, but every justice afterward chosen to hold for eight years; general terms of the court to be held in the several districts by three or more of the justices; special terms and circuits to be held by any one or more of the justices, any one or more of whom were also to preside in Courts of Oyer and Terminer; *third*, a County Court, of limited civil jurisdiction, original and appellate, in every county (except in New York, where the General Sessions, the Common Pleas and the Superior Court were left subject to the direction of the Legislature), to be held by a single judge to be chosen by the electors of the county, for four years, and to be invested with equity jurisdiction in special cases by the Legislature, and in certain counties to be charged with the duties of the surrogate, and in all counties, with two justices of the peace, to hold Courts of Sessions of criminal jurisdiction.

The radical changes wrought by the new Constitution were therefore as follows: *First*, the judges were to be chosen by popular election instead of gubernatorial appointment; *second*, they were to hold for terms of eight years, but no limitation by reason of age was provided; *third*, the Equity Court was abolished, and jurisdiction both at law and in equity was centered in the Supreme Court; *fourth*, the Court of Appeals, wholly of lawyers, was substituted, as the ultimate court, for the Court for the Correction of Errors, composed in part of the senators, among whom were laymen; *fifth*, the county judges were substituted for the Courts of Common Pleas.

The new Constitution further provided that admission to practice in all the courts is secured to every male citizen of good moral character, possessing the requisite learning and ability; that parties were to be enabled to waive a jury trial in civil causes; that testimony in equity cases should be taken in the same manner as in cases at law; that witnesses should not be unreasonably detained, and no person should be incompetent as a witness on account of his opinion on religious subjects; that the statute laws should be speedily published and the judicial decisions reported; that tribunals of conciliation for the decision of controversies voluntarily submitted may be established; and that commissioners should be at once appointed to simplify and abridge the rules of practice, pleadings, forms and proceedings of the courts. In addition, as Mr. Butler said in 1847, the convention "contemplated a bold, and in the judgment of some, a startling innovation in our system of jurisprudence, for the Legislature are also directed to appoint commissioners, to reduce, into a systematic code, the whole body of the law; or so much, and such parts thereof, as they may think practicable or expedient."* But, as the same eminent lawyer further observed, "the instrument exhibits an earnest desire, on the part of its framers, to reform and simplify the practice of the law, and to render the administration of justice less dilatory and expensive than heretofore."

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* The supposed necessity for general codification grew out of a state of things, very vividly but perhaps rather extravagantly described by Senator Tracy, in 1837, in his opinion in the case of *Wright* v. *Hart*, 18 Wendell's Reports, 450, as follows: "I am getting to learn that the spirit of the age, which is disposed to consider nothing settled that it considers susceptible of improvement — a spirit which regards nothing as too ancient to be attacked — nothing as too new to be attempted, is extending its influences to the oldest and deepest-rooted principles of the common law. This event might not be so much regretted, if it were proposed to be brought about only through the open and responsible agency of legislation; but when pursued through the devious and occult process of judicial exceptions and qualifications, it becomes a subject of some solicitude and apprehension. Lord Eldon wisely remarked, that instead of struggling by little circumstances to take cases out of a general rule, it is more wholesome to struggle not to let little circumstances prevent the application of the general rule. But this principle, in modern times, has been so poorly maintained, that the profession of the law, it seems to me, is fast becoming a matter of memory rather than of reason and judgment; and the study of it is already so much more the study of the exceptions and evasions of general principles than of general principles themselves, that I am sometimes induced to think, that as a science the law would be better understood and as a rule of right more justly administered, if the reports of judicial decisions for the last half century were struck out of existence. We see continually, that the qualification or relaxation of a general principle, established by one reported case, is made the place of departure for ascertaining a new position in another, and this again in a third, and so on, until the original rule, the natural standard of the law, is obscured and utterly lost sight of, by means of intervening artificial measures of supposed particular justice. The consequence to be feared is, that judicial reports, instead of being what no doubt it is intended they should be, beacons and land-marks to guide the public into quiet havens of security and repose, may become false lights to decoy into the whirls and shoals of litigation. In speaking of the new and refined distinctions upon general principles, which in his day were multiplying, though in no degree so rapidly as since, Lord Mansfield remarked, that 'if our rules are to be incumbered with all the exceptions which ingenious minds can imagine, there is no certain principle to direct us, and it were better to apply the principles of justice to every case, and not to proceed to more fixed rules.' And much more may we say, in looking at the ponderous volumes of reported cases which flood the country, and are multiplying with a rapidity that no diligence can keep pace with, that rather than that the science of the law should have to be sought in the exceptions, qualifications and evasions of general rules, made and to be made by innumerable judges, the records of which are to be spread through thousands of volumes, it were better to abandon all attempts to preserve a written system of jurisprudence, and to revert at once to that species of administrative justice commended by Cicero, when '*amissis auctoritatibus, ipsa re et ratione exquirere possumus veritatem.*'" As the number of reports has probably multiplied four-fold since these words were written, they will now be read with a degree of amusement. If codification should render the law more fixed and certain, there must at all events ensue a long, tedious and expensive period of construction, before the meaning of a code can be definitely ascertained. This, as we shall see, proved true in regard to the Code of Procedure. Indeed, the history of statutes shows that they are fruitful in litigation. The old statutes of frauds, limitations, and usury, and the modern married women's acts, have been among the most fertile sources of legal strife.

In accordance with the injunctions of the Constitution the Legislature appointed commissioners to revise the practice. The appointees were Arphaxad Loomis, David Graham, and David Dudley Field. These gentlemen prepared the instrument known as the New York Code of Procedure, which was adopted in this State in 1848, and with amendments, modifications and additions, still forms our law of practice, and the principles of which have been adopted in many other of our States and in England, to a greater or less extent. The leading provisions of this Code are as follows: Writs and forms of actions are abolished; actions are commenced by summons issued by the attorney; the pleadings consist of a complaint containing "a plain and concise statement of the facts constituting a cause of action, without unnecessary repetition," an answer, which in addition to denials may set up counter-claims, "in ordinary and concise language, without repetition," and a reply to such counter-claims; there may also be a demurrer for certain specified causes; the plaintiff may compel a sworn answer by verifying the complaint; in considering pleadings for the purpose of determining their effect, they "shall be liberally construed, with a view of substantial justice between the parties;" if pleadings "are so indefinite or uncertain that the precise nature of the charge or defense is not apparent the court may require them to be made definite or certain by amendment; sham, false, or frivolous answers may be struck out on motion; no variance between pleadings and proof is material, "unless it actually have misled the adverse party to his prejudice," and even then "the court may order the pleading to be amended, upon such terms as shall be just;" the party may amend his own pleading under certain circumstances and in certain particulars, as a matter of course; and the court may always, on motion, amend the pleading "in furtherance of justice" and on proper terms; and "the court shall, in every stage of an action, disregard any error or defect in the pleadings or proceedings, which shall not affect the substantial rights of the adverse party." The jurisdiction of the several courts was defined; the four provisional remedies of arrest and bail, attachment, injunction, and claim and delivery of personal property, were established and regulated; the course of trials and appeals was pointed out, and several convenient provisions of evidence were made.

This act cut out for the judiciary a vast amount of arduous work. It is within the memory of comparatively few how great a storm of opposition and abuse it raised, both at the bar and on the bench.* Looking back at this day, it is difficult

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*That very distinguished jurist, Hiram Denio, afterward chief judge of the Court of Appeals, in the preface to the fifth and last volume of his reports, said: "A new system of legal procedure has been introduced. Under the specious name of reform, and in professed obedience to a constitutional provision looking only to the modes of practice, all the divisions under which legal rights and remedies had been arranged, and the whole nomenclature of legal science, as learned and practised in this court, have been abolished. The ancient simplicity of the common law has been made to give place to a system in which every case is made a special one; and the ancient and established principles of jurisprudence, illustrated and enforced in the series of adjudications of which this volume is the concluding portion,

to believe that provisions apparently so simple could necessarily have involved so much debate, contradiction, and adjudication, but a period of construction and alteration, lasting a third of a century, was at once entered upon. It may truly be said that no judiciary ever had a more onerous task thrust upon it. So accustomed were the judges at the adoption of the Code to the intricate and artificial system of pleading at law and in equity, that the change seemed to stun and bewilder them as it is with one who comes out from the clatter of machinery into the stillness of nature. It would be difficult to give a layman an adequate idea of the discrepancy between the two systems. There is now little difference of opinion as to the merits of the new system. Under the old system pleading was a precarious and difficult science. "Justice was a jealous God, deaf to the entreaties of her suitors, unless they prayed according to established forms." "The most skillful pleader was he who most deceitfully and ingeniously concealed from his adversary, until the moment of trial, all suggestions of the real nature of the action." Many a suit was decided and many a suitor was ruined upon the pleadings and against the merits. Slight variance between pleadings and proofs was fatal. The lawyers got pay in proportion to the extent of the web of words which they spun. It is unquestionable that the old

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can now only be found and applied by approximation, and a species of elective affinity, as tedious in its operation as it must be uncertain and fluctuating in its result."

This opposition has by no means died out in other States. In 1879, Judge Orton, of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, in the case of *Sengpeil* v. *Spang*, 47 Wis. 29, observed: "This very material omission occurred through undue haste, want of intelligent consideration, or proper deliberation in the adoption of the New York Code, and through ignorance or disregard of the wisely considered and long established practice in this State, which it superseded and replaced; and is one amongst many omissions and incongruities of that radical and revolutionary change of legal procedures." Chief Justice Ryan, of the same State, in an address to the law class of the University of Wisconsin, in 1880, observed: "This State is suffering to-day from a notable instance of unwise and unhallowed tampering with the common law. The system of pleading and proceeding in the courts of the common law, which had grown up with generations of lawyers and survived them, matured by the experience of ages, rested in the surest principles of logic and of law. It was, in some things, over technical. It has excrescences and absurdities — faults which embarrassed or impeded justice. But these were frailties not essential to the system, which might be easily weeded out from it. Elsewhere they have been, leaving the hereditary wisdom, the adjudicated certainty of the system, redeemed from its defects. But in several States, as in this, it has been arbitrarily abolished — sacrificing the essential wisdom of the system for its accidental faults. And under pretense of simplifying the administration of law, and facilitating justice, there has been substituted for it a crude and mischievous theory, which, attempting to dispense with skill, dispenses with certainty and security, embarrasses the processes of the law, unsettles much, far beyond its purpose, which was settled before; has vastly increased litigation and its cost; has impeded justice, and added to the uncertainty of the law. If it survive, it will need exposition for generations of judges, before its innovations, in all their scope and effect, will be settled; and then it will be more or less of an evil, as the courts shall have given it, more or less, of likeness to the system which it displaced. Its simplicity is a cheat. It is loose, not simple. Its plainness is a fraud. It is vague, not plain. It makes the remedies of the law a paradise of doubt and ambiguity."

Prof. Tyler says, in his edition of Stephens on Pleading, that the "love of innovation carried its abolition in New York, and that other States have followed in this barbaric empiricism."

Judge Cooley, of the Michigan Supreme Court, the celebrated author of "Constitutional Limitations," says, that the "works on common-law pleading are not superseded by the new Codes which have been introduced in so many States. After a trial of the Code system for many years, its friends must confess that there is something more than form in the old system of pleading, and that the lawyer who has learned to state his cause in a logical manner after the rules laid down by Stephens and Gould is better prepared to draw a pleading under the Code which will stand the test of demurrer, than the man who without that training undertakes to tell his story to the court as he might tell it to a neighbor, and who never having accustomed himself to a strict and logical presentation of precise facts which constitute the legal cause of action or the legal defense, is in danger of stating so much or so little as to leave his rights in doubt on his own showing."

science of pleading did much to defeat justice, to render lawyers hateful to the community, and to bring the courts into disrepute.*

Listening to the complaints of bench and bar, the Legislature did much, by amendments, to render the task of construction the more difficult and perplexing. Hardly was the meaning of a provision adjudged when the Legislature would change the phraseology, thus necessitating new construction. It is due to the Legislature, however, to admit that much of their subsequent legislation was in deference to the demands of reformers who were in advance of the Code. The subject of the competency of parties to testify in their own behalf will illustrate this thought. As the law stood before 1847, no party to a civil action, and no person having any interest in the event of the action, however remote, could be allowed to testify. He might, however, compel his adversary to testify, by filing a bill in chancery to that end and paying the expenses of both sides. In 1847, a law was passed allowing a party to call and examine his antagonist as a witness. In 1848 it was enacted that "no person offered as a witness shall be excluded by reason of his interest in the event of the action," but this did "not apply to a party to an action." In 1857 it was enacted that parties to civil action might be sworn and examined as witnesses in their own behalf, upon giving ten days' notice in writing of the particular points

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*The pleader "seems to be continually laboring under the delusion that if he calls things by their right names something awful will happen; that he is wandering about the temple of justice in a state of enchantment, being bound to flank every fact by verbal circumlocution, for fear the use of a common word or a direct and simple phrase will wake him up, and tumble the temple about his head." "Many pleadings are apparently drawn with the idea that every allegation is forgotten or loses its virtue as soon as read, and so the pleader rolls along his snow-ball of words, growing bigger and bigger and more unwieldy and shapeless to the end. It is like 'the house that Jack built.'" "The Pyramids, the Colossus of Rhodes, the Simplon road, are well enough in their way, but if you want to get an adequate idea of the industry, the ingenuity, and the perseverance of man, read a law-pleading. The Cretan labyrinth is not so involved: the Sphynx is not so mysterious; like a suspension bridge its middle rests on nothing, but it is continuous and self-sustaining; take an allegation out of the center, although it is just like a dozen others preceding it, and down goes the structure. Reading one of these pleadings is like crawling through a long and narrow tube — you can't turn around, but having once started, you must go through to the other end, or else back out."— Browne's *Humorous Phases of the Law*, 116, 117.

As early as 1807 DeWitt Clinton thus expressed himself in the Court of Errors (*Bayard* v. *Malcolm*, 2 Johns. 572) "Though the system of pleading may be denominated a *science*, and contains rational, concise and luminous principles, well adapted to the elucidation of truth, yet it must be observed that it originated in a gothic age, when the light of genuine knowledge had shed but feeble rays upon mankind, when the jargon of the schoolmen had infected every branch of science, and when the subtleties of a false logic had completely bewildered the human understanding. Though purified and refined by the extension of knowledge, yet it still partakes, in some degree, of its original character. Distinctions without a difference, subtleties which puzzle and perplex without enlightening the mind, a minute, servile observance of forms and attention to words, without a due regard to ideas and matters of substance, are evils which ought to be banished from our courts of justice; they at least ought not to be countenanced in this court of *dernier resort*."

The way in which justice was often defeated by technicalities of pleading is illustrated in the case of *Bloss* v. *Tobey*, 2 Pick. 325, where, for want of an innuendo in a declaration for slander, and in the absence of the power of amendment, the plaintiff was defeated beyond remedy. Chief Justice Parker said in this case, "In a matter of technical law, the rule is of more importance than the reason of it." The unfortunate pleader in this case was William Cullen Bryant, then a young lawyer, who in consequence of this defeat retired from the profession in disgust. In *Titus* v. *Follet*, 2 Hill, 318, Bronson, J., said: "Though this declaration is clearly good in substance, yet a certain form of declaring seems to be required by the books, which had better be adhered to for the sake of precedent rather than any obvious principle." "I do not see how we can avoid saying there must be judgment for the defendant."

of proposed examination. In 1860 the necessity of the notice was dispensed with. In 1867 the restriction upon the competency of husband and wife to testify for or against one another was to a very large extent removed. In 1869 persons accused of crime were made competent witnesses in their own behalf at their option. But the Legislature have hardly yet ceased to enlarge and restrict, amplify and condense these provisions and their phraseology. The radical change wrought by this alteration of the law of evidence and the construction of the successive amendments has given our courts a vast amount of labor.* The same may be said to be true, to even a greater extent, of the amelioration of the legal status of married women in respect to pecuniary rights, and the numerous changes of the statute law upon that important subject. In the matter of evidence above pointed out this State was a pioneer, and in the other matter, if not the originator of the new and beneficial doctrines, she was one of the earliest disciples, and always a steadily advancing reformer.

The first chief judge of the Court of Appeals was Freeborn G. Jewett, and his associates were Greene C. Bronson, Addison Gardiner and Charles H. Ruggles. The first Supreme Court justices selected to sit in that court were Samuel Jones, William B. Wright, Charles Gray, and Thomas A. Johnson. Chief Judge Jewett was succeeded by Greene C. Bronson, Charles H. Ruggles, Addison Gardiner, Alexander S. Johnson, George F. Comstock, Samuel L. Selden, Hiram Denio, Henry E. Davies, Ward Hunt, Robert Earl. The remaining associates were the last named, excepting Judges Gardiner, Ruggles, and Earl; and in addition, Samuel A. Foot, William B. Wright, Henry R. Selden, John K. Porter, Martin Grover, Lewis B. Woodruff, Charles Mason, John A. Lott. This is an array of names of which our State may

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*This point was amusingly illustrated by the following, in the *Albany Law Journal*, of September 17, 1870,— vol. 2, p. 204: "In 1857 the Legislature of New York passed an act permitting parties to be sworn in their own behalf, but attempting to prohibit the privilege in cases where one party was dead or otherwise disqualified from testifying. As a matter of course, the ingenuity of the whole legal profession was at once set in motion to defeat the intention of the Legislature in regard to the excepted cases, and a flaw was picked in the phraseology. The Legislature at once rushed to the rescue, and has been rushing to the rescue ever since. This unfortunate section has been amended in 1858, 1859, 1860, 1862, 1863, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1869. The outbreak of the rebellion in 1861 distracted the attention of the Legislature in that session, and the interest excited by the crushing of the rebellion had the same effect in 1864, and in those two sessions alone for a period of eleven years we find a little rest for section 399 of the Code. This section has been a sort of statutory *pons asinorum*; a verbal donkey in the legislative circus that throws every Legislature that tries to ride it; an Eddystone light-house of law, always tumbling down; a Gibralter, defying besiegers. At first, the Legislature seemed to think the difficulty consisted in not having used words enough, and so for several years the act kept swelling like a sesquipedalian anaconda, with 'words, words, words.' Having vainly tried this remedy for a series of years, in 1869 they suddenly changed their tack, and struck out most of the verbal stuffing, so that the skin of the act now hangs flabbily about it, like a collapsed balloon, or a lady's skirts after the abolition of 'crinoline.' From forty-four lines in 1867, it dwindled to seventeen lines in 1869—a case of statutory emaciation almost unparalleled. The repose of 1868 did not seem to be congenial with its health. This new and strange artifice seems to have stunned the legal profession, for one year at least, but no doubt by next winter some ingenious fellow will have discovered some consequent defect, and the act will be called on again like the troubled sea that cannot rest, to cast up mire and dirt." The same statute has since been repeatedly amended.

In his address, as president, before the American Bar Association, at their annual convention, at Saratoga, in August 1881, the Honorable E. J. Phelps, of Vermont, denounced the "fluctuation of purpose that deprives statute law of all stability, and alters, amends, reconstructs and repeals its enactments, from year to year, more rapidly than the courts can grope their way to a construction of the language in which they are couched."—24 *Albany Law Journal*, p. 165.

well be and always has been proud. When Judges Alexander S. Johnson, Denio, Comstock, and Samuel L. Selden formed the permanent composition of that court, it was a combination of talents that would bear comparison with the famous old Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court judges of this period were: William F. Allen, Cornelius L. Allen, John W. Brown, Levi F. Bowen, William J. Bacon, Ransom Balcom, George G. Barnard, Augustus Bockes, Benjamin W. Bonney, Lucien Birdseye, Daniel Cady, William W. Campbell, Edward P. Cowles, Thomas W. Clerke, Charles Daniels, Charles C. Dwight, Noah Davis, Jr., Gilbert Dean, Charles H. Doolittle, James Emott, Henry P. Edwards, John W. Edmonds, Henry A. Foster, William Fullerton, Stephen W. Fullerton, Benjamin F. Green, Martin Grover, Charles Gray, Hiram Gray, George Gould, Ira Harris, Augustus C. Hand, Henry Hogeboom, Elisha P. Hurlbut, Frederick W. Hubbard, James G. Hoyt, Charles R. Ingalls, Amaziah B. James, Addison T. Knox, James G. Kings, Jr., William H. Leonard, William T. McCoun, Leroy Morgan, Theodore Miller, William Mitchell, Robert H. Morris, Nathan B. Morse, Eben W. Morehouse, Levinus Munson, John Maynard, Joseph Mullen, James Mullett, Richard P. Marvin, Daniel Pratt, Alonzo C. Paige, Amasa J. Parker, Platt Potter, Rufus W. Peckham, Charles A. Peabody, John M. Parker, James J. Roosevelt, Enoch H. Rosekrans, William Rockwell, Selah B. Strong, William H. Shankland, Theron R. Strong, Josiah Sutherland, James C. Smith, E. Darwin Smith, Seth E. Sill, William W. Scrugham, Henry W. Taylor, Moses Taggart, Henry Welles, James R. Whiting, Malbone Watson, Deodatus Wright. This list has since furnished a United States senator, four judges of the present Court of Appeals, and two commissioners of appeals.

If asked whether popular election was wisely substituted for gubernatorial appointment of the judges, our citizens may confidently point to the names above recited. They compare favorably with any nominations by the Governors either before or during the period in question. Many of them were previous appointees. Of the first elections Mr. Butler says: They "have fully sustained the confidence reposed by the convention of 1846, in the capacity of the people to select upright and able judges." They represented the best talents and the loftiest virtues of the legal profession of this period. Many of these men were not politicians. Some of them who had taken a lively interest in politics proved to be among the best judges. Almost universally they completely eschewed politics on reaching the bench. Political motives had comparatively little to do with the nomination of most of them. Not infrequently both parties united in the same nomination, in districts strongly one-sided. Occasionally judges were elected of political tenets opposed to those of a majority of the electors of the district. Certainly such a thing as an accusation or a belief in any considerable number that a judge was swayed by political favoritism

in his judgments, was almost unheard of. The judges were faithful, honest, learned, and industrious, and the people were satisfied with their merger of the appointive agency in the direct popular control.

But after this system had been in operation twenty years it was plainly seen to be quite inadequate to the prompt dispatch of the judicial business of the State, and to be open to several other grave objections.

First: The Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court were entirely unable to keep up with the business. The arrears in both courts were very great. In the former court it took four years to reach an unpreferred cause; in the latter, in many counties, almost as long. More judges were needed.

Second: It was felt that the arrangement by which judges sat in review of their own decisions was unwise; even if it worked little positive injustice, it subjected judges to severe animadversion. That it really produced little injustice is probable. Frequent instances could be cited in which judges voted to reverse even their own decisions. But such a system, theoretically unjust to the suitor, is certainly unjust to the judge, putting him under temptation, laying him open to misconstruction, and being harmful to his influence.

Third: It was believed that the term of eight years was too short; that it rendered elections too frequent, often remitted a judge to private life just as he had become most useful to the State, and possibly interfered with the complete independence of the judiciary. It was believed that a juster mean could be found short of a tenure for life.

Fourth: But on the other hand it was thought that it would be wise to impose a limitation of age, above that of the old Constitutions, and yet not beyond the period fixed by the Almighty as the boundary of man's power and usefulness. Here too it was believed that a just mean could be found between the limitation of the old Constitutions and the unrestricted tenure of the English judges.

Fifth: Fault was justly found with the fluctuating composition of the Court of Appeals. It was quite apparent that a court could not attain its highest usefulness when its membership, to the extent of one-half, was changing every year.

Sixth: Fault was found with the existence of eight independent and equal branches — the general terms — of the Supreme Court, frequently pronouncing discordant and inconsistent opinions, thus necessitating appeals, bringing justice into ridicule, and subjecting the suitor to costs, expense, and vexation. Full meed of respect was not yielded to the decision of a court which seemed only the eighth of a court.

These considerations led to a radical change of the judiciary system in 1870.*

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*This result was predicted by Mr. Butler, upon the adoption of the Constitution. He said, in 1847: "There seem to be defects in the system, which no amount of ability or integrity in the judges can entirely overcome, and which will soon demand material and extensive changes."

It should be remarked that the commissioners appointed, in pursuance of the constitutional requirement to codify the entire law — consisting finally of David Dudley Field, William Curtis Noyes and Alexander W. Bradford — reported, in 1865, a Civil Code, a Penal Code and a Code of Criminal Procedure, thus forming, with the Code of Civil Procedure, a complete written system of law. None of these were adopted during this period, except the last named.

The Judiciary Article of 1870.

A constitutional convention having been called in 1867, a new judiciary article, the result of their deliberations, was submitted to the people, adopted by a majority of less than seven thousand votes in about half a million, and went into effect January 1, 1870.

Under this new system the Court for the Trial of Impeachments is composed of the president of the Senate, the senators, or a majority of them, and the judges of the Court of Appeals, or a majority of them. The Court of Appeals is composed of a chief judge and six associates, chosen by the electors of the State, and holding for a term of fourteen years, five forming a quorum and the concurrence of four necessary to a decision, with power to appoint and remove its clerk, reporter, and attendants. For the first election, such provision was made that the minority party was to be represented on the bench by two judges. A Commission of Appeals was constituted, consisting of five commissioners, four constituting a quorum, to dispose of the arrears of the old Court of Appeals. This Commission was composed of the last judges of the old Court of Appeals and a fifth commissioner appointed by the Governor. Its tenure was limited to three years, but was afterward extended two years. The existing judicial districts were preserved, but provision was made for five justices of the Supreme Court in the city of New York, and four in each of the other districts. Under the new article and the legislation in pursuance of it, the State was divided into four general term departments, instead of eight, as under the former Constitution, in each of which a general term is held, composed of a presiding justice and two associates, designated by the Governor from the Supreme Court justices, the presiding justice to act as such during his term of office, and the associates for five years unless their terms shall sooner expire. The general term is to sit in each of the eight judicial districts. The Supreme Court justices hold office for fourteen years. No judge or justice can sit in review of a decision made by him or by a court of which he was a sitting member. The judges of the Court of Appeals and the justices of the Supreme Court can hold no other office or public trust, and can be removed

by concurrent resolution of both houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein. The number of judges of the New York Common Pleas is increased to six. The jurisdiction of the county courts is increased to $1,000. In counties having a population not exceeding 40,000, the county judge acts as a surrogate. The tenure of the county judges is six years. No one shall hold the office of justice or judge of any court longer than until and including the last day of December next after he shall be seventy years of age. Vacancies are temporarily filled by the Governor and Senate until election. The Senate, on recommendation of the Governor, by a concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elect, may remove all judicial officers except judges of the Court of Appeals, justices of the Supreme Court, justices of the peace, and judges and justices of inferior courts not of record. No judicial officer, except justices of the peace, can receive any fees, nor can any judge of the Court of Appeals, justice of the Supreme Court, or judge of a court of record in the cities of New York, Brooklyn or Buffalo practice as attorney or counsellor or act as referee. The judges and justices of the higher courts receive a salary, not to be diminished during their official terms. County clerks act as clerks of the Supreme Court. The Legislature may establish inferior courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction.

Provision was also made for submitting to the people the question whether the offices of judge of the Court of Appeals, justice of the Supreme Court, county judge, judges of the Superior Courts in cities, the New York Common Pleas, and the Brooklyn City Court, should be filled by appointment. This question was so submitted in 1873, and determined in the negative, as to the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court judges, by a vote of 319,979 to 115,337; as to the other judges, by a vote of 319,660 to 110,725.

The first election of judges of the Court of Appeals resulted in the choice of Sanford E. Church as chief judge, and William F. Allen, Rufus W. Peckham, Martin Grover, Charles A. Rapallo, Charles Andrews and Charles J. Folger as associates; the first five being Democrats, the last two Republicans. Subsequent substitutions from time to time made Alexander S. Johnson, Theodore Miller, Robert Earl, Samuel Hand, George F. Danforth and Francis M. Finch associates. The court is now composed of Messrs. Rapallo, Andrews, Miller, Earl, Danforth, Finch and Folger. Of these the two first named and the one last named are the only remaining of the original members of the court on its organization eleven years ago. The other four died in office. Of these men, Messrs. Church, Grover and Peckham were of exceptional native vigor of intellect and common sense. The lamented chief judge, Church, was long one of the most prominent figures in the later political history of our State. He was recognized by bench and bar as the very model of the chief judge, well founded in learning, of broad and comprehen-

COURT OF APPEALS, 1878.

JUDGES OF THE COURT.

A. Robert Earl.
B. Charles Andrews.
C. Charles J. Folger.
D. Sanford E. Church, Chief Judge.
E. William F. Allen.
F. Charles A. Rapallo.
G. Theodore Miller.

OFFICERS OF THE COURT.

H. Amos Dodge, Court Crier.
J. F. Stanton Perrin, Deputy Clerk.
K. E. O. Perrin, Clerk of the Court.
L. A. J. Chester, Attendant.
M. G. Parks, Assistant Clerk.
N. H. E. Sickles, Reporter.
X. J. Cooper, Doorkeeper.

MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

1. Matthew Hale, Albany.
2. T. W. Dwight, N. Y. City.
3. Charles Hughes, Sandy Hill.
4. J. E. Burrill, N. Y. City.
5. A. J. Vanderpoel, N. Y. City.
6. Samuel Hand, Albany.
7. Wm. M. Evarts, N. Y. City.
8. Jno. K. Porter, N. Y. City.
9. W. C. Ruger, Syracuse.
10. Wm. H. Waring, Brooklyn.
11. S. P. Nash, N. Y. City.
12. David Dudley Field, N. Y. City.
13. George B. Bradley, Corning.
14. Horatio Ballard, Courtland.
15. Daniel Pratt, Syracuse.
16. Geo. F. Comstock, Syracuse.
17. Joseph H. Choate, N. Y. City.
18. Francis Kernan, Utica.
19. Amasa J. Parker, Albany.

20. Sherman S. Rogers, Buffalo.
21. Benjamin D Silliman, Brooklyn.
22. E. D. Ronan, Albany.
23. J. McGuire, Elmira.
24. William Allen Butler, N. Y. City.
25. N. Comstock, Brooklyn.
26. J. Lawrence Smith, Smithtown.
27. Calvin Frost, Peekskill.
28. John Sherwood, N. Y. City.
29. Homer A. Nelson, Poughkeepsie.
30. General James H. Martindale, Rochester.
31. Henry E. Davies, N. Y. City.
32. A. Shoonmaker, Jr.
33. Geo. F Danforth, Rochester.
34. Elbridge T. Gerry, N. Y. City.
35. J. Hampton Wood, Albany.
36. N. C. Moak, Albany.
37. L. B. Kerr, DeRuyter.
38. Esek Cowan, Troy.
39. A. P. Lanning, Buffalo.
40. W. F. Coggswell, Rochester.
41. Wm A. Beach, N. Y. City.
42. Henry R. Selden, Rochester.
43. Roger A. Pryor, Brooklyn.
44. E. C. Sprague, Buffalo.
45. John F. Seymour, Utica.
46. Benj. K. Phelps, N. Y. City.
47. James Hubbell, Buffalo.
48. George N. Kennedy, Syracuse.
49. W. A. Poucher, Oswego.
50. W. W. McFarland, N. Y. City.
51. Rufus W. Peckham, Albany.

O. George C. Eldridge.
P. F. J. Swinburne.
Q. W. M. Scott.
R. J. K. Larmon.
S. Scott D. M. Goodwin.
T. S. W. Rosendale.
U. A. T. Bulkley.
V. P. F. Miller.
W. George H. Stevens.

sive modes of thought, sound judgment, untiring industry, and unwearied courtesy. He will long be held in high veneration and affectionate esteem by the citizens of our State. Judge Grover had an extremely incisive and far-seeing mind, and an industry perhaps unparalleled in our day, supported by a marvellous capacity for labor. The name of Judge Peckham is associated with the tragic fate of the steamship *Ville du Havre*, on which he perished in 1873, while going abroad in the endeavor to recuperate his health. These three judges had marked mental resemblances. Judge Allen was unquestionably one of the most accomplished lawyers who ever sat on the bench of this State, not only possessing extraordinary learning, but having a remarkable skill as a logician and unexcelled powers of expression. His opinions are an ornament to our jurisprudence. He also was prominent in politics before his accession to the bench, and like Chief Judge Church had held responsible State offices. The judicial career of these two men goes far to disprove the popular theory that a political aptitude and experience necessarily unfit the individual for the duties of the bench.* In these men at least the love of justice and the sense of duty completely sank the politician and the partisan. It should be here remarked that the constitutional device to keep the bench of this court non-partisan as to its members has resulted in these few years in a bench now composed, temporarily, at least, of four Republicans and three Democrats. Thus has its political complexion changed. It is believed by the members of the court, and probably by the great mass of thoughtful citizens, that the court under its original organization and now is as free from political bias as the imperfections of human nature will allow, and that its decisions have never been liable to the charge of being controlled or tinged by partisan motives.

The Commission of Appeals did the work assigned to it effectually and satisfactorily. The original commissioners were John A. Lott, Robert Earl, Ward Hunt, Hiram Gray, William H. Leonard. Alexander S. Johnson, John H. Reynolds, and Theodore W. Dwight were subsequent commissioners. The Commission not only did the work at first assigned to it, but disposed of a large amount of business afterward

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* "The sudden and unexpected death of Chief Judge Church, at the age of sixty-five, and at the height of his mental powers, comes with a painful shock to our profession and to our State. The death of any man, occupying for ten years the highest judicial position but one in this country, would be a striking event; but in this instance we are deprived of one who had for many years been a conspicuous figure in our State and Nation, and in his judicial post had commanded the respect of the community against the prepossessions and prejudices of many. When Mr. Church was taken from political life and put upon the bench without previous judicial experience and without even the reputation of a learned lawyer, the feeling at least among those of the opposite political party was that he was put there from partisan motives and would be controlled by party favoritism. It is but simple justice to say that in his case, as in the similar case of the late Judge Allen, this expectation was disappointed. Except in the Tweed case, we have never heard a serious accusation against either of these two eminent and lamented men, and they both died high in the esteem and confidence of the entire community. Judge Church suffered from the worst infliction to which a judge can ever be subjected, namely, the constant use of his name as a contingent candidate for the presidency. Doubtless this was a thing that he himself laughed at, but could not publicly prohibit. At all events, in spite of this, it is due his memory to declare that he has gone to his grave with the reputation of an honest and unprejudiced magistrate."— 21 *Albany Law Journal*, 401.

sent to it by the Court of Appeals, under the authority of a subsequent constitutional amendment, extending its term two years. The inevitable effect of having a divided appellate court was observed in two or three decisions pronounced by the Commission which were discordant with nearly contemporaneous decisions of the Court of Appeals.

The presiding justices of the general term departments of the Supreme Court have been Daniel P. Ingraham, Noah Davis, Joseph F. Barnard, Theodore Miller, William L. Learned, Joseph Mullin, and the associates have been Albert Cardozo, George G. Barnard, John R. Brady, Noah Davis, Charles Daniels, Charles R. Ingalls, Jasper W. Gilbert, Abraham B. Tappan, John L. Talcott, Jackson O. Dykman, Platt Potter, John M. Parker, Augustus Bockes, Douglass Boardman, Thomas A. Johnson, E. Darwin Smith, James C. Smith, George C. Barrett, Charles Daniels.

The other names in the Supreme Court of this period are Enoch L. Fancher, Abraham R. Lawrence, Charles Donohue, Calvin E. Pratt, Peter S. Danforth, Theodoric R. Westbrook, A. Melvin Osborn, Joseph Potter, Judson S. Landon, William H. Sawyer, Charles O. Tappan, George A. Hardin, Milton H. Merwin, James Noxon, William Murray, Jr., Edwin Countryman, David L. Follett, Celora E. Martin, David Rumsey, George W. Rawson, James L. Angle, George Barker, George D. Lamont, William H. Henderson, Albert Haight, Francis A. Macomber, Erastus Cooke, John C. Churchill, Edgar M. Cullen, William Rumsey, Charles C. Dwight.

In reviewing the working of the judiciary article of 1870, the following may be said to be the practical results: *First*, the Court of Appeals barely keeps up with its business by dint of the hardest exertion. There are no arrears of over one year in this court. *Unpreferred* causes are reached and disposed of in about a year. This result is at the expense of the health of its members, it is feared. It is undoubtedly true that the four deceased members shortened their lives by the enormous work of their later years. To enable the court to keep pace with the business, appeals to it were limited, in 1874, to cases involving at least $500, exclusive of costs, unless certified by the general term to involve important questions of law. An effort to increase this limit to $1,000 has recently been made, but was defeated. It is a grave question how long the court can continue to keep up with the rapidly accumulating mass of appeals without detriment to the public service. *Second*, the Supreme Court is not keeping up with its business, either at the trial or general terms. The general terms, in particular, are sadly overworked and heavily in arrears. In three of the departments, at least, the calendars are about as heavy as in the Court of Appeals, with three judges instead of seven to dispose of them, and without the benefit, which the ultimate court has, of a careful review of the cases by a lower appellate court. As to the trial terms, it is estimated that at no time are there less

than some 10,000 causes on the calendars undisposed of. A recent investigator has declared that the litigation of our State is larger than that of England.* At all events, it is apparent that the judicial force of the Supreme Court is quite unequal to the enormous amount of business, and that at no distant day some new provision must be made; but whether an increase in the number of judges is necessary, or whether the desired result can be attained by a new system of distribution, is considerably mooted.† *Third*, on the other hand, it is thought that the county judges — certainly in the counties where they do not act as surrogate — are not occupied to any thing like the reasonable extent of their capacity. The enlargement of jurisdiction of the county courts has not relieved the Supreme Court, and nothing will probably divert business into those courts except a compulsory provision of jurisdiction or a denial of costs in certain actions brought in the Supreme Court. *Fourth*, the increased length of the term of judicial service is thought to be an improvement. *Fifth*, no serious fault is found with the limitation by reason of age. Justice has been done to judges removed by joint resolution of the Legislature, for causes not involving moral delinquency, by continuing to them one-half the salary for the unexpired balance of their terms, during their lives, not exceeding three thousand dollars a year (Laws of 1881, chap. 62); and to judges retired at the age of seventy, and who have served ten years, their salary is continued for the remainder of the term for which they were elected (Constitutional amendment of 1880).

During the period in question the Code of Civil Procedure received extensive amendments and additions, by a commission appointed to revise the statutes, consisting of Messrs. Montgomery H. Throop, Sullivan Caverno, Nelson J. Waterbury, James Emott, and Jacob I. Werner, so that it now comprises not only the substantials of the Code of 1848, but all the matters relating to procedure, scattered through the Revised Statutes, the session laws, and the court rules, and forms an entire law of civil practice. The first nine chapters of this revision went into effect September 1, 1877, and the last thirteen chapters, September 1, 1880. The necessary construction of this has already cost the judiciary considerable labor, which is not yet ended.

At the session of the Legislature in the present year (1881), after a lapse of sixteen years, the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure became laws, the former to take effect May 1, 1882, the latter September 1, 1881. These laws will necessarily pass through a period of construction, amendment, and reconstruction, devolving fresh, perplexing, and onerous labor on the judiciary. Three of the steps toward general codification, contemplated by the Constitution of 1846, have been

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* 22 Albany Law Journal, p. 142.

† A constitutional amendment is pending, to be voted upon in the fall of 1881, providing for twelve additional Supreme Court justices.

made. It seems not improbable that the remaining step, the adoption of the proposed Civil Code, wlil be taken at no very distant day. It has already become the law of sixteen States, and it would seem that its parent State will not much longer deny it recognition. When this event takes place, a third period of construction will open to the judiciary, of vast extent and the gravest importance. Thus it is evident that our judiciary have great responsibilities and unparalleled labors before them.

In reviewing the moral history of our judiciary there seems to be but one conspicuously dark spot. It has been remarked that the question of the policy of returning to the appointive mode of choosing the judges was submitted to the people in 1873. At this period many had lost faith in the public virtue in this regard. Two or three of the judges had proved grossly delinquent in their high trust. It is noteworthy, however, that they were all in the same locality, and subject to the same malign local political influence, which for a time seemed likely to corrupt all the fountains of legislation and administration. Outside that particular locality the breath of suspicion never attached to the judiciary. While the history of the Tweed rule, and the offenses of the judges alluded to are in one sense a deep shame and disgrace to our State, they at the same time have afforded a striking and tremendous vindication of the public virtue and outraged public sentiment, which sent the great political intriguer and corrupter to prison; impeached, deposed, and forever disqualified from office one judge, and compelled the resignation of two others. It is not improbable that the judges might have risen to the bench by appointment as well as by popular election. They were of fair repute when elected, and two of them, in spite of their unpardonable offenses, did much useful and intelligent judicial service. At all events, the history of that time shows the existence of a lively popular conscience and an inexorable popular sense of decency, honor and justice in the public service. The people exhibited a morality superior to partisan feeling and appeals, and it is not likely that the lesson learned by their servants at that period will need to be repeated. A republic that so nobly rose to such an emergency need never be despaired of.

It is frequently alleged that our courts of justice have declined in ability and usefulness. Much of this feeling is the natural spirit of the *laudator temporis acti.* It is undoubtedly true that their adjudications are less widely influential abroad than they were half a century ago,* but this is mainly due to the fact that they were then the most important of a very few. Her judges were few, and their judgments would have been received as authoritative even if they had not been men of great

* Much of the wide influence of the early decisions of this State was due to the excellent manner in which they were reported by Johnson, Wendell, Cowen, Hill and Denio. Several of the ablest judges have been reporters, namely, Comstock, Selden, Hand, Parker, Paige, Duer, Robertson, Sandford, Daly, Bosworth. It was believed by Johnson's contemporaries that he wrote many of the "*per curiam*" opinions in his reports.

abilities. In our day, the jurisprudence of other communities has been settled, and they have able judges of their own. In our own State the particular talents of the judiciary are perhaps lost sight of in the great number of judges, and it may be there are none who tower above the high average. It would be strange, indeed, if our judiciary, having the advantage of the accumulated wisdom of their predecessors, should allow the courts to decline in usefulness and learning.

Such is an outline of the judicial history of New York, from the humble beginning under the simple Dutch colonial rule, for two hundred and fifty years, to the present time, when she has become the most populous, wealthy and influential of the American States. In a material view she is indeed the Empire State. It would be arrogating too much to claim for her the Empire in Law. Fortunately for the happiness of mankind, the best jurisprudence does not depend upon material resources, or great aggregations of population. But owing to the great men who early formed our jurisprudence, New York has made law not only for herself, but for most of the other States of the Union. Her judgments and those of Massachusetts have always been the most influential upon the nascent jurisprudence of the younger States. Her adjudications have long been listened to with deference even in the mother country, and this has grown rather than lessened down to this time. Her reforms in procedure alone have entitled her to a marked pre-eminence. She has always been creative in the domain of the law. With a decent conservatism, she has at the same time headed the advance of legal reform, and still marches in the van. That the laws which her lawyers have devised, her Legislature has enacted, and her judges have construed and enforced, are now ruling a large part of the English-speaking world, and have even been adopted by our venerable mother country, is a prouder and more durable achievement for our State than all her material glory and power. Her judiciary have been the most numerous of any of the States. They have had the largest and the most various interests to protect, and the most intricate legal problems to solve. Great lights have shown from her bench, in every period, like beacons visible from afar, illuminating even the shores of foreign lands. In all times the mass of her judges have been just, humane, and God-fearing men, of good report, not greedy of gain, not ambitious of power, not anxious for fame; learned in the law, cultivated in letters, untiring in duty, unswerving from right, passionate lovers of justice and liberty. The names of most of them have been and can be but little known to fame, but their work has been a worthy part of the heritage of which the State is proud. Their reward is in her prosperity, glory, and happiness.

Hon. SANFORD E. CHURCH.

SANFORD ELIAS CHURCH was born in the town of Milford, Otsego county, New York, April 18, 1815. His parents, who were natives of Connecticut, were of English and Scotch descent. They removed from Otsego to Monroe county, when Mr. Church was but a child, and his education was obtained entirely in the common schools of that county and at the Monroe Academy. In 1835 he went to Albion to reside, and with the exception of a brief residence in Rochester, that village was always after his home. He pursued his legal studies with Benjamin L. Bessac, who subsequently was his law partner until 1843, when he associated himself with Noah Davis, now presiding judge of the first department of the Supreme Court, for the general practice of his profession. This firm continued for a period of thirteen years. On its dissolution the firm of Church & Sawyer was established at Albion; about 1862 Mr. Church took Judge Selden's place in the firm of Selden, Munger & Thompson, at Rochester; in 1865 the firm became Church, Munger & Cooke, and so continued until Judge Church's elevation to the bench of the Court of Appeals. In politics he was a Democrat. His first official position was a member of Assembly in 1842, from Orleans county, he being the only democratic member that year from the old eighth judicial district. Among his associates were John A. Dix, Michael Hoffman, John A. Lott, David R. Floyd Jones, Horatio Seymour, Arphaxed Loomis, Levi S. Chatfield, and Calvin T. Hurlburt. Three years later he was appointed district attorney of Orleans county, by Governor Silas Wright, and subsequently was elected by the people to that position. In 1850 he was nominated by the Democrats for Lieutenant-Governor, Horatio Seymour being the candidate for Governor. Mr. Seymour was defeated by Washington Hunt, the Whig candidate, by about two hundred majority, but Mr. Church ran ahead of his ticket and was elected. In 1852 he was re-elected to the same office, and Mr. Seymour was then elected Governor. In 1857 he was chosen Comptroller of the State, but was defeated in 1859 and 1864, when a candidate for re-election. In 1867 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, and was chairman of its finance committee. At the Democratic National Convention, held in New York city, July, 1868, Mr. Church was named by the delegation from New York

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State as its choice for the nomination for the presidency, and his name was presented to the convention by Samuel J. Tilden, the chairman of the delegation, who cast the vote of the State for him at every ballot, until a break was made by other States, and Horatio Seymour, who was chairman of the convention, was nominated. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1844, 1860, 1864 and 1868, and in the convention of 1860 advocated the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas. In the spring of 1870, when the existing Court of Appeals was to be established, Judge Church was nominated by the Democratic convention for chief judge of the court. He was not an aspirant for the office. The opposing candidate in the convention was Hon. George F. Comstock, and the opposing candidate in the election was Hon. Henry R. Selden, of Rochester, both of whom had been judges of the old court. Mr. Church was elected by nearly ninety thousand majority. He died very suddenly and unexpectedly, without any previous sickness, at his residence at Albion, on the 14th of May, 1880, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

Mr. Church was a man of remarkable characteristics. He was by nature a chief among men in politics and in law. He had a large comprehension, and a splendid endowment of common sense and sagacity; the calmness, gravity and dignity of a superior nature; a candor, magnanimity and patience unusual in one who formed his opinions upon such deep reflection and held them so tenaciously. His counsel was therefore weighty, and his influence in this State throughout his life was oracular with his own party, and his opinions were heard with respect if not with acquiescence by his opponents.

The above record shows that Mr. Church was for many years a conspicuous figure in the State and the Nation. In politics he was a strong and active partisan, but had little bitterness or vindictiveness in his composition, was never swayed by unworthy motives, and never stooped to unhandsome means. Undoubtedly his tastes were more inclined to statesmanship than the law or the magisterial occupation, but it is an evidence of public confidence in his merits that judicial elevation came unsought, and an evidence that he was guided by a strong sense of duty that he accepted a post comparatively secluded even if elevated, and contentedly sacrificed his preference for the halls of legislation and political debate for the quiet of the judgment seat.

When Mr. Church was taken from political life and put upon the bench without previous judicial experience and without even the reputation of a learned lawyer, the feeling among many of the opposite political party was that he was placed there from partisan motives and might be controlled by party favoritism. It is but simple justice to say that this fear proved groundless, and he died high in the esteem and confidence of the entire community. He suffered from the worst infliction to which

a judge can ever be subjected, namely, the constant use of his name as a contingent candidate for the presidency, but in spite of this he acquired and preserved the reputation of an honest and unprejudiced magistrate.

As has been said, he was never regarded as a lawyer of great learning, but his native sagacity, his long experience and intimate knowledge of men and affairs made him a judge of the highest degree of usefulness. He never failed to hear, and probably never failed to understand, every word of every argument ever addressed to him. He was as little apt to go astray as any magistrate who ever sat on the bench. His opinions, builded on principle, are models of conciseness and weighty wisdom, and it is believed that the more they are studied the more influence they will command in all courts of justice.

Mr. Church had not great enthusiasm or apparent warmth. In him the fires burned deep, and his passions and emotions were so under his control that they seldom flamed up to the surface. That one with so little personal magnetism and so much dignity and apparent reserve should so strongly have attached men to himself, is a proof of his moral excellence. He was, however, a genial and companionable gentleman, and with the dignity he had all the patience and courtesy so essential to his high post. No one who has ever argued a case in that court, especially no young man, can ever forget the attentive consideration and the patient and courteous hearing which he gave to every word that was there uttered. His kind eyes were always fixed on the speaker, and his manner encouraged the timid and inspired confidence and respect. Sometimes, indeed, the chief's patience amounted to long-suffering, but nothing ever betrayed him into a perceptible loss of composure for an instant. His belief was that it saved time to hear the lawyers out. By the younger lawyers of this State his memory is cherished with the tenderest respect. The value of such a character at the head of the highest court in a great Commonwealth cannot be over-estimated. It gives stability to the law, and gains for adjudications the respect even of those against whom they are pronounced.

The chief judge was of commanding stature, robust physique, and noticeable presence. His head was massive, his countenance strong, sagacious, and benevolent. The portrait in the chamber of the court does small justice to his personal appearance. But his strong frame and untiring energy yielded at last to overwork. He died literally in the harness, the ink hardly dry on his opinion in the case of *Burr* v. *Butt Co.*, 81 N. Y. 175. It is probable that he had had some apprehensions on the score of his health, after witnessing the untimely death of three of his associates, two of whom were men of physical powers equal to his own. To warnings and entreaties of friends his invariable calm reply was "There is the public business to be done, and we must do it as long as we can." And so for ten years

he resolutely maintained the example that he had set for the court at the outset, and which has enabled them, alone of all the ultimate courts of the country, to keep up with their enormous business. But at what a terrible sacrifice of precious and useful life!

Upon the death of the Chief, the Honorable Charles J. Folger, senior associate judge and since chief judge, read a memorial in court, from which the following are extracts: "He was not what is called a man of liberal education. What advantages the academy of his day furnished, these he had; and his acquirement there was made practical and ready to his hand by his early becoming a teacher of others in schools. He made no claim to classical taste or acquirement, or to any merely literary excellence; he claimed for himself no excellence; and it was often that he would preface the reading of an opinion with a diffident apology for what he feared was its deficiency in expression. He never apologized for the matter of it, its statement of law, the rule it declared or enforced. '*Plus habuit operis quam ostentationis;*' matter more than show. He was wont to say that 'a man is worth naught who has not convictions—*convictions.*' His conclusions were reached only after mature reflection—*Melius recurrere, quam male currere*—but when reached, he was clear and strong in the grounds of his judgment, and he held an opinion, once formed deliberately, with the tenacity peculiar to a strong and vigorous mind; it was strong and abiding, and impressed itself upon others. Search will be in vain in the reports or in the archives for an opinion matured and read by him, in a case that had fallen to him for his especial consideration, that did not carry the court and form its judgment. He often did not vote, because in doubt. He sometimes dissented, and expressed his dissent in writing; but it was then meant as a dissenting opinion, to put himself right in the books, and not to affect the judgment of others. Having clear ideas, and never beginning to write until his thoughts had gone to a fixed conclusion, he clearly stated what he clearly saw, in vigorous sentences, in words generally justly used, and in a style lucid and free from trick, and with force of logic. His opinions were his own, and not another's, whatever aid he may have drawn from others in preparing for them. He had that saving common sense which led him to correct conclusions, that independence of character which made him flinch not from what he deemed to be right, and combined therewith that strong sense of natural justice that caused him to shrink from what seemed to him to be a wrong, and that at times, perhaps, led him to the verge of the law in the effort to decide a case upon its particular real right. * * * His natural tendencies were not for a judicial life. He loved to be among men. He was ambitious of other preferment, honorably so. He had the right to feel capable of power. He knew that public confidence followed him and that he had never deceived it. Yet his long and serious illness had touched him, and a place

upon the bench seemed one of desirable quiet, and was one of honorable usefulness. * * * But the ten years of the judicial life of Judge Church have demonstrated that he had in an eminent degree the qualities that fitted him for the duties of his place, and have fully justified the wisdom of his selection. Others who have preceded him on the bench may have had greater and more exact learning in the law. None have excelled him in that equipoise of faculty which enables a judge to fairly weigh and determine causes that come before him. He had that catholicity, so to speak, of mental constitution, and that freedom from prejudice which enabled him to hear, and having heard to decide a case, giving due weight to arguments presented and the consideration which fitly belonged to them. His prepossessions did not darken his perceptions of the reasons on the other side. He had the doubting, cautious spirit, so that he was always willing to listen to argument; and that receptive quality of mind — as a jewel cut with many facets — that caught light from whatever side it might come. It has been intimated on some hand that he much relied upon his own reflections in reaching conclusions of law; and that he had a disregard of authority. We know that this is a mistake. He was not the slave of precedent, fearing to walk in dark places without light from the wisdom of others. But he fully recognized the truth that causes are not to be decided by natural reason alone, but by the artificial reason and judgment of the law as well, as they have been shaped by the arguments from the bar, and by considerations on the bench, through the many years that lawyers have wrangled and judges have determined. * * * For now ten years he has sat at the head of this bench. Here he has been exactly in the focus of the acute and searching intellect of the bar, from which escapes undetected no weakness of the head, or infirmity of disposition. The bar knows that he has led the business of the court with a kindness of disposition, an evenness and serenity of temper, a gentleness in restraint, a nobleness of courtesy, a patience of hearing to tyro or veteran, that pleased and satisfied and so soothed all as to make even defeat seem half success. All who hear me now, know how seldom was the thread of argument snapped by interpellant words from him. It was as if he bore in mind the saying of Bacon: 'A much-speaking judge is no well-tuned cymbal.' We may be foolish in the fond belief that there is a mutual cordiality between this bench and the bar that comes before it. We are not mistaken in the belief that whatever be the degree of respect and affection felt by the profession for this court, it is due in the main to the official and personal bearing and courtesy of Chief Judge Church toward counsel, and the confidence inspired by him. But the public and the bar looked only on the dial plate. It was in the quiet and secluded intercourse of the consultation room that we saw behind it, and beheld the nice harmony of his faculties; that discrimination which was the ready touchstone to draw the useful from the needless; the wisdom

of his thought; the aptness and scope of his suggestion; the strength of his control, with the gentleness of its exercise; his sound common sense, that strong solvent of our perplexities; his encouragement of the flagging; his soft repression of the rash; how in care and caution he would feign doubts, or put queries, that the case might be well shaken and thoroughly sifted; for with Chief Judge Bibb, he thought it well 'to have waited for that conscious assurance in adjudication, which is superior to every gratification that a vain reputation for intuition and rapid decision could bestow.' At times, with long intervals, when lassitude or some peccant humor of the body bore upon him, his strong convictions grew impatient of prolonged hesitation, and a hot word would fly; but the recoil hurt him worse than the missile did its object, and days of tenderness, almost caressing, would soothe to healing, and leave no scar. We only can fully know his eager, almost passionate desire to bring down the calendar of the court, so that we might be abreast with the business. It was with a feeling like despair, and with a sense of duty left undone, that he thought he saw a rising tide of business too great to cope with. It would have been a crowning joy to him could he once have ordered the court adjourned before the end of the allotted term, for the reason that there was not a cause on the calendar ready for hearing and unheard. To this end he addressed himself 'in labors often,' until he fell 'cut like a diamond, with its own dust.'"

Hon. WILLIAM F. ALLEN.

WILLIAM FITCH ALLEN, eldest son of Abner Harvey Allen and Cynthia Palmer, a sister of the mother of Chief Judge Church, was born in Windham county, Connecticut, July 28, 1808. His parents removed with him to Schenectady county, in this State, in 1814. He graduated at Union College in 1826, and commenced the study of the law in the office of the Hon. John C. Wright, at Esperance, Schoharie county, and completed it in that of C. M. & E. S. Lee at Rochester, and was admitted to the bar in 1829. He commenced the practice of his profession in that year in partnership with the Hon. George Fisher, at Oswego, which continued until 1833, and in 1834 he formed a partnership with Abraham P. Grant at that place. which continued until Mr. Allen's election as justice of the Supreme Court. He filled many village, town and county offices, and for several years was Supreme Court commissioner and master in chancery. He was a representative of Oswego county in the Legislature in the sessions of 1843 and 1844, being in the former session chairman of the committee of ways and means, and in the latter chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1845 he was appointed by President Polk United States attorney for the northern district of New York, and held his office until his accession to the bench, when he resigned it. Under the new Constitution of 1846, he was in 1847 elected a justice of the Supreme Court, drew the long term, and in 1856 was re-elected without opposition, although his district was strongly against him politically. *Ex officio* he sat as a judge of the Court of Appeals during 1855 and 1862. While on the bench he was nominated by his party for the office of Governor of the State, but declined the nomination, preferring his judicial post. In 1863 he was the unsuccessful nominee of his party for the office of judge of the Court of Appeals. In the same year he removed to New York city and engaged in the practice of the law as counsel only. There he remained until 1867, when he removed to Albany and entered upon the duties of the office of Comptroller, to which he was elected in that year and re-elected in 1869. He resigned this office in 1870, upon his election as an associate judge of the Court of Appeals on its re-organization under the new judiciary act. He continued in this position until his death, which occurred at his

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home in Oswego on the third of June, 1878. Had he survived, his judicial service would have ended on the last day of December in that year, under the provision of the Constitution which discharges a judge from service at the close of the year which completes the seventieth of his age. He was a Democrat in politics. His administration as Comptroller was marked by a large reduction of the State debt and the organization of reforms in the management of the State prisons and canals. He was for many years a prominent member of the Presbyterian church, was frequently a delegate to the General Assembly, and enjoyed the honor, unusual if not unique for a layman, of being chosen moderator at meetings of the Presbytery. He received the degree of LL. D. from Hamilton College in 1857 and from Union College in 1864, and was a trustee of the latter.

Judge Allen came to the bench of the Court of Appeals with some evident advantages and some apparent disadvantages. He had the makeweights of a long judicial experience and remarkable professional learning, and the drawbacks of a long career in politics and the reputation of a political partisan. In regard to the latter, his accession to the Court of Appeals was regarded by many with distrust and uneasiness, similar to that with which Chief Judge Church's nomination was viewed. The result was the same in his case as in that of the Chief. He lived down all such suspicions, and has left the reputation of an incorruptible and impartial judge. The four deceased judges of this court have afforded noteworthy examples of active politicians and strong partisans, who have satisfied the community that judicial elevation raised them above party motives, and beyond the reach of party influences. In one instance only has a decision of the court ever been publicly impugned as controlled by party considerations. That was in the celebrated Tweed case. In that case the court, Republicans as well as Democrats, were unanimous in granting Tweed a new trial. In the excited state of the community this decision was violently attacked in certain newspapers, and by certain lawyers, and attributed to the most corrupt motives. Judge Allen, who wrote the principal opinion in that case, unquestionably foresaw the clamor which the decision would excite, but his sense of duty was not warped beforehand, and his composure was not disturbed afterward. He laid down the law as he believed it, and as nine lawyers in every ten in this State then believed it, and now believe it, notwithstanding it has not been accepted in some other communities. The clamor died away, and the men who then assailed the court have not impaired its usefulness, nor shaken the public faith in its honor. This occasion proved the intrepidity and independence of Judge Allen.

Judge Allen was unquestionably one of the most learned lawyers who have ever graced our bench. He was well equipped at all points. He had the nature and the habits of the investigator, and his great experience had made every branch of the law familiar to him. At the same time he was free from pedantry, and the imprac-

ticability of the mere theorist. He was eminently a practical man, a man of affairs, with an apt knowledge of human nature, and a broad wisdom. To these characteristics must be added two others, which contributed to give him his great influence. He was a most expert and ingenious reasoner, and a remarkably incisive and trenchant writer. Perhaps no judge who ever sat on our bench had a greater power of impressing his views upon the minds of his colleagues in consultation, and few have written such convincing opinions. He possessed the rare gift of putting vague and unfamiliar ideas in a sinewy, exact and lucid style, so that his statement was frequently more weighty than another's argument. He was a master of the art of crystallizing legal thought. Lambent humor occasionally illuminated an opinion that would otherwise have become arid. Possessing unusual powers of analysis, criticism and comparison, which availed him in the discussion of authorities, he still relied mainly on the basis of principle which he placed his decisions upon, and expended his best efforts in endeavoring to render his argument impregnable. His opinions, thickly strewn through the reports of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court for a quarter of a century, exhibit a breadth of comprehension, a fund of learning, an aptitude and versatility of logical powers, a patience of investigation, and a spirit of striving to attain justice, that will stamp Judge Allen the peer of any jurist of his generation, and a memorable character in the legal annals of our State.

In spite of the marked political preferment which Judge Allen received, and the still greater one which was offered him, he better loved the law and the noiseless honor of the judicial bench. Here he sat modestly, and spent the last ten years of his useful and honored life in public toil beyond his physical strength, but in which his superb intellect shone undimmed to the very moment of its extinguishment. Like his strong companions, Chief Judge Church and Judges Peckham and Grover, he wore himself out in the public service, and the State lost the years of calm reflection and wise counsel which might otherwise have remained to him after his retirement from the bench.

In person Judge Allen was tall and moderately stout; his complexion was somewhat swarthy; his frame formed for endurance; his face indicative of resolution and firmness; his head well-balanced between the reflective and the executive faculties. His power and patience of labor were very extraordinary. His manners were those of easy dignity and considerate courtesy. An excellent portrait of the judge hangs in the chamber of the court.

On the death of Judge Allen, Chief Judge Church, who was so soon to follow him, read a memorial in the court, from which the following is extracted: "We cannot on this occasion enter into a proper consideration of the judicial character and labors of the distinguished judge who but a few days since sat with us on the bench, and whose loss will be felt and deplored not by the bench and bar of the

State alone, but by the whole country. The first thirty-nine volumes of Barbour's Reports contain the published opinions of Judge Allen, pronounced by him while a judge of the Supreme Court. They attest his eminent ability, the fullness of his learning, a firm, intelligent and comprehensive grasp of the most difficult questions in the law, and the wisdom which he brought to bear in adjusting a new system of practice and procedure to the solution of legal controversies. The same qualities which distinguished him in the Supreme Court marked his judicial labors in the Court of Appeals. He was fertile in resource, patient and laborious in the investigation of causes, and unswerving in his adherence to his convictions. His knowledge of constitutional and commercial law, and his clear apprehension of their principles were especially conspicuous. Some of us have been intimately associated with him on the bench of this court since its organization, eight years ago, and others for lesser periods, and we unite in bearing testimony to his great qualities as a judge, to the facility with which he could comprehend and formulate the principles applicable to the most difficult and complicated cases, to his untiring industry and conscientious performance of his duty, and above all, to his independence of judicial judgment, and the fearlessness with which he adhered to and enforced his conviction of right. We never knew him to be influenced in the slightest degree by any attempt to bring popular prejudice or flattery to bear upon the judgment of the court. He was not only independent, but upright and just. Such is a skeleton of his public life. How slenderly it exhibits the many years of mental labor, the firm, intelligent, conscientious and courageous administration of public trusts which distinguished him! For a fuller history of them, resort must be had to the public annals of the State, to the records of the courts, the reports of their decisions, and to the memories of our judges and lawyers, and of the citizens of the Commonwealth. He was truly a man of distinction among his contemporaries; a distinction of the sort to be coveted, for it was reached by the qualities which exalt the character, and it took no advantage by false pretensions. Through an extended life he was an honor to his race, to his profession of the law, and to his judicial office; and just as men are lamenting that the arbitrary provision of the Constitution would soon take him from the bench in the ripeness of his character, his talents and his powers, the Almighty Hand, in its wisdom, has removed him from earth. Even 'beyond the circle of those private affections which cannot but shrink from the inroads of death,' there is a 'grief for the departure of the eminently good and wise.' His personal character was of the highest order. He took no step outside the path of a wise sobriety and exemplary rectitude. His judgments and his life were in accord. He was simple and modest. He was kind in nature, affable in discourse, of warm social impulses, sensible of the claims of his fellows, and prompt in rendering all the dues of neighborhood. His warm and impulsive nature was held under restraint of reason, and of the religion he professed and practiced."

Hon. MARTIN GROVER.

MARTIN GROVER was born in the town of Laurens, Otsego county, New York, on the 20th of October, 1811. He was educated at Hartwick Academy in that county. He studied law with the Hon. William G. Angel, at Angelica, Allegany county, New York, and on being admitted to practice, at the age of twenty-one, he entered into partnership with Mr. Angel at that place. This partnership continued until 1844, when Mr. Grover was elected a representative in Congress. He then took into partnership Lewis Simons, Esq. He served one term in Congress. He continued to practice law at Angelica until 1857, when he was elected to fill a vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court in the eighth judicial district, caused by the resignation of the Hon. James Mullett. This tenure lasted until 1859, when he was elected to that place for the full term of eight years. He sat as *ex-officio* judge of the Court of Appeals during the years 1859 and 1867. In the fall of 1867, on the expiration of his Supreme Court judgeship, he was elected a judge of the Court of Appeals for the term of eight years. He served under this tenure until June, 1870, when the court being abolished by the new Judiciary Article of the Constitution and the present court being formed, he was elected an associate judge of the new court for the term of fourteen years. He served in this capacity until his death, which occurred August 23, 1875 — an event undoubtedly hastened by severe and unremitting judicial labor, carried on with too little regard to health.

Judge Grover was a man of large professional learning, untiring industry, and an almost unparalleled power of application; of unerring common sense and a keen appreciation of humor; of quick perception and broad comprehension; of sturdy honesty and boldly independent judgment; of a deep love of right and justice and hearty scorn of wrong; holding his opinions with extreme firmness, but candid and reasonable in spirit; sometimes restive under argument, always patient in investigation; of plain manners and blunt demeanor, sacrificing not to the graces, and but little to the usages of polite society; of robust and massive frame, heavy in movement but not devoid of a simple dignity; careless in his dress, unostentatious, democratic. Like Othello, he was rude in speech; like Ulysses, he was subtly wise.

M. Grover.

His native power, sagacity, shrewdness and knowledge of men, combined with his ample and ready learning and a forcible elocution, made him always a popular and formidable advocate. In his career as justice of the Supreme Court, at circuit, he dispatched business with celerity and impressed his opinions on juries with practical effect. Upon the appellate bench he often made himself a thorn in the side of lawyers by looking through the printed cases and arguments at the outset, or in hours snatched from sleep and eating, out of court, possessing himself of the vital point at a glance, and interrupting counsel and directing their attention to it by some such remark as, "I don't think there's much in that point; suppose you skip to the third," or whatever it might be. He was quite prone to assume to direct affairs in that high court, despite the presence of the chief judge, who was sometimes evidently amused, seldom visibly annoyed, at the interference. The opinions of Judge Grover pronounced in the Court of Appeals, unembellished in style, are among the most learned and forcible in our recent reports.

Judge Grover's political service although brief was influential and memorable. A life-long Democrat, he showed his independence, his elevation above partisanship, and his foresight, by running counter to the course of his party on the vital question of our politics at that early day. His term embraced that period when the question of slavery in the territories began to agitate the public mind and engross the attention of Congress. Judge Grover, with a few other northern Democrats, felt that the extreme limit of justifiable concession to slavery had been reached, and he manifested his belief in one of the most dignified, original and able speeches made on the subject during that exciting period. He was chairman of that famous meeting of northern Democrats, composed of Mr. Hamlin of Maine, George Rathbun, Preston King and himself from New York, and David Wilmot of Pennsylvania, and others, when the Wilmot proviso had its birth. This celebrated measure took its name from the report made to Congress by Mr. Wilmot as chairman of a committee appointed at that meeting by the presiding officer.

A very unsatisfactory portrait of Judge Grover hangs on the walls of the Court of Appeals chamber, but a portraiture of his mental characteristics, drawn by the pen of a master, may be found in the proceedings of the court upon his death, and preserved in the fifty-ninth volume of their reports. From this we extract the following:

"There were other features of his character with which the public had less to do, but which made him an agreeable, entertaining and instructive associate. He had lived much among his fellow-men, and knew well their foibles and weaknesses, and their sterling qualities and better traits. A great power of observation, and a happy faculty of description and narration, lit up with an agile and diffusive humor, and set in a style of expression quaint and droll in form of words and mode of utter-

ance, seized and kept the attention of auditors. His intercourse with men who were leading and influential in the Nation and State, in both of which he had played no very minor part; his knowledge of public affairs and his practical wisdom, made his reflections upon all of the topics which interest the men of to-day useful and suggestive.

"No doubt there were shades in his character; there will be when there are great prominences to cast them. He was very real and practical, and hence not pleased with forms, nor observant of conventionalities, or at times of courtesies. He was so quick to perceive and correct to judge, that it fretted him to slack his pace for a plodder, and he was sometimes abrupt. His humor was so lively and mastering, that it sometimes jostled dignity, and even decorum. The rough struggles of early life, not smiled upon by fortune, had calloused, somewhat, his natural finer feelings, and he did not always touch with tender finger the failings of others. There was, however, a well-spring of sympathy and kindness, of which those know best among his rural neighbors, who have ever found him a ready and unpaid adviser, a discreetly generous helper, a most lenient creditor.

"His rugged constitution and physical frame of power at last yielded to the silent, weary, unremitted labor, too seldom alternating with the relaxations common with men of less assiduity of pursuit. He died before the measure of his years was full, and with a regretful sense that there should have yet more time been spared to him, for yet more service. But he has left a noble fame, the record of a life clear and clean in its aims, pure in public ways and private paths, full of busy, useful labors, and of duties well discharged, and crowned with honor."

R. H. Retham

Hon. RUFUS W. PECKHAM.

RUFUS WHEELER PECKHAM was born in Rensselaerville, Albany county, New York, December 20, 1809. When he was young, his father removed with his family to Otsego county, and settled near Cooperstown. He was prepared for college at Hartwick Seminary in that county under the instruction of Rev. Dr. Hazelius. He entered Union College in 1825, at the age of sixteen, and graduated with honor, especially in the classics, two years later in a class which furnished a remarkable number of distinguished men. Having an elder brother, a physician, settled in Utica, he went to that city on graduation, and studied law in the office of Bronson & Beardsley, a firm composed of Greene C. Bronson and Samuel Beardsley, two of the most distinguished lawyers of our State, each of whom subsequently became chief justice. Here he formed a friendship with Mr. Beardsley which lasted through life. On admission to the bar in 1830, he formed a partnership with another elder brother, George, established at Albany, and soon took a place in the front rank with such advocates as Samuel Stevens, Marcus T. Reynolds and Henry G. Wheaton, three of the most brilliant advocates ever known to our bar. In 1838, at the age of twenty-nine, he was appointed by Governor Marcy district attorney of the city and county of Albany. He continued in this office until 1841, when he was succeeded by Henry G. Wheaton, who was appointed by Governor Seward. In 1845 he was a candidate before the Legislature for the office of attorney-general, but was defeated by the distinguished John Van Buren, by one vote. In the fall of 1852, he was elected a representative in Congress from Albany, and took his seat in the first year of President Pierce's administration. On the expiration of his congressional term he resumed practice at Albany, associating with himself Lyman Tremain, one of the most eloquent advocates of his day. This firm transacted a large and important business. In 1857 Mr. Peckham was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of justice of the Supreme Court. In 1859 he visited Europe in company with his professional instructor and life-long friend, Chief Justice Beardsley.*

* In 1857 Mr. Beardsley was engaged in the argument before the Court of Appeals of the famous case of *Curtis* v. *Leavitt*, and at every spare moment pursued his studies in the State Library. The writer, then a law student, saw Mr. Peckham one afternoon come into the Library, approach Mr. Beardsley, stand for a moment with visible affection and

On his return in 1859 he was nominated and elected to the Supreme Court justiceship by a large majority over Ira Harris, one of the ablest men and most excellent judges that our State has ever known. At the close of his term of eight years he was re-nominated and re-elected without opposition, no candidate being named against him. He sat as *ex-officio* judge of the Court of Appeals in the year 1866. In 1870, before the close of his term, he was elected an associate judge of the Court of Appeals for the term of fourteen years. Considerably broken in health and exhausted by the severity of his long judicial service, he sailed for Europe in 1873 on the steamer *Ville du Havre* for rest and recreation, and with his wife perished in the wreck of that steamer on the 22d of November, 1873. He left two sons, Wheeler H. Peckham, of New York city, and Rufus W. Peckham, of Albany, children of his first wife, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lacey, formerly rector of St. Peter's Church at Albany, both of whom are still living and are distinguished members of their father's profession.

Although originally well grounded in the learning of his profession, and retaining its principles in a tenacious memory, Judge Peckham's habits of life were not sufficiently studious to make him what is commonly called a learned lawyer. His capacities were perhaps better adapted to the calling of the advocate than that of the judge, and possibly he was more aptly fitted for and happier in the position of a *nisi prius* judge than in that of a judge of an appellate court. Not only as an advocate but as a judge he exercised a dominant influence over juries. He not only carried his advocacy on to the bench, but he believed that it was the duty of the judge to let the jury know which side he thought right, and to endeavor to produce a verdict on that side. His strong expressions, powerfully urged, and emphasized by what one has aptly called his "spectral finger," were all-controlling in his *nisi prius* courts. This dangerous tendency probably produced as little ill effect in his case as in any judge who has brought similar theories and practice to the bench.* As an appellate judge his opinions were not distinguished for exhaustive examinations of precedents. He loved rather to deal with cases on principle, and the reports contain many opinions from his pen, unadorned and unambitious, but marked by logical power and directness.

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amusement watching the venerable man closely poring over his books and unconscious of his presence, and then in his hearty, deep tones exclaim, "Come, old friend, throw away those books, and come out and take a trot with me!" This visit and this invitation were repeated nearly every afternoon, and it was a touching thing to see the tenderness with which the stalwart Peckham supported the feeble steps and guided the feeble sight of his old friend down the aisle.

* Many years ago Judge Peckham presided at the trial, at the Albany Oyer and Terminer, of one Gordon for the murder of Thompson. The weapon with which the murder was committed was a rough stick used in baling hay. Convinced of the prisoner's guilt, the judge made one of his strong charges, and on coming down from the bench he accosted Judge John K. Porter with, "Well, John, what do you think of that charge?" "Well, Judge," replied Judge Porter, "I must say that I think you have killed Gordon as effectually as he killed Thompson, and with just about as blunt a weapon."

Judge Peckham was a man of strong passions and prejudices, and likewise of hearty and generous sympathies. Under a somewhat austere exterior and demeanor he hid a warm and tender heart. He put an habitual restraint upon his strong emotions. His positive and uncompromising nature made him many temporary enemies and hosts of life-long and devoted friends. His peculiarities may now and then, unconsciously to himself, have warped his judicial judgment, but no one ever seriously denied that he was a conspicuously honest man. He always struggled to attain what he thought right and just, treading straight onward toward his mark, dealing the blows of an athlete, and crushing without mercy what he thought wrong and fraudulent in his resistless course. It must be said that his keen and intuitive sense of justice and his innate knowledge of human nature generally protected him from error. He made up his mind only after patient hearing, examination and deliberate reflection. In so strong and positive a nature his patience was indeed singular. He was impatient of nothing but fraud and wrong. He deserves the fame which he has received, of a just judge, and his second election, without opposition, was a noticeable tribute of public confidence and honor.

Judge Peckham's honesty and independence shone bright in his congressional career. A Democrat, he refused to be bound by party ties when questions which he deemed vital to the prosperity and honor of the country were in issue. He spoke and voted against the famous Nebraska bill, and foretold with astonishing forecast the effects which that measure produced.

If it needed any thing to endear Judge Peckham to our State and keep his memory green, his tragic fate supplied the defect. His contemporaries love to bring before the mind's eye that heroic form on the deck of the sinking ship, the central figure of a group of dependent and shrinking friends — his wife among them — looking to him for comfort and sustaining power, and to recall those last words, so typical of the great nature, "If we are to go down, let us go down bravely!" His pitiful and untimely ending wrung a unanimous expression of sorrow, admiration and respect from the bench and bar of our State. The numerous bar meetings held throughout the State furnished the most heartfelt and eloquent tributes to his virtues. His surviving brethren in the Court of Appeals, in their official memorial of his death, thus expressed themselves: "His firmness, his learning and his fearlessness and independence in maintaining his convictions, guided always by a strong sense of justice, which was a distinguishing feature of his character, won the confidence and respect of the bar and bench, and of all with whom he was associated." "His candor in discussion, patience under opposition, his uniform courtesy to his associates, his kindness and tenderness of feeling, evinced a manly and generous nature, and so endeared him to us, both as a man and a colleague, that his death is felt by us as a family affliction." The venerable Chief Justice Beardsley was not

called on to mourn his younger friend, for he preceded him a year; but the judge's elder brother and former partner, George, died suddenly with grief and horror at the news of the tragic fate of his beloved and favorite brother.

As his contemporaries love to review his traits of mind and heart, so they delight to recall his physical image. He was one of the most distinguished-looking men in the State. He had the form of an Apollo and a face like a Spanish grandee's looking out from a frame of Velasquez. Erect and soldierly, always elegantly dressed; moving with a natural dignity, only enhanced by a slight accidental lameness; his complexion ruddy, his features strong and noble, his hair gray and waving, with no beard save a gray moustache; his were a form and a face once seen never to be forgotten, and they are depicted with their true grace but scarcely with their proper strength in his portrait now hanging on the wall of the Court of Appeals chamber.*

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*The brilliant John T. Brady said it was worth a journey from New York city to Albany, to see Mr. Peckham walk up State street.

Chas. J. Folger

Hon. CHARLES JAMES FOLGER,

LATELY Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, now Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, was born on the island of Nantucket, State of Massachusetts, April 16, 1818. His Father was a native of the same island, and his paternal ancestors settled there nearly two hundred years ago. His Mother was a native of London, England, where her ancestors had lived for many years. In 1830 the family moved to Geneva, New York, and this has been the residence of Judge Folger since that time. His preparatory education was obtained in the common and select schools of Nantucket, at the Plainfield Academy, Connecticut, and at Geneva, now Hobart College, where he graduated at the age of eighteen. In addition to the usual degrees of the college course, Judge Folger has received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Hobart and Rutgers Colleges. Immediately after graduating, he commenced the study of law in the office of Mark H. Sibley and Alvah Worden at Canandaigua. He also read for a time with Bowen Whiting of Geneva, and John M. Holley of Lyons, and was admitted to the bar in 1839, at the age of twenty-one, when he immediately commenced the practice of his profession. In 1844 he was appointed, under the system then prevailing, to be first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Ontario county, and he was also subsequently appointed to be Master and Examiner in Chancery. In 1851, the choice of judge having been vested in the people by the new Constitution, Judge Folger was elected to the position of County Judge of Ontario county, and held the position for four years. In 1861 he was elected State Senator from Ontario district and served continuously until 1869, including the session for that year. He held high rank in the Senate during his service, being President *pro tem.* for four years and Chairman of the Judiciary Committee for his whole term of service in the Senate. In 1869 he was re-elected to the State Senate, but resigned to accept an appointment from President Grant as Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York. He continued in the latter position until 1870, when he resigned upon being elected Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals. In 1867, while a State Senator, he was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention and was appointed to the important position of Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of that

body. Mr. Folger was appointed, at the death of Chief Judge Church, to fill the vacancy thus caused, and in November following he was elected by the people to the same high office. In politics Judge Folger was originally a Democrat, but with such men as Silas Wright, belonged to what was known as the Radical wing of that party. He joined in the organization of the Republican party and soon became one of its prominent leaders. It was well known that General Garfield early placed the name of Judge Folger among his most available names for Cabinet appointments, and, after calling him to Mentor, offered him the position of Attorney-General, which Judge Folger did not deem it expedient to accept. He has now become Secretary of the Treasury of the United States at the invitation of President Arthur.

New York has lost a laborious and pains-taking judge, but the United States has gained an official that inspires confidence by his fitness for judging of those cases that come before the Treasury Department for decision.

In person Judge Folger is near six feet in height, large in body, grave and dignified in demeanor, but animated in the excitement of conversation or debate.

Charles Andrews

Hon. CHARLES ANDREWS,

CHIEF Judge of the Court of Appeals, is a native of Whitestown, Oneida County, N. Y., where he was born May 27, 1827. His education was acquired in the common schools of his native place, and at Oneida Conference Seminary, at Cazenovia, New York.

He commenced the study of law immediately after leaving school, in the office of Sedgwick & Outwater, in Syracuse, and was admitted to the bar at the General Term in the Fifth District, January 4, 1849, at the age of twenty-two years. In 1851 he formed a partnership with the Hon. Charles B. Sedgwick, under the firm name of Sedgwick & Andrews. Of this firm, Hon. George N. Kennedy became a member in 1855, and of this firm Mr. Andrews continued a member till his election as judge. He was elected Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals May 17, 1870, the term of service commencing July 1 of the same year.

Mr. Andrews held various official positions before his election as judge. He was elected District Attorney of Onondaga county for three years, from November, 1853, and Mayor of Syracuse for three terms, 1861, 1862 and 1868. He was also Delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention in 1867, 1868. On the retirement of Chief Judge Folger to accept the office of Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, Judge Andrews was promoted to his place by appointment from Governor Cornell. He resides in the city of Syracuse.

Hon. CHARLES A. RAPALLO,

OF New York city, Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, was born in New York city, September 15, 1823, and has throughout his life been a resident of the metropolis. His Father, Anthony Rapallo, came from Italy to this country early in the present century, and was eminent in New York city for his accomplishments both as a lawyer and as a linguist. In the year 1819 he married Miss Elizabeth Gould, the daughter of Benjamin Gould, of Massachusetts, who served in the Revolutionary army throughout the war, and the sister of Benjamin A. Gould, of Boston, a member of an extensive East India business house in that city, and of Hannah F. Gould, the poetess. Judge Rapallo, the subject of this sketch, was educated entirely by his Father, attending neither school nor college. In 1837, when he was fourteen years of age, he commenced the study of law in his Father's office, and continued his studies there and with Jonathan Miller for seven years, at the conclusion of which time he was admitted to the practice of law. He pursued the practice of his profession in partnership with J. Blunt from 1845 to 1848, and with H. F. Clark from 1848 to 1867. Until this time Judge Rapallo had devoted himself entirely to his profession, and had never actively engaged in politics or held any public position. In the year 1870, however, he was one of the Democratic candidates for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, and was elected by a large majority. In 1880 he received the unanimous nomination of the Democratic party for Chief Judge against Hon. Charles J. Folger, but being a Presidential year he was defeated, with his party.

Ch. A. Raballo

Theodore Mueller

Hon. THEODORE MILLER,

ASSOCIATE Judge of the Court of Appeals, was born at Hudson, New York. His paternal ancestry was from a Holland family that came to this country in 1650 and settled in Albany, but subsequently removed to Claverack, Columbia county, New York. His Father was a graduate of Columbia College, a lawyer of eminence, and was at one time associated in practice with ex-President Van Buren.

Mr. Miller's preparatory education was acquired at the Hudson Academy, where he fitted for the junior year in college, thus securing a very thorough classical course. At the age of sixteen he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar when only twenty-one years of age. He at once commenced the practice of his profession at Hudson. In 1843 he was appointed by the old Court of Common Pleas District Attorney of Columbia county. Immediately after his appointment the anti-rent war broke out in that county, and it required all the power of the authorities to subdue it. Mr. Miller was efficient in carrying on the prosecution which resulted in the restoration of law and order, and established for himself a high professional reputation. He was reappointed to the same office in 1846. After enjoying a large and successful practice, in 1861 he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court in the Third Judicial District. The vote in Hudson, where he resided, was almost unanimous. In 1869 he was re-elected without opposition. In 1870, upon the re-organization of the court under the amendment of the Constitution, he was appointed by Governor Hoffman Presiding Justice of the General Term in the Third Judicial Department, embracing twenty-eight counties. In 1874 he was elected Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of the late Judge Peckham, by a majority of about fifty thousand, receiving two thousand five hundred majority in his own county, the same that he received at his first election to the Supreme bench.

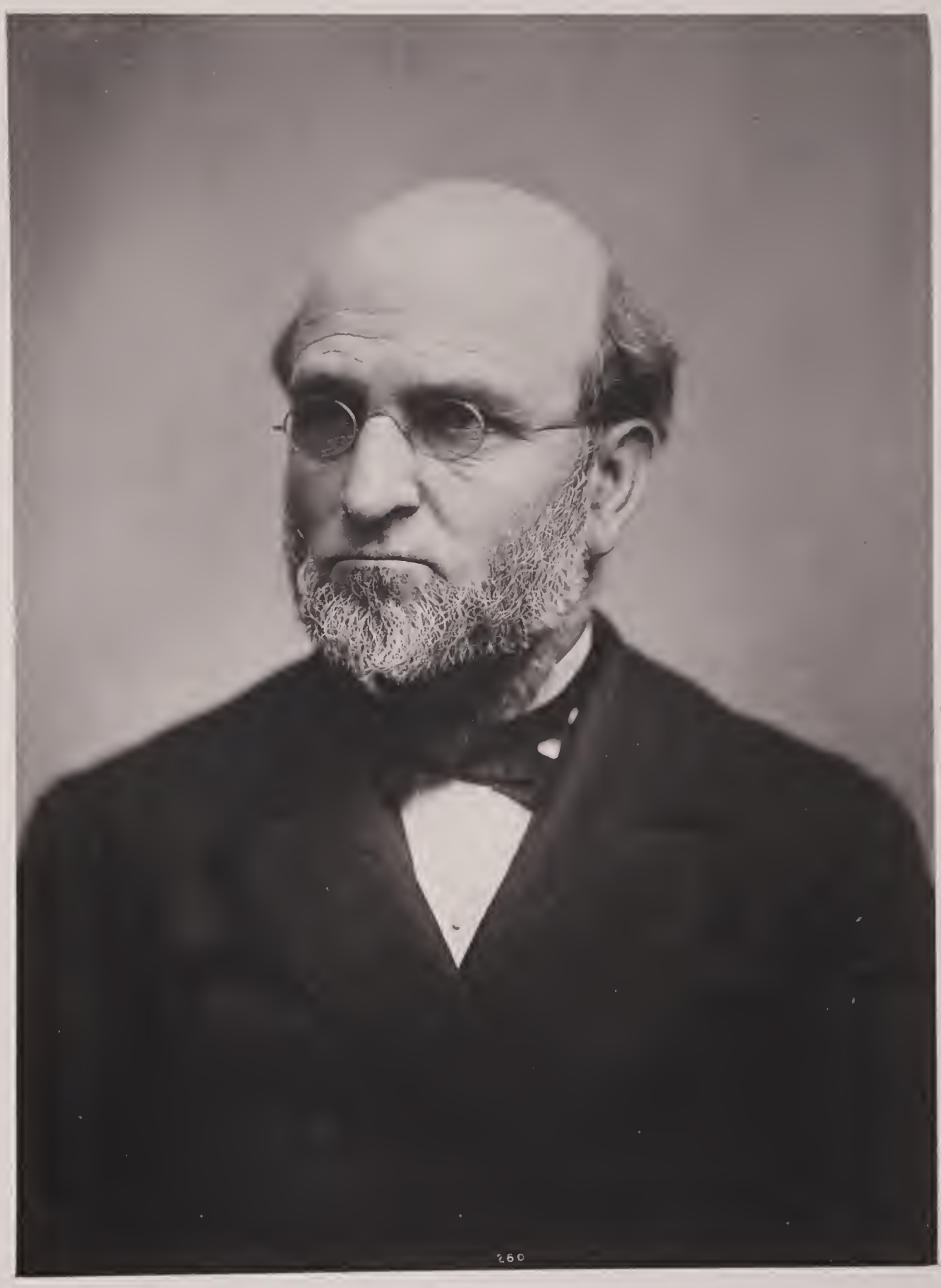
Judge Miller has devoted his time and talents to the profession of law, and has most honorably filled the high places to which he has been called. His writings are to be found in the reports of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals. He resides in Hudson.

Hon. ROBERT EARL,

ONE of the Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, was born September 10, 1824, in Herkimer, New York, where he has always resided. His Father was of English descent, his Mother of German. His preparation for college was acquired at the Herkimer Academy, and his collegiate education at Union College, at Schenectady, where he graduated in 1845, having entered the junior class in 1843. After graduating he was for two years Principal of the Herkimer Academy, but choosing the profession of law, he entered the office of Hon. Charles Gray, of Herkimer, as a student, was admitted to the bar January 1, 1848, and at once commenced the practice of his profession. In the following spring he commenced the editing and publishing of the *Herkimer Democrat*, and continued this work for several years. In the practice of his profession he was associated as partner with his brother, S. Earl, Esq., under the firm name of S. & R. Earl.

Judge Earl has been an exceedingly active man, as the record of his work shows, and he has been called to fill various places of official importance. He was a supervisor of Herkimer county in 1849 and 1860. He was, also, County Judge and Surrogate of Herkimer for a term of four years, commencing January 1, 1856. He was first elected Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1869, and from January 1 to July 1, 1870, served as Chief Judge of that court. Then by the new Constitution he became Commissioner of Appeals for three years, and by a subsequent amendment his term of service was extended to five years, to July 1, 1875. In November of this year he was appointed by Governor Tilden as Judge of the Court of Appeals, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Grover, and held office under that appointment till January 1, 1877. In the fall of 1876 he was elected Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals for the full term of fourteen years.

Judge Earl received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from his *Alma Mater*, Union College, in 1874.



Robert Ewart

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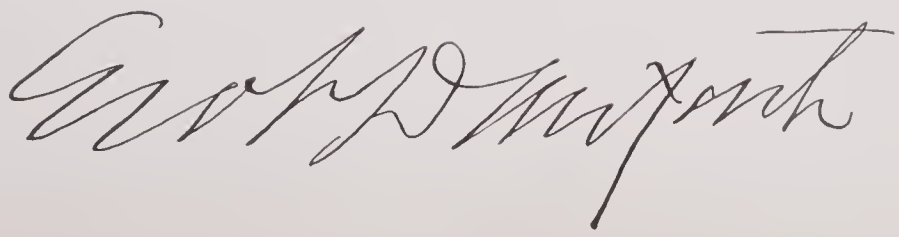


Hon. GEORGE F. DANFORTH,

ASSOCIATE Judge of the Court of Appeals, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 5, 1819. His Father, Isaac Danforth, and his Mother, Dolly Hutchins, were both natives of New Hampshire, and were of English ancestry.

Mr. Danforth was prepared for college in the schools of Boston, and for a time he was member of the famous "Latin School" of that city. After completing his preparatory course, he entered Union College, at Schenectady, New York, at which institution he graduated. Soon after graduation he commenced the study of law in the office of the Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, of Rochester, New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. From this time until January 1, 1879, Mr. Danforth was engaged in an extensive and laborious practice of his profession in the city where he first began as a law student. On January 1, 1879, he entered upon the duties of his present high position.

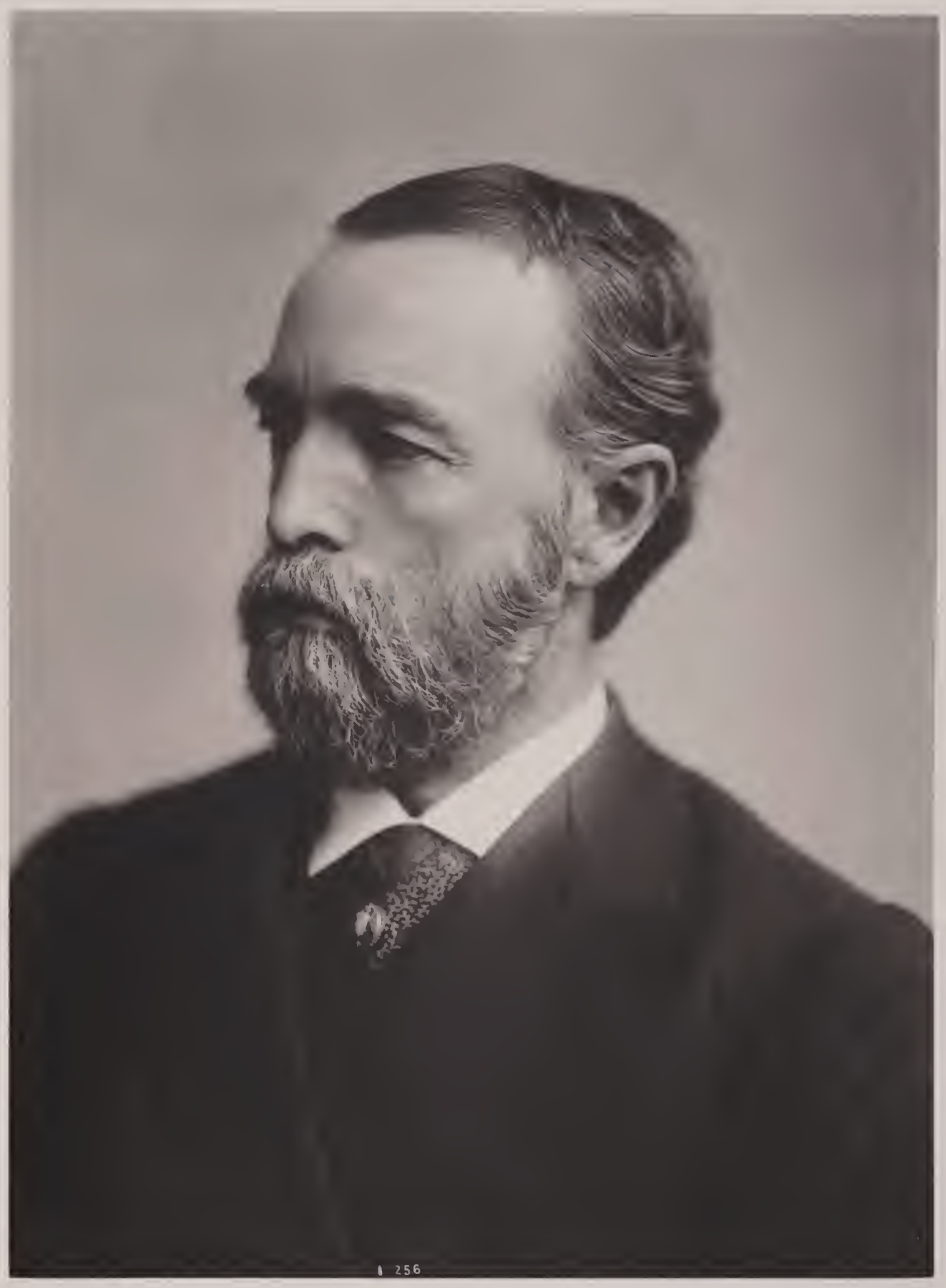
Judge Danforth has been honored by the degree of Doctor of Laws from both Union and Hamilton Colleges.

Hon. FRANCIS MILES FINCH,

OF Ithaca, one of the Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, was born in Ithaca, June 9, 1827. His Father's family were from Connecticut. His preparatory education was obtained chiefly at the academy in Ithaca, where he prepared for college, graduating at Yale in 1849, at the age of twenty-two. After graduation he returned to Ithaca and there read law and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He commenced the practice of his profession at once and has devoted almost the entire time to the duties of his profession either as advocate or judge. He began his work alone, but after a few years formed a partnership with Judge Henry S. Walbridge, and subsequently, from 1856, with Hon. Douglas Boardman for ten years. Since 1866 he has been again without a partner in business.

During President Grant's first term, Mr. Finch held the office of Collector of Internal Revenue. In May, 1880, he was designated by Governor Cornell to fill the vacancy in the Court of Appeals caused by the promotion of Judge Folger to the position of Chief Judge, and in November, 1881, he was elected by the people to the same high position.

Judge Finch has published no literary work, though he has a fondness for literary composition and writes readily. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Hamilton College.



Francis Miles Finch

B. F. Tracy

Hon. BENJAMIN F. TRACY,

ASSOCIATE Judge of the Court of Appeals, was born in Owego, Tioga county, New York, April 26, 1830. His preliminary education was obtained at the common schools of his native place and at Owego Academy. At the age of nineteen he began the study of law under direction of Nathaniel W. Davis, of Owego, and was admitted to practice as Attorney and Counselor in 1851. In 1853 he was elected by the Whig party as District Attorney of Tioga county. In 1856 he was again elected by an increased majority. In 1857 he formed a partnership with Gilbert C. Walker, and this firm, which afterwards became Warner, Tracy & Walker, enjoyed a very extensive practice in Tioga county. In 1861 Mr. Tracy was elected Member of the Assembly by the Republicans and War Democrats, and at once became a prominent member of that body. At the expiration of his term he gave himself again to the practice of his profession till the war of the Rebellion called him to the defense of his country. He personally recruited two regiments, accepted the command of the One Hundred and Ninth, and reported to General Wool at Baltimore. In 1864 his regiment joined Burnside's corps, then under command of General Grant. Colonel Tracy was in the battle of the Wilderness, and on May 6 his regiment lost more than eighty men in killed and wounded, He fell exhausted on the field, but refused to leave it. After three days' fighting at Spottsylvania he was compelled to surrender his command on account of illness. In the following September he again entered the service as Colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh colored troops. Subsequently he was ordered to the command of the military post at Elmira, New York.

At the close of the war Mr. Tracy became a member of the firm of Benedict, Burr & Benedict, New York. In 1866 he was appointed United States District Attorney for Eastern New York, and rendered important service in punishing offenders against the revenue laws. In 1873 Mr. Tracy resumed practice in the city of Brooklyn.

On the appointment of Judge Andrews to be Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, in 1881, Mr. Tracy was appointed Associate Judge by Governor Cornell, to fill the vacancy so caused.

EDWIN O. PERRIN,

CLERK of the Court of Appeals, was born December 3, 1822, in Springfield, Ohio. He acquired his education at the Springfield Academy, afterward studied law under Hon. Samson Mason and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He subsequently removed to Memphis, Tennessee, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was Navy Agent at Memphis for several years, under President Taylor. In 1857 he accompanied Robert J. Walker to Kansas and took an active part in the canvass against the Lecompton Constitution. In the presidential campaign of 1860 he accompanied and assisted Stephen A. Douglass in his canvass of the State of Maine. In 1861 he was dispatched by Secretary Cameron to New Mexico on a confidential mission, where he served with the command of the famous Kit Carson. He was subsequently nominated by President Johnson for Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory, but his nomination was rejected by an unfriendly Senate, as was also his nomination for Internal Revenue Assessor of the First District of New York. Mr. Perrin has been Secretary of five Democratic National Conventions. In 1868 he was elected Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and was appointed to the same position by the Court in 1870.

HIRAM E. SICKELS,

STATE Reporter, was born June 24, 1827, at Albion, Orleans county, New York. His Father was of Dutch descent, his Mother of German. His general education was acquired at the Albion Academy, and his law studies were pursued in the office of Curtis & Stone, of Albion. He was admitted to the bar in 1848, and has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession, with the exception of three years spent in the army during the war of the Rebellion. He entered the Union army August 26, 1862, as First Lieutenant of the Seventeenth New York Volunteer Battery of Light Artillery, and was discharged June 12, 1865, with the rank of Brevet Captain. He participated in the capture of Fort Fisher, and in nearly all the engagements around Richmond, in the final capture of the enemy's works in front of Petersburg, and in the pursuit of Lee's army to Appomattox Court House. Mr. Sickels removed to Albany in 1871, and in February of the following year was appointed to his present position of State Reporter of the Court of Appeals.

E. O. Perrin.

Hiram. E. Fickels

A. R LAWRENCE

Hon. NOAH DAVIS,

PRESIDING Justice of the General Term of the Supreme Court, First Department, was sixty-two years of age September 10, 1881. He was engaged in the practice of his profession in Albion, Orleans county, until April 3, 1857, when he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court in the Eighth District by Governor John A. King; was elected to the full term in November of the same year, and was re-elected at the general election in 1865. Mr. Davis resigned the office of Justice of the Supreme Court in 1868, and was elected a Representative in Congress in November, taking his seat March 4, 1869. While holding this position, he was appointed by President Grant United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and removed to the city of New York. He was nominated and elected to the office of Justice of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in 1872. He was appointed Associate Justice of the General Term, First Department, January 2, 1873, and Presiding Justice December 24 of the same year, by Governor Dix. His term as a Justice of the Supreme Court will expire December 31, 1886.

Hon. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE.

ABRAHAM RIKER LAWRENCE was born in the city of New York on the 19th of September, 1832. His ancestors for many generations were Americans, but his early ancestors were English and Dutch.

He was educated in the city of New York and practiced in that city continuously from the time of his admission to the bar, in October, 1853, until elected a Justice of the Supreme Court. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1867 and 1868, and was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in November, 1873, taking his seat January 1, 1874. Although these are the only offices to which he has been elected, he was a candidate for the position of District Attorney in 1861, and for the Mayoralty in 1872. He resides in the city of New York.

Hon. JOHN RIKER BRADY,

JUSTICE of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District, was born in the city of New York, in the year 1821, of Irish parentage, his Father and Mother both being natives of Ireland.

He began his early education in the once well-known "Casserly" school of New York city, but his classical course was completed under the direction of his Father, who was an accomplished linguist and skillful teacher. He was admitted to the bar in 1842, and first began practice while in his father's office. Subsequently, he was associated for a time with his brother, but until within two years of the time of his election as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, he practiced alone in the city of New York. He was elected to this office in 1856, in place of Lewis B. Woodruff, and by re-election continued to serve until called to a higher position. In 1869 he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court, and has since been re-elected to the same office. In both elections he was accepted as candidate by all political parties, so that he was honored by an election without opposition. In 1872 he was appointed Associate Justice of the General Term in the First Department.

Judge Brady has been a frequent contributor to journals and reviews, and he has gratuitously rendered important service to religious and other organizations by the delivery of lectures and addresses. He was for some years President of the Friendly Sons of Saint Patrick, and as a presiding officer on public occasions he is unsurpassed. He is recognized not only as a Judge learned in the law, but as a gentleman of high social and intellectual culture.

Hon. GEORGE CARTER BARRETT,

OF New York city, Justice of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District, was born in Dublin, Ireland, July 28, 1838. His ancestors, as far back as they can be traced, were Irish Protestants of the Church of England. His Father, the Rev. Gilbert Carter Barrett, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and a Clergyman of the Church of England, came to Canada when his son was six years of age, as a missionary among the Canadian Indians. His Father having died after seven years' service, the son at the age of thirteen came to the city of New York, where he has since lived. His education at this place was continued in the Columbia College Grammar School, and he spent one year as Freshman in the College. Subsequently, for a time, he gave himself to general literary work, and his writings have been quite extensive as editorials, reviews, etc. While pursuing his law studies in the office of Van Cott, Cady & Smales, he acted as managing clerk of that firm. After entering upon the practice of his profession, he was first associated in business with James B. Brinsmade, and later with Amasa A. Redfield.

Mr. Barrett was President of the Young Men's Municipal Reform Association, and was also one of the counsel that obtained and sustained at the Special Term the injunction which led to the appointment of Andrew H. Green as Deputy Comptroller, and the substantial retirement from active duties of Richard B. Connolly as Comptroller.

At the age of twenty-five Mr. Barrett was elected Justice of the Sixth Judicial District Court of the city of New York. After serving four years he resigned and was at once elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for two years to fill a vacancy. After holding this office one year and nine months he resigned and entered once more upon the practice of his profession, which he continued till the Fall of 1871, when he was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court for fourteen years by a combination of all the parties united for municipal reform.

Hon. CHARLES DONOHUE,

JUSTICE of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District, was born in the city of New York, April 14, 1825, of Irish parentage. He received a very thorough common school education in the St. Peter's Grammar School of his native city.

After completing these preparatory studies, he entered the law office of Burr & Benedict, where he acted as clerk as well as student, thus gaining an intimate acquaintance with the practical business of the firm. He was admitted to the bar in 1846. The firm of Burr & Benedict was very largely engaged in admiralty cases. Mr. Donohue was thus enabled, early in his professional life, to become learned and eminent in this branch of law business; and all the firms of which he became a member made admiralty cases a special part of their business. Nash & Donohue was the name of the first firm of which Mr. Donohue was a member. The well-known lawyers with whom Judge Donohue was subsequently associated in business were Welcome R. Beebe, Col. George F. Betts, Hon. John Cochrane, Hon. Gilbert Dean and Hon. Erastus Cooke. He was thus in the active practice of his profession in the city of New York from the time of his admission to the bar till the time of his accession to the Supreme bench in 1874.

So thoroughly had Mr. Donohue become identified with that branch of law relating to admiralty cases, that at the time of his election as Justice he probably had no superior in the city; and some even doubted if this special line of practice would not in a measure unfit him for dealing with the details of a common-law tribunal. But his extensive knowledge and rapid comprehension of cases happily disappointed those who had such doubts. Few men have been able to accomplish so much work as a Judge in so thorough and satisfactory a manner.

Eugene M. Cullen

S. O. Dyrman

Wesley Bateman

O. H. Platt

J. W. Gilbert

Hon. JOSEPH FOLGER BARNARD,

PRESIDING Justice of the General Term, Second Department, was born on the 18th of September, 1823. His Father was a native of Nantucket, Massachusetts, and his Mother was of English birth. His preparatory education was acquired at the Dutchess County Academy. From this institution he entered Yale College, where he graduated with honor and entered upon the study of the law. Justice Barnard never turned aside from the course he had determined to pursue, and in 1844, when only twenty-one years of age, he was admitted to the bar and began at once the practice of his profession in the city of Poughkeepsie, where he still resides. He was first elected to the bench of the Supreme Court in 1863, and in 1871 he was unanimously re-elected to the same office, which he now holds. The same interest in the legal profession which brought him so early into its active and successful practice, has kept him through all these years a studious member of the bar and bench. He has never turned aside for business outside of his profession nor for political preferment, though as a citizen he has been willing to bear his share of the duties of municipal administration, and he was for many years a member of the city government of Poughkeepsie. He was appointed Presiding Justice of the General Term, Second Department, in 1870.

Hon. EDGAR M. CULLEN,

JUSTICE of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District, resides in the city of Brooklyn, where he was born December 4, 1843. He graduated at Columbia College in 1860, is a lawyer by profession and entered the military service of the country soon after the commencement of the war of the Rebellion. He was appointed a Lieutenant in the United States Army in March, 1862, and Colonel of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, New York State Volunteers, in December following, which position he held until April, 1865, when he resigned. He is a Democrat, and was Assistant District Attorney of Kings county in 1871. He was elected to the office he now holds in November, 1880.

Hon. JASPER W. GILBERT,

OF Brooklyn, Justice of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District, was born at Rome, Oneida county, New York, January 15, 1812.

His general education was obtained at the Academies of Lowville and Watertown, N. Y. His law studies were pursued under direction of Vice-Chancellor Frederick Whittlesey, at Rochester, New York. At this place also he commenced the practice of his profession in July, 1835, and continued there till 1847, in the meantime holding the offices of Attorney and Counselor of said city from 1839 to 1841, and of District Attorney of Monroe county from 1841 to 1845. After leaving Rochester he was engaged in the practice of law in New York and Brooklyn till 1865, the time of his election to the Supreme Court. He entered upon the duties of this office January 1, 1866, and was re-elected in 1873. He was appointed Associate Justice of the General Term, Second Department, in 1870.

Hon. JACKSON O. DYKMAN,

JUSTICE of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District, was born in the town of Patterson, Putnam county, N. Y. He is descended from the Dykman family of Harlem, who came here from Holland. His early years were spent on a farm before the railroads opened this section, and while as yet the North river sloops were the regular means of passage to New York city. His education began in the common schools of the vicinage and the High School or Academy at Peekskill — beyond these it is the product of his own research. He taught in neighboring common schools until his choice of profession was made, and then studied law in Peekskill in the office of William Nelson, District Attorney of Westchester county and a leader of the local bar. He commenced practice in Cold Spring in Putnam county, and was School Commissioner, and later District Attorney.

In 1866, he removed to White Plains, the county seat of Westchester, and served one term as District Attorney. In 1875 he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and was appointed Associate Justice of the General Term, Second Department.

Hon. CALVIN EDWARD PRATT,

JUSTICE of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District, was born in Princeton, Massachusetts, January 23, 1828. His Father was Edward A. Pratt, and his Grandfather Captain Joseph Pratt, of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts. His Mother's maiden name was Stratten. She was a native of Princeton.

Mr. Pratt received a preparatory education for college at the Wilbraham and Worcester Academies, after which he entered the office of Hon. Henry Chapin as a student of law, in Worcester, Massachusetts. He commenced the practice of his profession in Worcester and continued there till 1859, when he removed to New York city and formed a partnership with L. A. Fuller which continued till 1861, when Mr. Pratt left the business of law for the service of his country, as a soldier. In 1863, having resigned his position in the army, he returned to Brooklyn and entered into partnership with Grenville T. Jenks, Esquire. Subsequently, he formed a partnership with Hon. James Emott, Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott and with General P. S. Crooke and John H. Bergen.

Mr. Pratt served as Justice of the Peace for several years while a resident of Massachusetts, and he was Collector of Internal Revenue in the Third Collection District for about six months.

In 1869 Mr. Pratt was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court without opposition, he having been nominated by both political parties, and in 1877 he was re-elected by the non-partisan action of the people.

Mr. Pratt's military service has been of a marked kind. He was connected with the Massachusetts Militia for seven or eight years, became Lieutenant and afterward Major of the Tenth Regiment, and served on the staff of Major-General Morse as Major. In 1861 he raised the Thirty-first New York Volunteers and went to the front in June of that year. He participated in all the battles in which the Sixth Corps were engaged, was wounded at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862, and still carries the ball embedded in the bones of the face under the right eye. He was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General for meritorious services, September 10, 1862.

Before leaving Massachusetts, Mr. Pratt was active in politics, serving as member of the Democratic Central Committee for several years, and taking a prominent part as a political speaker in several of the New England States. He is a resident of Brooklyn.

Hon. WILLIAM LAW LEARNED,

JUSTICE of the Supreme Court in the Third Judicial District, was born at New London, Connecticut, July 24, 1821. His Father was Ebenezer, a descendant of William Learned, who came from England about 1630, and settled at Charlestown, Massachusetts. His Mother, Lydia Coit, was a descendant of John Coit, from Wales, an early settler in Massachusetts.

The preparatory education of Mr. Learned was obtained at the Union School in New London. After completing the usual preparatory work in this school, he entered Yale College in 1837, graduating in 1841. He first studied law with William F. Brainard, of New London, and subsequently with the Hon. George Gould, of Troy, New York. He commenced the practice of law at Albany, New York, in 1844.

In the practice of his profession, Justice Learned has been associated at some time with the following named gentlemen: Theodore Fondey, Gilbert L. Wilson, Rufus G. Beardslee and James C. Cook.

In 1870 Mr. Learned received the appointment of Justice of the Supreme Court from Governor Hoffman, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Judge Rufus W. Peckham to the Court of Appeals; and in the Fall of the same year he was elected to the same office. In 1875 Justice Learned was appointed by Governor Tilden Presiding Justice of the Third Department in place of the Hon. Theodore Miller, elected to the Court of Appeals.

In addition to the usual work of an extensive practice and the subsequent judicial labors, Justice Learned has held the office of Professor of Equity, Civil Law, and Trials, in the Albany Law School. He has also edited two works published by J. Munsell, "Madam Knight's Journal" and Bishop Earle's "Microcosmography." His written opinions in law cases can be found in the New York Law Reports.

In addition to the usual degrees in course, Justice Learned received from his *Alma Mater* the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1878.

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Hon. CHARLES RUSSELL INGALLS,

JUSTICE of the Supreme Court in the Third Judicial District, was born at Greenwich, Washington county, New York, September 14, 1819. His ancestors were of English origin. His Father was Charles F. Ingalls, whose ancestors came from Lincolnshire, England, and settled in Massachusetts in 1629. His Mother's maiden name was Rogers. Mr. Ingalls obtained his academic education in his native place and pursued his legal studies in the office of his Father, Judge C. F. Ingalls. He was licensed as Attorney of the Supreme Court and Solicitor in Chancery in 1844, and as Counselor in 1847. Until 1860 he practiced his profession at Greenwich as partner of his father and of his brother, Thomas Ingalls. At that time he removed to Troy and became a partner with Hon. David L. Seymour, and so continued till the time of his election to the Supreme bench.

In 1853 Mr. Ingalls was Member of the Assembly from Washington county. In 1863 he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court and entered upon the duties of the office January 1, 1864, and has remained in that position since that time, having been re-elected in 1871 upon nomination of both political parties. In 1870, as Justice of the Supreme Court, he became a member of the Court of Appeals, and remained in that Court until its reorganization. In 1877 he was designated by Governor Robinson as Associate Justice of the General Term of the Supreme Court in the First Department, which position he continued to fill for two years. He resides at Troy.

Hon. AUSTIN MELVIN OSBORN,

JUSTICE of the Supreme Court in the Third Judicial District, was forty-six years of age on the second of December, 1881. He was elected District Attorney of Greene county in November, 1865, and held the office for three years. He was County Judge during the year 1870, holding the office by appointment of Governor Hoffman. In 1875, he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor Tilden, and was elected to the same position at the general election the same year. He resides at Catskill.

Hon. THEODORIC R. WESTBROOK,

JUSTICE of the Supreme Court in the Third Judicial District, was born November 20, 1822, in Fishkill, Dutchess county, New York. His ancestors were of English, Dutch and French Huguenot extraction. His Father was the Rev. Cornelius Depew Westbrook, D. D., and his Mother's name was Sarah Beekman. Both of his grandfathers were officers in the Revolutionary war, and his great-great uncle, Egbert Dumont, was Sheriff of Ulster county before the Revolution, and after it began, read the proclamation of result of election at the inauguration of the first State government at Kingston in 1776.

Mr. Westbrook's preparatory education was acquired at the Kingston Academy and at Rutgers College Grammar School. He then entered Rutgers College, graduating there in 1838. After completing his professional studies he commenced practice at Kingston, Ulster county, in 1843, and continued there until 1874, the time of entering upon his present duties. During this period his practice was very extensive, and in his professional work he was for a time associated with his brother, Charles R. Westbrook, and subsequently with Frederick L. Westbrook.

For three years he held the office of Master and Examiner in Chancery. He was also Member of Congress from Greene and Ulster counties from 1853 to 1855.

In November, 1873, Mr. Westbrook was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court, and entered upon his duties January 1, 1874. In this service Justice Westbrook has been called upon to preside in many very important cases, among them the famous civil action against William M. Tweed, involving over six millions of dollars.

The life of Justice Westbrook has been given almost wholly to the profession of law. At the early age of sixteen he began to try causes in the Justices' Court, but he has found time to do a great amount of literary work in the form of addresses delivered on public occasions, and his written opinions are very numerous, amounting to more than two large volumes.

In addition to the usual college degrees, Justice Westbrook has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Hon. AUGUSTUS BOCKES,

JUSTICE of the Supreme Court in the Fourth Judicial District, was born in the town of Greenfield, Saratoga county, October 1, 1817. His parents were old residents of Greenfield. His Father, a farmer and a man of sterling worth, held various town offices, among others, those of Supervisor and Justice of the Peace. Judge Bockes' education was obtained mainly in the excellent common schools of Greenfield, and at the Burr Seminary at Manchester, Vermont. After teaching school for three terms, he commenced the study of law, in 1838, in the office of Judiah Ellsworth, at Saratoga Springs. He afterward studied in the office of Beach & Cowen, of the same place, and was admitted to practice from that office in 1843. He first commenced the practice of his profession in partnership with Stephen P. Nash, and afterward entered into partnership with William A. Beach, now of New York city, with whom he continued to practice at Saratoga Springs until the year 1847, when he was elected County Judge of Saratoga county. He was re-elected to the same position in 1851, but resigned the office in 1854. In 1855 he was appointed by Governor Clark a Justice of the Supreme Court in the Fourth Judicial District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Daniel Cady. In 1859 he was elected by the people to the same office; he was re-elected in 1867, and again in 1875. At the last two elections he had no opposition, and in 1875 he was nominated and supported by both political parties, an especial honor seldom enjoyed by the Judges of the State. Judge Bockes was appointed by Governor Dix Associate Justice of the General Term of the Supreme Court in the Third Department, for the years 1874 and 1875. He was also appointed by Governors Tilden, Robinson and Cornell to the same position.

Hon. JOSEPH POTTER,

JUSTICE of the Supreme Court in the Fourth Judicial District, was born in Easton, Washington county, New York, November 17, 1825. He was the youngest child of Joel Potter and Anne Austin. Joel Potter was a descendant of John Potter and Phœbe Green, Quaker Preachers in Rhode Island. Anne Austin was a descendant of the Starbucks, of Nantucket, also Quakers.

His education was obtained at the district school in the town of Easton, a Quaker boarding-school at Chatham, Columbia county, New York, the Union Village Academy at Greenwich, New York, and Union College, Schenectady, where he graduated. After graduation he entered the law office of Judge Culver and A. L. Baker, at Greenwich, in Washington county, as a student at law, and after pursuing his studies for two years in that office he entered the law office of Messrs. Wheaton, Hammond, Doolittle & Hadley, in the city of Albany, and was admitted as an Attorney and Counselor in the Courts of the State of New York in 1847. He was at the same time admitted as Solicitor in Chancery. He was engaged in teaching in the Union Village Academy, at which he prepared for college, for six months while pursuing his legal studies in the office of Messrs. Culver & Baker. After he was admitted to the bar he removed to Whitehall, in Washington county, and formed a partnership with the Hon. William H. Parker, of that place, for the practice of the law, and has continued to reside at that place ever since.

His partner, Judge Parker, died about 1849. He was subsequently associated in the practice of the law with J. D. Blount, Hon. A. H. Tanner and J. Sanford Potter, successively, who had been students in his office; and he was associated with the latter two at the time of his election as Justice of the Supreme Court.

In the year 1849 he was elected to the office of District Attorney of the county of Washington, and was re-elected at the close of his first term, and served the second term and also a portion of the term of the late Colonel M. Dougall in the same office under an appointment by Governor Morgan. In 1863 he was elected to the office of County Judge of Washington county, and at the close of the term was re-elected to the same office for a second term, which expired on the 31st of December, 1871. At the election preceding the close of his second term as County Judge, he was elected to the office of Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed the Hon. E. H. Rosekrans, whose term of office would expire with the year.

Jos. Potter

A. Rocks

Charles O. Tappan

P. D. Landon

Hon. JUDSON STUART LANDON.

JUDSON STUART LANDON was born in Salisbury, Litchfield county, Connecticut, December 16, 1832. His great grandfather, James Landon, represented that town in the Legislature of the Colony of Connecticut in 1759, and his uncle, also James Landon, represented the same town in the Legislature of the State just one hundred years later. His Father, William Landon, who married Phebe, daughter of Doctor Cyrus Berry, a physician of Dutchess county, was born in the same town, and died there in 1876, at the age of eighty-one. He was a merchant and farmer.

Mr. Landon was educated in the common schools and in the Amenia and New York Conference Seminaries. In 1853 he was a teacher of Latin, Mathematics, and Natural Sciences in the Academy at Princetown, Schenectady county, New York. He at the same time pursued the study of the law without an instructor. In 1854 he left the academy and studied law in Yale College for one year. In 1855 he returned to the academy as its Principal. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Union College the same year. In 1856 he was admitted to the bar, became a candidate and was elected District Attorney of Schenectady county in the fall of that year. Since then he has resided in Schenectady. He was re-elected District Attorney in 1859. In February, 1865, he was appointed County Judge to fill a vacancy, and was elected for four years in the Fall of that year. In 1867 he was elected and served as a member of the State Constitutional Convention. In 1873 he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court in the Fourth Judicial District. Jesse Gay of Plattsburgh was the candidate of the Democrats, but declined to run, and the election of Justice Landon was not opposed,

He is one of the Governors of Union University, a Trustee of Union College, and of the Albany Law School.

His practice for several years was chiefly confined to litigated cases. In 1868, he was one of the counsel for Robert C. Dorn, Canal Commissioner, who was tried before the Court of Appeals and the Senate upon articles of impeachment preferred against him by the Assembly. He opened the case before the court, and examined the witnesses on behalf of Mr. Dorn, who was acquitted.

Hon. CHARLES OGDEN TAPPAN,

JUSTICE of the Supreme Court in the Fourth Judicial District, was born at Addison, Addison county, Vermont, April 17, 1831. His grandfather, Silas Tappan, emigrated to that State from New Jersey about 1800, and was for many years a prominent man in Addison county. His Father lived in Essex county, New York, from 1831 to 1855, and while there represented his town in the Board of Supervisors of Essex county. He also represented his town in the Legislature of Vermont for several years. In this town he spent the last years of his life, from 1855 to 1864. The Mother of Justice Tappan was Charlotte Adams, daughter of Benjamin Adams, at one time one of the Judges of the Court in the county of Grand Isle, Vermont.

Mr. Tappan's early education was obtained in the common schools of New York. At the age of seventeen he entered the Moriah Academy, where his parents then resided, and remained there for several terms. In 1850 he began as teacher in the common schools, and continued to teach during winters while reading law until 1853, when he was admitted as Attorney and Counselor in the Supreme Court.

In August, 1853, he formed a partnership with Edward M. Dewey, and in February of the following year they united with Hon. William A. Dart, under the firm name of Dart, Dewey & Tappan. In 1856 Mr. Dewey withdrew, and the firm of Dart & Tappan continued till 1869, when Mr. Dart was appointed Consul-General of the United States to Canada. Mr. Tappan then entered into partnership with George Z. Erwin, Esquire, the firm being known as Tappan & Erwin, till 1878.

From 1861 to 1866 Mr. Tappan was Assistant United States Attorney, and when Hon. William A. Dart retired from that office he was for a time acting United States District Attorney. He was also appointed, in 1861, as Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York, and held that office till he became Supreme Judge, in 1877.

In 1871 he was elected County Judge of St. Lawrence county. In 1877 he was elected to the Supreme Bench, and sat in General Term in May, 1878.

In addition to the extensive legal work which all these appointments indicate, Judge Tappan has been prominent in education and all matters of social interest. As Trustee of St. Lawrence Academy and supporter and defender of the Normal School at Potsdam, and as a member of the School Board, he has rendered most important service to the cause of education.

JOSEPH MULLIN.

Hon. JOSEPH MULLIN,

LATE Justice of the Supreme Court in the Fifth District, was born near Dromore, in the county of Down, Ireland, August 6, 1811. At an early age he came to this Country, and in 1824 entered the office of the *Thursday Post* in Watertown, New York, to learn the business of printing. At this work he remained for four years when, with a desire to acquire a more thorough education, he entered the Union Academy at Belleville, in the town of Ellisburgh, Jefferson county. At this institution he completed his preparatory studies and then entered Union College in the Fall of 1831, graduating there in 1833. After graduation Mr. Mullin was appointed Principal of the Union Academy, but in the following year he returned to Watertown, where he became Principal of the academy in that place and so remained until 1836. In the year following, 1837, Mr. Mullin was admitted to the bar and became partner in the law business with Messrs. Sterling and Bronson at Watertown. Mr. Sterling, at that time, represented the district of which Jefferson county formed a part, in the State Senate, and Mr. Bronson represented the Jefferson Congressional District in Congress. This partnership continued two years. Mr. Mullin then opened an office at Watertown and subsequently had as partners L. J. Goodale, Esquire, and Hon. M. H. Merwin. About 1841 he was appointed Examiner in Chancery, holding that office for two years. At nearly the same time he was appointed District Attorney for Jefferson county and held that office for three years. Subsequently he held the office of Commissioner in Bankruptcy for several years. In the Fall of 1857 Mr. Mullin was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court for the term of eight years, and has since been twice re-elected without opposition. His term of office expired December 31, 1881, by constitutional limitation, he having then reached the age of seventy years. He was appointed Presiding Justice of the General Term Fourth Department, upon its organization in 1870. While a member of college he was elected member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and in addition to the usual college degrees secured in course, Justice Mullin has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from both Union and Hamilton Colleges. He resides at Watertown.

Hon. GEORGE A. HARDIN,

JUSTICE of the Supreme Court in the Fifth Judicial District, was born in the town of Winfield, Herkimer county, New York, August 17, 1832. His Father was of English and Irish extraction. And his Mother of English, though a native of New York State.

Mr. Hardin's preparatory studies were pursued in the Whitestown and Cazenovia Seminaries; his college course was completed at Union College where he graduated in 1852. He then pursued his professional studies under direction of the late Judge Nolton and Jarvis N. Lake of Little Falls, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. In the following year he formed a copartnership with Justice Nolton and continued in the active practice of his profession till elected to his present position on the Supreme bench. In 1858 Mr. Hardin was appointed District Attorney of Herkimer county and in 1859 was elected to that office and occupied this position for three years. In 1861 he was elected to the State Senate from Otsego and Herkimer counties on the Republican and People's ticket, and served in this capacity for two years. In 1871 Mr. Hardin was elected without opposition to his present place. In 1878 he was exchanged to General Term to aid Justice Mullin and has continued there till the present time; and in November, 1881, Governor Cornell designated Justice Hardin as Associate Justice in the Fourth Department.

In addition to his law business, Justice Hardin has, as a business man, been identified with the manufacturing and financial interests of his locality.

In addition to the usual degree in course from Union College Justice Hardin received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Hamilton College in 1876. He resides at Little Falls.

Hon. MILTON HERVEY MERWIN,

JUSTICE of the Supreme Court in the Fifth Judicial District, was born at Leyden, Lewis county, New York, June 16, 1832. His Father was Alanson Merwin, native of the same place. His Grandfather, James Merwin, came from Haddam, Connecticut, to Leyden in the year 1800. He was a descendant of Miles Merwin who came from England in 1645 and settled in Milford, Connecticut.

Mr. Merwin was prepared for college at the Cazenovia Seminary, entering this institution in 1846. In the fall of 1848 he entered Hamilton College, graduating in 1852. Immediately after leaving college, he commenced his professional studies with Professor T. W. Dwight of Hamilton College, and pursued them subsequently with the Hon. Joseph Mullin of Watertown, New York. After his admission to the bar in 1853, he at once commenced the practice of law at Watertown and continued in it at that place till 1874, the time of his election to the Supreme bench. For two years of this time he was in partnership with his former preceptor, the Hon. Joseph Mullin.

Mr. Merwin was Surrogate of Jefferson county for four years, from 1860 to 1863 inclusive, and he was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867–8.

In addition to the usual college degrees in course, Justice Merwin received from his *Alma Mater* the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1878. He resides at Utica.

Hon. JOHN C. CHURCHILL,

JUSTICE of the Supreme Court in the Fifth Judicial District, was born in Mooers, Clinton county, New York, January 17, 1821. His parents were natives of Massachusetts. Mr. Churchill's preparatory course of education was commenced at the Plattsburg Academy in 1832, where he remained one year. In 1835 he entered the Burr Seminary, Vermont, and completed his preparation for college there in 1837. In the Fall of 1839 he entered Middlebury College in Vermont and graduated at that Institution in 1843. Immediately after graduation Mr. Churchill engaged in teaching the Classics in Castleton Seminary, Vermont, and subsequently he was Tutor for one year in Middlebury College. While teaching school his spare time was devoted to the study of law, and in 1846 he was a member of the Dane Law School at Cambridge, Massachusetts. For a few months after leaving this school he read law with Joshua A. Spencer and Francis Kernan, in Utica, New York, and was admitted to the bar at the General Term of the Sixth Judicial District at Cooperstown, New York, July, 1847. In December of 1847 he settled at Oswego, where he remained in the practice of his profession till called to the bench. During this time, he was associated in business with Enoch B. Talcott from 1848 to 1853, and with William T. Curtiss for the ten subsequent years, and with Newton W. Nutting from 1867 to 1875. Mr. Churchill was District Attorney for Oswego county in 1857, 1858 and 1859 and County Judge from 1860 to 1863 inclusive. From 1867 to 1871 he represented the Oswego and Madison District in Congress, and he was Presidential Elector at large in 1880. For several years Mr. Churchill was member of the Board of Education of Oswego city, and for a time was President of that body. By appointment from Governor Morgan, he was also Commissioner of the draft for Oswego county in 1861 and 1862. In January, 1881, he was appointed by Governor Cornell as Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Noxon, and in the following November he was elected by the people to the same position. In addition to the usual degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts in course, Judge Churchill has received from his *Alma Mater* the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He resides in Oswego.

Hon. IRVING G. VANN,

JUSTICE of the Supreme Court in the Fifth Judicial District, was born in Ulysses, Tompkins county, New York, January 3, 1842, and is the youngest Justice on the bench of the Supreme Court in this State. His Father, Samuel R. Vann, was a native of New Jersey, his Grandfather, Samuel Vann, was a native of the same State, and his great-grandfather was an officer from that State in the army of the Revolution. Mr. Vann's boyhood was spent on the farm, but he enjoyed good educational advantages. His preparatory course for college was pursued at Ithaca Academy, Ithaca, New York, and his college course at Yale, where he graduated in 1863. He then commenced the study of law in the office of Boardman & Finch of Ithaca, the former of whom is now a Justice of the Supreme Court, and the latter Judge of the Court of Appeals. He subsequently attended lectures in the Albany Law School, graduating there in 1865. During the year 1864 Mr. Vann was Principal of a High School in Kentucky, and for a few months in 1865 he was a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington. In 1879 he was Mayor of the city of Syracuse, which was the only public office to which he was chosen prior to his election to his present position. For the last sixteen years he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Syracuse as member of the firms of Fuller, Vann & Dillaye, and Vann, McLennan & Dillaye. Justice Vann received the usual degrees in course from his *Alma Mater*, Yale, and the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the Albany Law School. In November, 1881, he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court for the term of fourteen years.

Hon. DOUGLASS BOARDMAN.

THE Hon. Douglass Boardman, Justice of the Supreme Court in the Sixth Judicial District, was born in Covert, Seneca county, October 31, 1822. His parents were of New England stock from English ancestry.

After pursuing the usual preparatory course of study, he entered Yale College, where he graduated in 1842. He soon after entered upon the work of preparation for his chosen profession, and having completed his studies commenced the practice of law at Ithaca in 1846, and continued there until 1866. For the last ten years of this period, he was associated in business with the Hon. Francis M. Finch. Mr. Boardman was chosen District Attorney of Tompkins county in 1848, and held that office until 1851. He was also County Judge of the same county from 1852 to 1856.

His first election as Justice of the Supreme Court occurred in 1865, and he was re-elected in 1873. He was appointed Associate Justice of the General Term in the Third Department, by Governor Dix, December 24, 1873.

Justice Boardman received the usual Baccalaureate degree from Yale, and the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Geneva College. He resides in Ithaca.

Hon. CELORA E. MARTIN,

JUSTICE of the Supreme Court in the Sixth Judicial District, was born at Newport, New York, August 23, 1834. His general education was obtained at the schools in Holland Patent and at Fairfield, New York. After completing his preparatory studies, he pursued his professional studies in the office of John C. Harris, at Newport. After admission to the bar, he practiced his profession for eleven years at Whitney's Point, and for ten years at Binghamton, having for partner the Hon. O. W. Chapman.

In 1877 Mr. Martin was appointed by Governor Robinson Justice of the Supreme Court in the Sixth Judicial District to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Justice Balcom; and in the Fall of that year he was elected to the same position by the united votes of both political parties. Justice Martin's life has been given wholly to the work of his profession. He resides in Binghamton.

William Murray

Daniel L. Hallett

Douglass Boardman

Elonzo E. Martin

Hon. WILLIAM MURRAY,

NOW Justice of the Supreme Court in the Sixth Judicial District, was born November 21, 1820, at Andes, Delaware county, New York. He is the son of William Murray and Jean Black, who came from Scotland in 1818 and settled among the Scotch, some of them old neighbors and friends, who had found a home among the hills about the head-waters of the Delaware river. When William was nine years of age his father removed to Bovina, an adjoining town, and there fixed his home. He did his part as boy and man on the farm, and in winter, as opportunity offered, attended the neighboring district school. He made earnest efforts to get beyond this limited education by private reading and study, but it was not till he was twenty-three years of age that he was able to go to the Delaware Academy at Delhi, which he attended about two years and a half. Then he entered the law office of the Hon. Samuel Gordon, of Delhi, and was admitted to the bar as Attorney and Counselor-at-law January 8, 1848. He commenced practice in Delhi, where he has ever since resided.

Justice Murray's official career began in 1847, even before his admission to the bar, when he was elected Justice of the Peace, in which office he served till 1854. In the mean time he was chosen District Attorney for Delaware county and served in this capacity from 1851 to 1854. He was elected County Judge and Surrogate of Delaware county and held that office from 1864 to 1868. On the 29th of January, 1868, he was appointed by Governor Reuben E. Fenton, Justice of the Supreme Court in the Sixth Judicial District, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Justice Charles Mason, who had been appointed a Judge of the Court of Appeals. Under that appointment he held office till the 1st of January, 1870. In the fall of 1869 he was elected to this same office for the term of eight years, ending December 31, 1877. In the Fall of 1877 he was without opposition (no other candidate being nominated) again elected Justice of the Supreme Court for a term of fourteen years, and is now serving under that election.

In June, 1881, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by Hamilton College.

Hon. DAVID LYMAN FOLLETT,

JUSTICE of the Supreme Court in the Sixth Judicial District, was born in Sherburne, New York, July 17, 1836. His parents were of English descent, the family having emigrated at an early day from the county of Devon, England. His Grandfather, Levi Follett, removed from Winchester, New Hampshire, to Hamilton, New York, in 1797, where his Father, Uzziel Follett, was born in 1801. In 1805 the family removed to Sherburne, the birthplace of the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Follett obtained his academic education at the Cazenovia Seminary. His law studies were pursued under direction of Messrs. Rexford and Kingsley, at Norwich, New York, from 1856 to 1858. On January 5th, of the latter year, he was admitted to practice in the Courts of the State of New York, and on January 19, 1862, in the Supreme Court of the United States. January 1, 1875, he entered upon his service as Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, having been nominated to that office by the Republican party, and elected without opposition, no candidate being opposed to him by the Democratic party.

From 1867 to 1873 Justice Follett held the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Nineteenth District of New York. Other than this his entire time has been devoted to the duties of his profession. He resides in Norwich.

Hon. JAMES COSSLETT SMITH,

JUSTICE of the Supreme Court in the Seventh Judicial District, was born at Phelps, Ontario county, New York, August 14, 1817. His Father, Thomas Smith, was a native of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, and his Mother, Rachel Cosslett, of New Britain, Connecticut. The ancestry was English, except that the maternal grandfather was from Wales.

Mr. Smith's early studies were pursued in the district and select schools in his native town. In 1831 he entered Geneva College, but at the end of his Junior year he entered Union College, graduating there in 1835. His legal studies were pursued under direction of his Father, and in the office of Walter Hubbell, of Canandaigua, and of Lyman Sherwood, of Lyons, New York.

In October, 1839, he was admitted to practice as Attorney in the Supreme Court, and as Counselor in October, 1842. From the time of his admission to the bar till 1843, he was associated in practice with Lyman Sherwood, and with Francis E. Cornwell from July, 1847, until August, 1854. The business of these firms was conducted at Lyons. Mr. Smith then removed to Canandaigua and formed a partnership with Hon. Elbridge G. Lapham, now United States Senator, and continued in this relation till the time of his appointment as Justice of the Supreme Court. He was first appointed to this office by Governor Morgan in 1862 to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. Addison T. Knox. In November of the next year he was elected for the unexpired term; in 1867, he was re-elected for a term of eight years, and in 1875, was again re-elected for a term of fourteen years without an opposing candidate. He was appointed Associate Justice of the General Term, Fourth Department, by Governor Robinson in January, 1877.

In 1843 Mr. Smith was appointed Surrogate of Wayne county, and held that office till July 1, 1847. He was also member of the Peace Convention held in Washington in 1861. Justice Smith has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Union, Hobart and Hamilton Colleges.

Hon. CHARLES C. DWIGHT,

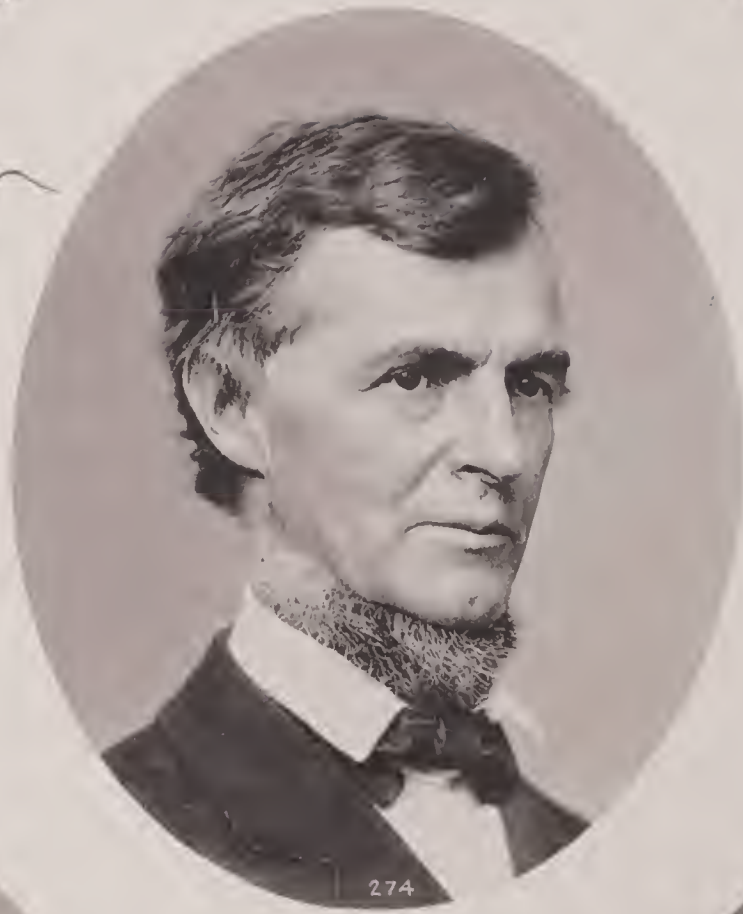
WAS born at Richmond, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, September 15, 1830. His ancestors had been long residents of that State. His Father was the Rev. Edwin Wells Dwight. Mr. Dwight received his preparatory education at the Ithaca Academy, Ithaca, New York, and pursued his collegiate course at Williams College, which institution he entered in 1846, graduating in 1850. During his college course he engaged in teaching, as was very commonly the custom among college students at that time, for two winters, and after his graduation, he was for a year and a half Principal of the Coxsackie Academy. He then entered the law office of the Hon. Amos Dean, of Albany, where he remained for the years 1852–3, and during this time attended a course of lectures in the Albany Law School. He first commenced the practice of his profession in Coshocton, Ohio, in company with the Hon. William M. Stone, afterward District Judge and Governor of Iowa. In the Fall of 1854 he removed to Auburn, New York. In 1859 he was elected County Judge of Cayuga county, and in 1867–8 was a member of the Constitutional Convention. On the decease of Justice Welles, of the Seventh Judicial District, Mr. Dwight was appointed, March, 1868, to fill the vacancy, and in the Fall of 1869 was elected for a full term and was re-elected in 1877. Justice Dwight served in the army during the war of the Rebellion in 1861–2 as Captain in the Seventy-fifth New York Volunteers, and from 1862 to 1865 as Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixtieth New York Volunteers.

The writings of Justice Dwight are confined chiefly to matters incident to his profession. His opinions while serving in the Court of Appeals may be found in Volumes 38 and 39 of the New York Reports. His interest in higher education is shown by the offices he holds in connection with literary institutions. He is a Trustee of Auburn Theological Seminary, of Wells College, at Aurora, New York, of Cornell University and of the Albany Law School.

In 1874 Justice Dwight received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from his *Alma Mater*, Williams College. He resides in the city of Auburn.

William Ramsey

F. A. Macomber



D. Ramsey

James C. Smutter

Chas. I. Dwight

Hon. DAVID RUMSEY,

LATE Justice of the Supreme Court in the Seventh Judicial District, was born in Salem, Washington county, New York, December 25, 1810. His Grandfathers were both soldiers in the Revolutionary war. His Father, David Rumsey, was a printer by occupation and was connected with the publishing of several papers in the State, the *Washington County Post*, *Farmers' Gazette*, *Cayuga Patriot*, and *Steuben Messenger*, which was afterward changed in name to the *Constitutionalist* and finally to *Steuben Courier*.

In 1817 he removed with his family to Auburn, where his son, the subject of this sketch, completed his preparatory studies, subsequently graduating at Hobart College. At the early age of nineteen he entered the law office of Hon. Henry Welles, as a student, at Bath, New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1831. His practice in this village and in the adjacent counties, where he has been retained in important suits, has covered a period of nearly half a century. In 1832 he formed a partnership with Hon. William Woods, of Bath, which continued till the death of Mr. Woods, in 1837. In 1842 he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, the Hon. Robert Van Valkenburgh, now one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Florida. In 1840 he was appointed by Governor Seward as Surrogate of Steuben county, which office he filled for four years. In 1846 Mr. Rumsey was elected to Congress and was re-elected in 1848, serving his constituents with great ability. In 1867 he was elected delegate to the Constitutional Convention and served in that body on the Committee on Powers and Duties of the Legislature. In 1872 he was appointed by Governor Hoffman a member of the Commission to propose amendments to the Constitution of the State. On the 7th of January, 1873, he was appointed by Governor Dix one of the Justices of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Thomas A. Johnson, and in November he was elected without opposition to the same place. His term expired December 31, 1880, by constitutional limitation, he having reached the age of seventy years.

Justice Rumsey received from Hamilton College the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1873. His long and successful career as a lawyer and legislator was fitly closed by an honorable service on the Supreme bench, and on his retirement he had the unusual satisfaction of seeing his son, Hon. William Rumsey, succeed to his place.

Hon. WILLIAM RUMSEY,

JUSTICE of the Supreme Court in the Seventh Judicial District, was born at Bath, Steuben county, New York, October 18, 1841. He was the son of Hon. David Rumsey and Jane E. Brown. Both of his great Grandfathers on the Father's side, served in the war of the Revolution.

Mr. Rumsey was prepared for college at Geneseo Academy, Geneseo, New York. He then entered Williams College, Massachusetts, in 1858 in the Sophomore Class, but left the College in April, 1861, to enter the volunteer service of the United States, he being the first man from that College to enter the service to put down the Rebellion. The College graduated him with his class at the ensuing commencement. His military services were varied and effective, during the more than four years he remained in the army. He was Assistant Adjutant-General at the volunteer rendezvous until November, 1861; he was then made Adjutant of the First New York Light Artillery, and went into the field. He served with his regiment in the Army of the Potomac, was in the campaign on the peninsula; had a horse shot under him, and was badly wounded at Fair Oaks; and was at Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He afterward served as Assistant Adjutant-General of General Averill's Second Cavalry Division; was with that General in his raid through West Virginia in December, 1863, and in various battles in that department. He was with Hunter in his campaign against Lynchburg in June, 1864; was in the battle of Moorefield, August 7, 1864, when Averill, with one thousand three hundred men, routed the force of McCausland—three thousand five hundred strong—and was slightly wounded by a saber in the breast; and was in Sheridan's battles in the Shenandoah valley. He was promoted to be Major for gallantry at Moorefield, and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by Brevet for gallant and distinguished services in the campaign of June, 1864. He was mustered out of the service in September, 1865, having been in the field from November, 1861, to May, 1865.

After the war, he spent two years in China and Japan, for the most of that period being attached to the United States Legation in Japan as acting Secretary of legation. Returning home, he studied law and commenced its practice in 1868. He was first associated in business with his Father, the Hon. David Rumsey, but on the

election of the latter to the Supreme Court bench in 1873, he became partner with M. R. Miller of Bath and continued that business relation until his election to his present position as Justice of the Supreme Court. To this place he was elected November, 1880, to fill the vacancy caused by his Father's retirement from the bench, he having reached the constitutional limit of service — seventy years of age. This was the second instance, in the history of the State, of a son succeeding the father in this high office.

Hon. FRANCIS A. MACOMBER,

IS a native of Alabama, Genesee county, New York, where he was born April 5, 1837. His parents were of Scotch origin, though so long ago was it that his ancestors came to this country that his parentage would strictly be called American. His preparatory course of education was pursued at Middlebury Academy, at Wyoming, New York. After preparing for college, he entered the University of Rochester, in which institution he took the full classical course, graduating in 1859. Soon after graduation, he began the study of law, and commenced the practice of his profession in Rochester in December, 1861, and continued it until 1878, the time of his election to the Supreme bench. The duties of his present office as Justice of the Supreme Court in the Seventh Judicial District, began January 1, 1879.

The writings of Justice Macomber consist chiefly of legal opinions, and essays and orations delivered on various occasions. From the institution where he graduated, and of which he is a Trustee, he received the degree of Master of Arts in course. He resides in Rochester.

Hon. JOHN LEDYARD TALCOTT,

JUSTICE of the Supreme Court in the Eighth Judicial District, was born at Williamstown, Massachusetts, September 2, 1812.

His Father, Samuel Austin Talcott, was from Hartford, Connecticut, and his Mother, Rachel Skinner, was a native of Williamstown.

Mr. Talcott's academic course of study was acquired at the Albany Academy, at the "Polytechny," at Chittenango, Madison county, New York, and at the Select School or Institute at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, of which Professor Chester Dewey was then Principal.

After completing this preparatory course, he commenced the study of law with his Father, Samuel A. Talcott, in the city of New York. Subsequently he spent two years under the tuition of William H. Maynard and Joshua A. Spencer, at Utica, New York. Soon after admission to the bar, he commenced the practice of law in the city of Buffalo, where he has ever since resided.

Mr. Talcott was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court in 1869 and took his seat January 1, 1870, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Noah Davis. This partial term expired December 31, 1873. In November of that year, Justice Talcott was re-elected and took his seat for a full term, January 1, 1874.

In May of 1870, Justice Talcott was appointed by Governor Hoffman as one of the Associate Justices of the General Term of the Fourth Department. He was afterward transferred by Governor Dix to the General Term of the Second Department. Subsequently, at the request of Justice Gilbert and Justice Talcott, a change was made, Justice Gilbert being ordered to the Second Department and Justice Talcott to the Fourth, and on the 23d of December, 1880, he was re-appointed by Governor Cornell Associate Justice of the General Term in the Fourth Department. In November, 1881, he was appointed Presiding Justice of the General Term, Fourth Department, by Governor Cornell.

Hon. CHARLES DANIELS,

JUSTICE of the Supreme Court in the Eighth Judicial District, was fifty-seven years of age March 24, 1881. He was elected to the Supreme bench November 3, 1863, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Hon. James G. Hoyt on the 29th of October, and was appointed to the vacancy by Governor Horatio Seymour on the 9th of November, pending the meeting of the State Canvassers. He was re-elected in 1869 and again without opposition in 1877, and was appointed Associate Justice of the General Term, First Department, by Governor Dix in December, 1873, holding the office for two years. In 1880, he was re-appointed to the same position by Governor Cornell, and it is now held by him. He resides in Buffalo. His term expires December 31, 1891.

Hon. GEORGE BARKER

WAS born in the town of Venice, Cayuga county, New York, November 6, 1823. His father, John A. Barker, was a native of Connecticut, and his mother, of New Jersey. Both were of English origin.

Mr. Barker obtained his education at the common and select schools near his father's home and at the Aurora Academy, Cayuga county. His legal studies he pursued in the office of David Wright of Auburn, New York, and was admitted to the bar in that city November, 1847. In January, 1848, he commenced the practice of his profession in Fredonia, where he has since resided. Of this village he was President in 1853, 1857 and 1858. He was elected District Attorney in 1853 and again in 1862. He was also member of the Constitutional Convention in 1867, and as a member of that body held a place on the important committees on the Judiciary and on the Legislature and its organization.

In the fall of 1867 he was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court in the Eighth Judicial District, for a term of eight years, and at his re-election in 1875 he had no competitor, having been nominated by the conventions of both parties.

Hon. ALBERT HAIGHT.

THE subject of this sketch, Justice of the Supreme Court in the Eighth Judicial District, was born at Ellicottville, Cattaraugus county, New York, February 20, 1842. His father's name is Henry Haight and his mother's maiden name was Sarah M. Sisson. Soon after the birth of this son the parents removed to Aurora, Erie county, where they still reside and where the boyhood of Mr. Haight was spent on the farm. His early education was obtained in the common schools of the place, but he subsequently spent three years in study at the Springville Academy. Immediately after completing this course, he commenced the study of law in the office of Sawin & Lockwood and finished his legal studies in the office of Edward Stevens of Buffalo. After admission to the bar, November 18, 1863, at the early age of twenty-one, he commenced the practice of his profession and continued it till the fall of 1872, when he was elected County Judge of Erie county. Previous to this election, Mr. Haight had been for three years a member of the Board of Supervisors of the county, and a clerk of the Surrogate's Court for one year. He was elected County Judge at the age of thirty, and four years later he was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court. He resides in Buffalo.

LOG SCHOOL-HOUSE, SINCLAIRVILLE, N. Y.

ALBANY HIGH SCHOOL

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

By DANIEL J. PRATT, Ph. D.

THE educational system of the State of New York is the fruitage of a growth of more than two hundred and fifty years. There are three marked stages of this growth, as of "first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear," corresponding to the following eras: The New Netherland or Dutch Colonial Period, ending in 1664; the New York or English Colonial Period, closing at the organization of the State government in 1777; the New York State Period, from 1777 to the present time.

The Dutch Period.

The credit of the first enactment looking to the establishment of schools within our borders, to which enactment subsequent reference will be made, is due to that great commercial association, chartered by the States General of the United Netherlands in 1621, known as the "Dutch West India Company." The central power of this association was divided among five sets of managers, styled Lords Directors, located for convenience and efficiency among the different cities of the Netherlands. The city of Amsterdam was the head-quarters of the principal branch of the company, to which branch was intrusted the management of the affairs of New Netherland, as the American territory belonging to the Dutch was called, its metropolis being known as New Amsterdam.

The settlers of New Amsterdam did not neglect to provide for the education of their children. In their native land they had themselves been participators in the advantages of public instruction, furnished by the first system of common schools ever established in Europe. The thrift, energy and bravery of the citizens of the little republic were early co-ordinated with a wise regard for the cultivation

of intelligence, and legal enactments sought to protect the State from the evils inseparable from an ignorant population.*

No principle was more deeply engraved in the heart of the Hollander than that "the church and the school must be maintained." †

The beginnings of education, as of other matters of vital concern in the infant colony, were of course small in comparison with the development since and now realized. Small as they actually were, they further appear at disadvantage, because seen only in the dim light of merely incidental and fragmentary records.

The earliest official act relating to public education in New Netherland is contained in the so-called "Freedoms and Exemptions, granted by the West India Company to all patroons, masters, or private persons who will plant colonies in New Netherland, 7 June, 1629." ‡

This decree was re-enacted in 1630.

The city of Amsterdam, some years later, undertook to provide school-houses for new settlements, and provisionally to support school-masters.

So far as appears from extant records, the credit of being the first school-master in New Netherland belongs to one Adam Roelantsen, — aptly named "Adam" with reference to the line of pedagogues in this State, — who was a resident of New Amsterdam from 1633 to 1639. Nothing is known of his earlier history, except that he was born about the year 1606, and that he is several times mentioned as from Dockum, a city in the north of Holland, and once as from Hamelwaard. There are a few documents in which he is mentioned as "school-master," or "late school-master" in New Amsterdam; from all which it is presumed that he followed this calling from 1633 to 1639.

It is a remarkable fact that the school of which Adam Roelantsen and his immediate successors were the early teachers has been continued, without material interruption, to the present time. Until 1664, it was a public free school, but since that time it has been a church school, being now and for a long time past known as "The School of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, in the city of New York," located at No. 183 Fourth street. In connection with the erection, in 1847, of the present school edifice, and the preparation of a suitable memorial tablet for its front, it appeared that no one was able to give the date at which the school was established, though there were current traditions referring it to the Dutch Colonial Period. The trustees thereupon caused a research to be made, by Mr. Henry W. Dunshee,

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* Boese's *Public Education in the City of New York*, p. 11.

† Strong's *History of Flatbush*, p. 108.

‡ XXVII. The patroons and colonists shall in particular, and in the speediest manner, endeavor to find out ways and means whereby they may supply a minister and school-master, that thus the service of God and zeal for religion may not grow cool and be neglected among them, and they shall, for the first, procure a comforter of the sick there.—*N. Y. Col. Doc.*, ii, 557; O'Callaghan's *Laws of New Netherland*, p. 9.

then Principal of the school, with a view to compile such information with regard to it as authentic records might furnish. The result was a small volume of modest pretensions, but of special value as a record of the oldest educational institution then and now existing in the country, and as the pioneer history of early education in this State.*

Here, then, says Mr. Dunshee, with reference to Roelantsen, in accordance with the custom of the age, the usage of the home government, and by charter stipulations, we have the introduction of the first school-master in Manhattan.

Though "the mass of the people resident at the Manhattans were unable or ill qualified either to read or write," the value of education seems to have been highly appreciated; for we find that as early as 1642, it was customary, in marriage contracts, whenever the bride was a widow having children, for the parties to "promise to bring up the children decently, according to their ability, to provide them with necessary clothing and food, to keep them at school, to let them learn reading, writing, and a good trade;" to which was sometimes added, "as honest parents ought and are bound to do, and as they can answer before God and men."

The first suggestion of a public tax for the support of schools occurs in certain

Proposed Articles for the Colonization and Trade of New Netherland, 1638.†

8. Each householder and inhabitant shall bear such tax and public charge as shall hereafter be considered proper for the maintenance of clergymen, comforters for the sick, school-masters, and such like necessary officers; and the Director and Council there shall be written to touching the form hereof, in order, on receiving information hereupon, it be rendered the least onerous and vexatious.

Though this proposal failed to be enacted, it is worthy of notice, as a sort of prophetic intimation of that which, in these latter days, has been fulfilled in the matter of free schools supported by general "tax and public charge."

Director-General (Governor) Kieft's administration, 1638–1647, was one of internal dissension, and education, in common with other public interests, was in an unfortunate condition. The somewhat noted Petrus Stuyvesant, having superseded Keift in 1647, undertook to reform prevalent abuses, and for this purpose drew up certain proposals to his Council, a small body of men in those days associated with the Director in the management of public affairs. The fifth of the series was, as subsequently recorded in uncouth English: "Whereas, by want of proper place, no school

* History of the School of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, in the City of New York, from 1633 to the present time. By Henry Webb Dunshee. With an Introduction by Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D. New York: 1853. 12mo, pp. 120.

† Prepared in the interest of the West India Company, which, however, were not approved by the States General, partly, it would seem, for the reason that it was the Company's duty to make the requisite provision for the support of schools, etc.

has been kept in three months, by which the youth is spoiled, so is proposed, where a convenient place may be adapted to keep the youth from the street and under a strict subordination." Thereupon the Council decreed that "as this point particularly interests the commonalty, it be referred to the Nine Tribunes, so that the best means may be employed, at the smallest expense of the commonalty." In accordance with the above advice of the Council, Director Stuyvesant made proposals to the Tribunes or Nine Men as to "what means are most advisable to adopt for the common weal and with the least grievance to our dear subjects." With reference to education, he said: "Not less necessary is the building of a new school and dwelling-house for the school-master, for the benefit of the commonalty and the education of the youth. We are inclined to bear personally and in behalf of the Company a reasonable proportion, and continue to do so in the future and promote this glorious work. Meanwhile it is required to make some previous arrangement to provide a convenient place during next winter, as may be approved by the church-wardens."

The Nine Men seem not to have responded to the Director's proposal, and the record of subsequent events shows that nothing was done at that time.

In 1649, in consequence of open rupture between these parties, the Nine Men sent to the States General the so-called "Remonstrance of New Netherland," setting forth, among other things, "the reasons and cause of the great decay of New Netherland," and in what manner it should be relieved.

The memorialists say, with reference to education:

The plate has been a long time passed around for a common school which has been built with words, for, as yet, the first stone is not laid; some materials have only been provided. However, the money given for the purpose hath all disappeared and is mostly spent, so that it falls somewhat short; and nothing permanent has as yet been effected for this purpose. And again: It is doubtful but Divine worship must be entirely intermitted in consequence of the clergyman's departure, and the Company's inability. There ought to be also a public school provided with at least two good teachers, so that the youth, in so wild a country, where there are so many dissolute people, may, first of all, be well instructed and indoctrinated not only in reading and writing, but also in the knowledge and fear of the Lord. Now, the school is kept very irregularly, by this one or that, according to his fancy, as long as he thinks proper.

On behalf of the Director and Council, it was replied:

Although the new school-house, toward which the commonalty contributed something, has not yet been built, it is not the Director, but the church-wardens, who have charge of the funds. The Director is busy providing materials. Meanwhile a place has been selected for a school, of which Jan Cornelissen has charge. The other teachers keep school in hired houses, so that the youth are not in want of

schools to the extent of the circumstances of the country. 'Tis true there is no Latin school nor academy; if the commonalty require such, they can apply for it and furnish the necessary funds.

The "other teachers" referred to seem to have been Jan Stevensen and Aryaen Jansen, accounts of whom, as school-masters, are found from 1643 to 1649, but nowhere as connected with the church school, of which, according to Mr. Dunshee, this Jan Cornelissen was the second teacher.

About this time Cornelissen, perhaps in consequence of the dissensions which had arisen and the neglect to provide a suitable place for a school, signified his intention to resign; whereupon, Director Stuyvesant wrote to the Classis of Amsterdam "for a pious, well-qualified and diligent school-master;" adding, that "nothing is of greater importance than the right, early instruction of youth."

This application seems to have been referred by the Classis to the Directors of the West India Company, from whose letters to Stuyvesant we make the following extracts:

Feb. 16, 1650. We appoint, at your request, a school-master, who shall also act as comforter of the sick. He is considered an honest and pious man, and shall embark at the first opportunity.

April 15, 1650. The school-master for whom you solicited comes in the same vessel with this letter. The Lord grant that he may for a long time exemplify the favorable testimony which he carried with him from here, to the edification of the youth.

The school-master here referred to seems to have been William Verstius, who was the third official teacher in New Amsterdam.

The hindrance to education and the general welfare of the colony from prevalent immorality, is implied in the following extract from a letter from the West India Company to the Director, under date of April 4, 1652:

"In ship *Romein* is embarked as super-cargo a person named Frederick Alkis, who has been a school-master at Hoorn. He writes a good hand, but we know little else of him. He is recommended to us by a man of quality, and solicited that it might be permitted to him to remain there if he should be pleased with the country, which of course this College [meaning the Directors] could not reject, although it is against our usual practice; but it is sometimes a difficult task to give a denial. If his conduct is as good as his pen, and a school-master wanted, his person might come into consideration, although it might be, in our opinion, desirable to put him first to the test; as we have observed that your clime does not reform much the manners of individuals, of which there is yet much less hope if the chiefs of the administration set a bad example to others. In this respect we received many complaints by those who return from New Netherland, in respect of the Attorney-General, as of drunkenness and other vices. If he might continue such a disorderly life, then we shall be compelled to employ such means of restraint as we deem expedient."

Nothing further appears on record with reference to the said Alkis, as a teacher.

The committee of the States General, to whom the "Remonstrance" of 1649 had been referred, reported a "Provisional Order for the government, preservation and peopling of New Netherland," which contained the following article:

"VI. New Netherland being now provided with only one clergyman, orders shall be given, forthwith, for the calling and support of at least three more; one to attend to divine service at Rensselaer's Colonie; the second in and around the city of New Amsterdam; and the third in the distant settlements; and the commonalty shall be obliged to cause the youth to be instructed by good school-masters."

Owing to a strenuous resistance on the part of the Directors of the West India Company to the "Provisional Order" as a whole, it was not ratified by the States General. The Directors themselves, however, seem to have finally regarded the wishes of the remonstrants in regard to the appointment of "at least two good school-masters;" since they wrote to the Director-General, on the 4th of April, 1652, as follows:

"We give our consent — above all this — that one public school may be established, for which one school-master would be sufficient, and he might be engaged at *f*250 annually. We recommend you Jan de la Montagne, whom we have provisionally favored with the appointment. Your Hon. may appropriate the City Tavern for this purpose, if this is practicable."*

In 1654, Verstius had petitioned the Classis of Amsterdam for an increase of salary, which seems not to have been granted, and soon after he applied to the Council for dismission and leave to return to Holland, urging in this behalf that "there were now several persons competent to acquit themselves in this charge."

The petition having been communicated to the Consistory and Ministers, the final action of the Council, about two months later, was declared in the following minute, which seems to imply a reluctant assent on the part of the Council, and so far a corresponding compliment to the retiring school-master:

Whereas William Vestius [Verstius], chorister and school-master of this city, hath several times earnestly solicited leave to depart for the Fatherland, so is his request granted him; and in consequence thereof, have the Noble Lords of the Supreme Council, with the consent of the respected Consistory of this city, appointed Harmanus Van Hoboocken as chorister and school-master of this city, at *g*35 per month, and *g*100 annual expenditures; who promises to conduct himself industriously and faithfully, pursuant to the instructions already given, or hereafter to be given.

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*The "City Tavern," subsequently named the Stadt Huys or City Hall, stood on the corner of Pearl street and Coenties slip. The present site is known as 71 and 73 Pearl street. For a view and description of this ancient edifice, see Valentine's *Corporation Manual*, 1852, pp. 378, 403.

Mr. Dunshee enumerates Montagne as the fourth and Hoboocken as the fifth of the official school-masters in New Amsterdam.

The earliest and thus far the only references to school matters in New Netherland, outside of New Amsterdam, were in connection with Beverwyck (Albany), also known as Fort Orange.

The erection of a small church or chapel which might afterward serve for a school was in contemplation in 1643. In 1650, according to Dr. O'Callaghan, "the local authorities were earnestly besought to provide the inhabitants with a proper school-master. 'Perceiving how necessary such a person was to the establishment of a well-constituted republic,' a committee was appointed to build a school-house and to collect funds for defraying whatever expenses might be incurred. Andries Jansz was appointed to take charge of this institution in the course of the following year, and received a present, on entering on the discharge of his duties, of twenty dollars."

The offices of clergyman and school-master were nominally united in the person of Rev. Gideon Schaets, who was employed at the adjacent Renselaerswyck Colonie in 1652, in addition to his regular services as clergyman of the colonie, "to pay attention to the office of school-master for old and young." Whether he actually officiated in this capacity does not appear.

The following curious court records bring to view the next Albany school-master of whom we have any knowledge:

Ordinary Sessions in Fort Orange, 1 Sept., 1660.

Adriaen van Ilpendam, plaintiff, *vs.* Gillis Pietersen, def.

The plaintiff demands of the defendant payment of ten and a half beaver* and two shillings, for school money.

The defendant acknowledges the debt.

The court condemns the defendant to pay the plaintiff the demanded beavers, and this within six weeks.

Adriaen van Ilpendam, plaintiff, *vs.* Peter Lockerman, def.

The plaintiff demands payment of two beavers* for one year's school money.

The defendant acknowledges the debt.

The court condemns the defendant [as above].

According to Mr. Valentine, this same Van Ilpendam had been a successful private school-master in New Amsterdam, beginning as early as 1645, and continuing as late as 1660. It appears, however, that he bought a lot in Beverwyck in 1658, and from this circumstance it may be inferred that he removed thither from New Amsterdam and opened a school at about that time.

* The currency of New Amsterdam was in general composed of Indian money, called wampum or seawant, and of the skins of animals, principally of the beaver. The seawant gradually depreciated in value, so that in 1659, sixteen guilders in seawant, at the stated rate of value, were required in exchange for one beaver, of eight guilders value, about three dollars each.

Down to 1652, New Amsterdam was a small village, with a population of seven or eight hundred persons. The first census of the city, in 1656, enumerated one hundred and twenty houses and one thousand inhabitants; and the number of children at the public school having greatly increased, it is stated that further accommodation, though of what sort does not appear, was allowed to Hoboocken, the school-master. The school-house, or more properly the building in which the school was kept, as no regular school-house had been built, having been about this time partly destroyed by fire, the school-master, who seems to have been also practically sole trustee in these matters, made formal application to the city magistrates for part of the then City Hall for the use of his school, and as a residence for his family.

The Burgomasters' reply, on the same day, to this petition, was as follows:

Whereas, the room which the petitioner asks for his use as a dwelling and school-room is out of repair, and moreover is wanted for other uses, it cannot be allowed to him. But, as the town youth are doing so uncommon well now, it is thought proper to find a convenient place for their accommodation, and for that purpose, petitioner is granted one hundred guilders yearly.

The earliest observed mention of the sixth official school-master in New Amsterdam occurs in the following "Extract from the letter of Evert Pietersen, comforter of the sick, and school-master in the Colonie established by this city, Amsterdam, on the South [Delaware] river, in New Netherland, dated 10th August, 1657:"

"We arrived here at the South river, on the 25th April, and found 20 families there, mostly Swedes, not more than 5 or 6 families belonging to our nation.

* * * * * *

"I already begin to keep school, and have 25 children, etc."

During the winter of 1658–59, the colony at New Amstel experienced great distress, so that in a few months famine, sickness and desertion had reduced the population to less than thirty families. Several of those who left the colony came to New Amsterdam, among whom was Pietersen, who from the first had been their school-master. Here he was employed by the Director-General, according to Mr. Dunshee, either as a colleague with Hoboocken, or as his *locum tenens*, while he was disqualified from teaching by sickness. It appears, however, from the action of the city officials, and from an "Order in Council," that Hoboocken was superseded by Pietersen, and was subsequently employed in Stuyvesant's "bouwery" as far north as Twelfth street, Pietersen's school being at the south end of the island.

That the regular school-master was at this time employed and paid by the city, appears from the following minute:

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 16 *January*, 1660: In the City Hall.

Mr. Hermen van Hoboocke requests by petition that he may receive an allowance from the city, as he is behindhand with the building of the school, and for divers other reasons set forth in the petition; on which petition is apostilled:

Petitioner is allowed to receive his current year's salary, which shall be paid him at a more convenient season, on an order of the Burgomasters on the Heer Treasurer, and his allowance is henceforth abolished.

The following is the "Order in Council" above referred to, dated October 27, 1661:

Whereas, Harman van Hoboocken, before school-master and chorister, was removed because another was sent to replace him [Pietersen], by the Lords-Directors and the Consistory, solicits to be employed again in one or other manner in the Company's service, so is he engaged as *Adelborst* [signifying a sergeant or something above a common soldier], and allowed 10 guilders per month and *g*175 for board, from 27th October, 1661.

From this date until after the capitulation, in 1664, there were two schools under the care of the Consistory: Pietersen's, at or near Fort Amsterdam, and Hoboocken's, on the Bouwery.

Mr. Pietersen's first period of service in this capacity seems to have been less than two years, and to have been followed by a visit to Holland; he thus setting the example of a vacation tour abroad, often followed by teachers of the present time.

Mr. Pietersen's service as the sixth and last of the official school-masters in this line, under the Dutch administration, continued at least until 1668 or 1669.

The earliest mention of a Long Island school-master seems to be that of the town records of Southampton, Suffolk county, for January, 1650 or '51, which exhibit the autograph entry, "Richard Mills, school-master," made in his capacity as town clerk, also.* Whether he actually taught school in Southampton does not further appear. He removed thence in March, 1651 or '52, and next appears as school-master at Middleburgh (Newtown), in the present Queens county.

The Southampton records furnish the following additional facts relative to the Dutch period:

1663, Sept. 22.—At a town meeting, "By ye major vote it is ordered and concluded that Jonas Houldsworth shall have 35$^{lbs.}$ for his schooling per annum, for the term of three years at least, and his pay to be answerable to ye pay engaged to him by Hempstead, with ye allowance of 12 days in the yeare for his oune particular occasions."

1664, Sept. 5.—At a town meeting it is ordered that there shall be a school-house of 20 feet long and 15 feet wide, built at the town's charge and finished fit for use before winter.

* The offices of school-master and town clerk may have been united in the same person, as was the case in Midwout, of which mention will be made hereafter.

After the death of Rev. John Moore, minister of Middleburg, in 1657, his family were left in quiet possession of the town-house, the only public building in the place, and which served, as occasion required, the several purposes of a church, school-house and parsonage. After the end of four and one-half years, during which period the town had been destitute of the public means of grace. the deficiency was to be in part supplied by the services of a school-master, and it was expected that Mr. Doughty, who had married the widow of Mr. Moore, would surrender the premises for the use of the new teacher. He, however, objected to this, which gave rise to a memorial, signed by nine men and one woman, "Mary Ryder."

This memorial being presented to the Director-General, Petrus Stuyvesant, the following apostill was given upon it:

These presence doeth requiere and order Francys Doughty, and whome it may concerne, to give and graunt a quyett possession unto the present school-master, Mr. Richard Mills, off the house and land, beeinge with our knowledge consent and helpe, buildt for the publyck use off the ministry, & by that meanes it may nor cannot bee given and transported for a privaet herrytadge; provyded, if hee, either his wyfe hath, to demaund any remaynder of meanes of wages of her deceased husbande — Mr. John Moor, laet minister of the aforementioned towne — it beinge made and by these presence doeth order the magistrates and inhabitants off the sayde towne to give unto the heyrs, what is due to them. *Actum* Amst. in the N. N. lands, this 18th of February, 1661. Was signed,

P. STUYVESANT.

In compliance with this order the premises were vacated, and Mr. Richard Mills, the first school-master of Middleburg and of Long Island, entered upon the duties of his vocation.*

Mr. Mills removed to Westchester in 1661, where he was town clerk for a time, but became involved in a civil disturbance which led to his arrest and imprisonment.

Copies of two successive petitions by Mills for release from imprisonment, are given at length in Bolton's *History of Westchester County*, vol. ii, 167, 168. Nothing further seems to be known of his earlier life or later history.

The following statements, on the authority of the town records of Hempstead, Queens county, may be regarded as one brief chapter in the school history of that locality, which seems entitled to the credit of having the third school, in the order of time, on Long Island:

Education was not neglected by the settlers; for it appears that in 1658 the town devoted the fines levied on unlicensed dram-sellers to the schooling of poor orphans.

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* Riker's *Annals of Newtown*, pp. 49, 50.

Jonas Houldsworth taught in 1662, and, as already noted, was employed at Southampton in September, 1663, at the same wages as had been allowed him at Hempstead (35 pounds per annum).

Richard Gildersleeve seems to have succeeded Houldsworth for a time, and possibly until 1670, when the following entry, which is not decisive as to whether he was still school-master, occurs:

1670, May 1.—Richard Gildersleeve is hired to be drummer for one year at 25s. in corn, and town clerk at 40s. In case the expected school-master comes and is made town clerk, then Gildersleeve is to be paid for the time he serveth.

Richard Charlton, "the expected school-master," came in July.

A lot for a village school-house at Midwout, now Flatbush, Kings county, was set apart by an ordinance of the Director-General and Council of New Netherland, authorizing the laying out of the village of Midwout. Passed 16 October, 1655.

* * * * * *

We, therefore, do hereby authorize said magistrates, *Strycker*, *Hegeman* and *Swartwout*, to lay out the aforesaid village according to the exhibited plan; provided that 5 *a* 6 lots be reserved for public buildings, such as for the Sheriff, the minister, the secretary, school-master, village tavern and public court-house.

* * * * * *

That a school was actually established at Midwout as early as 1659, with Adrian Hegeman as teacher, appears by the following extract from Strong's *History of Flatbush:*

The early Dutch settlers took measures for the education of their children and the maintenance of suitable schools. Among the first records of the town we find notice of the employment of a school-master. Much care seems to have been taken, not only in the selection, but in the agreements formed with the teachers of their children. The first school-master, of whom we have any knowledge, was Adrian Hegeman, one of the original proprietors of the town. He was the ancestor, probably, of the whole family of Hegemans now living. He was engaged as school-master from 1659 to 1671.

A petition "to the Director-General and Council in New Netherland, * * * 29th March, 1661, Midwout, in the name of our whole congregation," mentions "our school-master, Reinier," of whom nothing else seems to be known.

A school seems to have been established at Easthampton during the Dutch period, with Charles Barnes as teacher; but the date is not clearly ascertained.

Having noted the existence of a school in each of the three counties of Long Island during the Dutch period, it remains to notice still another at Brooklyn. In his *History of Brooklyn*, Mr. Stiles says:

The year 1661 will also be ever memorable in the history of Breuckelen (Brooklyn) as having furnished to the good people their first *school-master*. On the 4th of July, 1661, the following petition was presented:

"To the Right Honble Director-General and Council of New Netherland:

"The Schout and Schepens of the Court of Breuckelen respectfully represent, that they found it necessary that a court messenger was required for the Schepens' Chamber, to be occasionally employed in the village of Breuckelen and all around where he may be needed, as well to serve summons, as also to conduct the service of the church, and to sing on Sundays; to take charge of the school, dig graves, etc., ring the bell, and perform whatever else may be required: Therefore, the petitioners, with your Honors' approbation, have thought proper to accept for so highly necessary an office, a suitable person who is now come before them, one Carel van Beauvois, to whom they have hereby appropriated the sum of fl150, besides a free dwelling; and whereas, the petitioners are apprehensive that the said C. v. Beauvois would not and cannot do the work for the sum aforesaid, and the petitioners are not able to promise him any more, therefore the petitioners, with all humble and proper reverence, request your Honors to be pleased to lend them a helping hand, in order thus to receive the needful assistance. Herewith awaiting your Honors' kind and favorable answer, and commending ourselves, honorable, wise, prudent and most discreet gentlemen, to your favor, we pray for your Honors God's protection, together with a happy and prosperous administration unto salvation. Your Honors' servants and subjects, the Schout and Schepens of the village aforesaid. By order of the same.

In answer to this petition, the Director and Council were graciously pleased to say that they would "pay fifty guilders, in wampum, annually, for the support of the precentor (voorsanger) and school-master in the village of Breuckelen."

Carel de Beauvois, who was thus commissioned to fulfill the multifarious duties of court messenger, bell-ringer, grave-digger, chorister, reader and school-master of Breuckelen, is described by Riker as a "highly respectable and well-educated French Protestant, who came from Leyden, in Holland. He arrived at Amsterdam, in the ship *Otter*, February 17, 1659. His literary merits and acquaintance with the Dutch language soon acquired for him the situation of a teacher;" but in 1661, as we have seen, his duties were enlarged by his appointment to the office of chorister and reader. He afterward served as Public Secretary or Town Clerk, which office he held until 1669.

The following extract from a letter of Andries Van der Sluys to Director Stuyvesant, dated Esopus (Kingston), September 28, 1658, is not supplemented by any evidence that the petitioner actually officiated as school-master at Esopus:

The inhabitants here are very desirous to retain me in the service [of *voorleser* or reader], in order to explain the word of the law according to my poor ability,

and to catechise the children and instruct them in reading and writing; but inasmuch as mine Heer General had spoken with them about a minister, they cannot engage me for a term of years. Therefore it is my humble and respectful petition to mine Heer General, that he would be pleased to assist me herein or otherwise, so that I may by this means and the help of God get honestly through the world.

Mr. Jonathan Hasbrouck, of Ulster county, is a recent authority for the following statement:

Jacob Joosten, from "Raagh ande Mesel, 6 in Duyslant," came down to Wiltwycke (Kingston), from Fort Orange, in the fall of 1660, and opened both a "day and night school." He held catechetical exercises twice a week. He was *voorleezer* (reader), and in the organization of the first court, May, 1661, he was appointed messenger or constable. He received from the bench two hundred guilders in sewant per year, which probably covered his office in church, for the court paid the church bills by a *morgen taalen* (land tax). At first he did not have a day school during the summer season, but about 1664 and 1665 he kept one. He, however, kept up the night exercises all the year, except during "*coost tyd*" (harvest time). Wm. Montagne succeeded him in the school-room, but that was under the English. The school-room was at first in the shanty, which served for guard-house, church and court-room as well. The roof rested on a pole which laid in the crotch of two trees. On the erection of a court-room and church, in 1661, he moved his school to it, and stayed in it until he "quit school." He was paid by subscription of the patrons of his school, and received his pay in beans, peas, oats, wheat, hops, etc.

Mattys Capito, Secretary of the Esopus, taught a school at one time, but I cannot learn when. He sued Hester Donsoeise for the schooling of her daughter, 1665.

The requirement that all teachers be licensed seems to have been duly enforced, as appears by various entries on the Council minutes and New Amsterdam records, of which the following are specimens:

On motion — The Attorney-General is commanded, to go to the house of Jacob Van Corler, who has, since some time, arrogated to himself to keep school, and to warn him that Director-General and Council have deemed it proper to send him a *supersedeas* — till he shall have solicited and obtained from the Director-General and Council an act *in propria forma*. 19 February, 1658.

A petition being presented of Jan Lubberts, soliciting, that he might be permitted to keep school — to instruct in reading, writing and Arithmetic:

The apostill was:

The petition is granted — provided he conducts himself as such a person ought to do. 30 July, 1658.

From the foregoing review of educational affairs during the Dutch Colonial period — fragmentary and meagre though it be, revealing almost nothing as to the schools themselves from an inside point of view — it may nevertheless be claimed that the existing system and condition of education in this State is the product not

merely of the present and the last preceding century, but that it owes its origin, in part, to the character, customs and policy of our Netherland and New Netherland ancestors, whose influence in society and the body politic by no means ceased when the sceptre of authority was formally transferred to other hands. Viewed in this light the foregoing historical facts are to be regarded not as antiquities of obsolete importance, but rather as constituting, in their aggregation, the first part of the history of public education as now organized and administered in this State.

English Colonial Period.

The establishment of English supremacy in New Netherland seems to have occasioned, as one of its incidental fruits, the promulgation, by Governor Nicolls, of an exclusive license to one John Shutte to teach an English school at Albany, then a rude frontier settlement, though long since and now the capital of the State. This warrant for the exercise of "a little brief authority" in the pedagogue's vocation, having served its original purpose, has lain dormant in the archives of the State almost or quite two centuries, and might not have been hitherto brought to light, had not an enterprising local annalist (the late Joel Munsell) recently transferred it to the printed page, from which, as well as from the original record, we are enabled to quote:

The Governor's license, granted unto John Shutte, for teaching of the English tongue at Albany. [October 12, 1665.]

WHEREAS, the teaching of the English tongue is necessary in this government; I have, therefore, thought fitt to give License to John Shutte to be the English School-master at Albany; And, upon condition that the said John Shutte shall not demand any more wages from each Schollar than is given by the Dutch to their Dutch School-masters, I have further granted to the said John Shutte that hee shall bee the onely English School-master at Albany.

Another Albany license, issued five years later, by Governor Lovelace, recites facts of interest, and implies the existence, at that early period, of something like a graded public school with two teachers; for in May 16, 1670, an order was made appointing Jan Jurians Bleecker [Beecker or Becker] as teacher for the *youth* and Jacob Joosten for the *younger children.*

It appears, also, from the MS. proceedings of the Albany magistrates, that on the 4th of April, 1676, Gerrit Swartt, Jan Becker and Arien Appel were chosen school-masters of Albany; they were then to be the sole school-masters of the village; but shortly after, Luykas Gerritse [Wyngaard] was also appointed school-master *because he was impotent in his hand.*

Prior to the year 1700, licenses to teach seem to have been issued only by the colonial officers; but during that year a license was granted by the Albany authorities:

Att a meeting of y^e Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council held in y^e Citty Hall of Albany, y^e 23d of January 1$\frac{699}{700}$

The request of Cornelis Bogardus by y^e mouth of Mr Willm de Meyer to be admitted a school-master for y^e Citty is taken into consideration and unanimously doe graunt y^e same, as also a freeman of this Citty upon his arrivall.

A certain Albany school-master has, perhaps, no other memorial of service in this capacity than the following:

At a Common Councill held in ye Citty Hall of Albany this first of May, 1703

Evert Ridder of the Citty of Albany makes his humble application to the Mayor, Aldermen and Assistance to be permitted to teach schoole in the Citty aforesaid, which request is taken into consideration, and granted accordingly.

In 1721, the Common Council of Albany took action at different times, as follows:

April 8.—Whereas it is very requisite & necessary that a fitt and able school-master settle in this city for teaching and instructing of the youth in speling, reading, writeing and cyffering and Mr. Johannis Glandorf haveing offered his service to setle here and keep a school if reasonably incouraged by ye Corporation, It is therefore Resolved by this Comonalty and they do hereby oblidge themselves and their successors to give and procure unto ye said Johan's Glandorf free house rent for the term of seaven years next ensueing for keeping a good and commendable school as becomes a diligent school-master.

During the temporary re-occupancy of the government of the province by the Dutch, under Governor Colve, in 1673, an ordinance explaining the duties and powers of the Schout and Schepens of Midwout, Amesfoort, Breuckelen, New Utrecht, Gravesend and Bushwyck, provided, among other things, that these local officers should have power to conclude on some ordinances for the welfare and peace of the inhabitants of their district, such as laying highways, setting off lands and gardens, and, in like manner, what appertains to agriculture, observance of the Sabbath, erecting churches, school-houses, or similar public works.

Similar instruction was sent to Flushing, Hempstead, Middleburgh, Jamaica, Oyster-bay, Southampton, Southold, Seatalcot, Huntington and East Hampton, on L. I., to Swanenburg, Hurley & Marbletown, in the Esopus; to Elizabethtown, Woodbridge, Shrewsbury, Newarke, Bergen, Piscattaway and Middletown, behind Achter Cul; and to Staten Island and Westchester.

This action by the Governor and Council seems to have fully settled and confirmed the policy of the Dutch administration in regard to free public schools

supported solely by taxation, and but for the permanent re-conquest by the English, this policy might have been continued without interruption to this day.

No better description can be given of the various services required of Dutch school-masters, and of the manner in which they were to instruct the children, than is contained in the formal agreements entered at large upon the records of certain towns on Long Island.*

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* The following, quoted from Strong's *History of Flatbush*, will serve as a specimen:

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT WITH JOHANNES VAN ECKKELEN, ACCEPTED SCHOOL-MASTER AND CHORISTER OF FLATBUSH.

School Service. — I. The school shall begin at eight o'clock, and go out at eleven; and in the afternoon shall begin at one o'clock and end at four. The bell shall be rung when the school commences.

II. When the school begins, one of the children shall read the morning prayer, as it stands in the catechism, and close with the prayer before dinner; in the afternoon it shall begin with the prayer after dinner, and end with the evening prayer. The evening school shall begin with the Lord's prayer, and close by singing a psalm.

III. He shall instruct the children on every Wednesday and Saturday in the common prayers, and the questions and answers in the catechism, to enable them to repeat them the better on Sunday before the afternoon service, or on Monday, when they shall be catechised before the congregation. Upon all such occasions, the school-master shall be present, and shall require the children to be friendly in their appearance, and encourage them to answer freely and distinctly.

IV. He shall be required to keep his school nine months in succession, from September to June, in each year, in case it should be concluded upon to retain his services for a year or more, or without limitation; and he shall be required to be regulated by these articles, and to perform the same duties which his predecessor, Jan Thibaud, above named, was required to perform. In every particular, therefore, he shall be required to keep school, according to this seven months' agreement, and shall always be present himself.

Church Service.— I. He shall keep the church clean, and ring the bell three times before the people assemble to attend the preaching and catechism. Also before the sermon is commenced, he shall read a chapter out of the Holy Scriptures, and that between the second and third ringing of the bell. After the third ringing he shall read the ten commandments, and the twelve articles of our faith, and then take the lead in singing. In the afternoon after the third ringing of the bell, he shall read a short chapter, or one of the Psalms of David, as the congregation are assembling, and before divine service commences, shall introduce it, by the singing of a Psalm or Hymn.

II. When the minister shall preach at Brooklin or New Utrecht, he shall be required to read twice before the congregation, from the book commonly used for that purpose. In the afternoon he shall also read a sermon on the explanation of the catechism, according to the usage and practice approved by the minister. The children, as usual, shall recite their questions and answers out of the catechism, on Sunday, and he shall instruct them therein. He, as chorister, shall not be required to perform these duties, whenever divine service shall be performed in Flatlands, as it would be unsuitable, and prevent many from attending there.

III. For the administration of Holy Baptism, he shall provide a basin with water, for which he shall be entitled to receive from the parents, or witnesses, twelve styvers. He shall, at the expense of the church, provide bread and wine, for the celebration of the Holy Supper. He shall be in duty bound promptly to furnish the minister with the name of the child to be baptized, and with the names of the parents and witnesses. And he shall also serve as messenger for the consistory.

IV. He shall give the funeral invitations, dig the grave, and toll the bell, for which service he shall receive for a person of fifteen years and upwards, twelve guilders, and for one under that age, eight guilders. If he should be required to give invitations beyond the limits of the town, he shall be entitled to three additional guilders, for the invitation of every other town, and if he should be required to cross the river, and go to New-York, he shall receive four guilders.

School Money.— He shall receive from those who attend the day school, for a speller or reader, three guilders a quarter, and for a writer, four guilders. From those who attend evening school, for a speller or reader, four guilders, and for a writer, six guilders shall be given.

Salary.— In addition to the above, his salary shall consist of four hundred guilders, in grain, valued in Seewant, to be delivered at Brooklyn Ferry, and for his services from October to May, as above stated, a sum of two hundred and thirty-four guilders, in the same kind, with the dwelling-house, barn, pasture lot and meadows, to the school appertaining. The same to take effect from the first day of October, Instant.

Done and agreed upon in Consistory, under the inspection of the Honorable Constable and Overseers, the 8th of October, 1682.

CONSTABLE AND OVERSEERS.	THE CONSISTORY.
CORNELIUS BERRIAN.	CASPARUS VAN ZUREN, Minister.
RYNIER AERTSEN.	ADRIAEN REYERSE.
JAN REMSEN.	CORNELIUS BARENT VANDWYCK.

I agree to the above articles, and promise to perform them according to the best of my ability.

JOHANNES VAN ECKKELEN.

The requirement, during the Dutch period, that all private school-masters be duly licensed by the civil and ecclesiastical authorities, was continued and enforced for some time by the English; Governor Dongan, and at least three of his successors, having been regularly instructed on this subject; e. g.:

Instructions to Governor Dongan. Given at Windsor May 29th, 1686.

38. And wee doe further direct that noe School-master bee henceforth permitted to come from England & to keep school within Our Province of New York without the license of the said Archbishop of Canterbury; And that noe other person now there or that shall come from other parts, bee admitted to keep school without your license first had.

Similar instructions were given to Governor Sloughter, January 31, 1689, to the Earl of Bellomont, August 31, 1697, and to Governor Hunter, December 27, 1709, except that the Bishop of London, instead of the Archbishop of Canterbury, was named in each of these cases.

During the year 1700 Governor Bellomont proposed to have some of the Indian children instructed at public expense, as appears from the records of a conference held at Albany:

Gov. Bellomont.—I wish you would send two or three Sachems sonns out of each Nation to be kept at School at New York where I will take care to have them taught to write and read both English and Indian, and they shall be well clothed and dyeted at the King's charge and after three or four yeares that they are perfect in their writing & reading they shall return home to you and other boyes shall come in their places; by which meanes you will always have those among you that will understand English and will be serviceable to you upon many occasions.

Sadeganaktie.—As to that head relating to our children's being instructed to reade and write English and Indian at New York, the Sachems that are now on the hill are consulting about it, and wee will when wee are all conveen'd together, return your Lordship our answer.

* * * * * *

As to our children to be sent to New York to bee instructed to read and write, wee answer that wee are not masters or disposers of them: that is a matter that relates to our wives, who are the sole disposers of their children while they are under age.

No record appears as to the manner in which the proposal was received by the Indian women, or whether it was communicated to them.

That a Dutch school-master was employed at Kinderhook as early as 1702 appears from a certificate, signed by four of the inhabitants, "that Paulus Van Vleg (Vleck), during the whole of the time that he hath resided here and since he was accepted as Precentor and school-master of our church, hath truly comported himself to the great content of our congregation."

In Governor Cornbury's address to the General Assembly of the Province of New York at the opening of the session, at Jamaica, Queens county, on the 20th day of October, 1702, he remarks:

There are some other Things, I think it my Duty to recommend to you, particularly "the preparing a good Bill, for the better reglating the Militia of this Province, another for the erecting of public schools in proper Places, another for appointing a convenient Number of fit Persons, to examine and state the publick Accounts and Debts of this Province."

The first record as to action on this subject is in the following terms:

Oct. 30.—A motion being made and the question being put whether there should be erected a public free school, it was carried in the affirmative. Thereupon, one of the members was directed to "acquaint the town of Hempstead that a public free school is designed to be erected, and to inquire of them what encouragement they will allow toward the same, within the bounds of that township."

The response, as authorized by a general town meeting, was a pledge of one hundred acres of land, with conveniences of watering, and liberty for timber for building, fencing and firewood. For some reason, which does not appear on the General Assembly journals, this proposal was not accepted, and a few days later a motion that the city of New York have leave to bring in a bill to raise fifty pounds per annum for a free school was adopted, and a bill making such provision for a term of seven years was duly introduced and passed. The title of the bill, as introduced, was "An act to enable the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York to raise fifty pounds per annum, for seven years, towards maintaining a School-Master, within the said city of New York." At subsequent stages in the progress of the bill, the title as well as the body of the act was considerably amended, and the proposed school was variously designated as "free school," "English free-school," and "Grammar Free-School," the latter being the name finally adopted. This name is the first intimation given by the records that the intention was to establish a Latin school, as it actually became, with no reference to primary English education. The actual history of the school thus belongs to the department of secondary rather than that of primary education, and the act in question claims no further notice in this article, except the remark that it was the first statute in behalf of education passed by the English Colonial Assembly; that it seems, taken in connection with the absence of any subsequent provision of law in behalf of primary education, to indicate the repudiation, by the English Colonial Assembly, of the uniform Dutch policy of maintaining elementary schools at public expense; and that, at the expiration of the act of 1702, by its own limitation, in 1709, no effort seems to have been made to revive it, nor, indeed, for

more than twenty years thereafter, to make similar provision by law for the encouragement of schools of any kind. Whether this suspension of legislative patronage arose from growing indifference on the part of public men to the importance of primary education it is not important here to inquire; and the query is suggested merely for the purpose of introducing a new system of instruction, which, under ecclesiastical supervision, seems to have in a measure superseded, for many years, that previously provided by colonial and municipal authority. The venerable "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," organized in London in 1701, acting on the suggestion of Colonel Caleb Heathcote, one of the members of the New York Council, furnished a number of school-masters for this province, and continued so to do during a period of more than fifty years. The character of this system of instruction corresponded in not a few respects to the Dutch ideal, and the care with which teachers were selected is indicated by the extracts from the Standing Orders of the Society inserted below.*

Of the schools founded and for a time sustained by this "Venerable Society," one at least has been continued without interruption to the present time, viz.: The "Trinity School" of New York city. This school has been called "the earliest of the New York city schools in the English tongue," and the claim is doubtless correct if the comparison be restricted to those now existing, but not otherwise; the Grammar Free School, for example, having completed its career before Trinity School was founded.

It is an interesting fact that Samson Occom, noted as a native Indian preacher and as author of the hymn "Awak'd by Sinai's awful sound," was educated in Connecticut under the auspices of the same Society, and that he afterward, according to the published Chronicles of East Hampton, L. I., "opened a school on Montauk in 1755."

Aside from the schools maintained by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, there were, of course, private elementary schools in various parts of the province during the whole of the Colonial period; but the limits of this article will not allow further reference in detail to even the few of which records have been preserved. Notices in local histories and elsewhere of the eighteenth century schools are comparatively as few and fragmentary as are those of the seventeenth; and

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* VIII. ORDERS RELATING TO THE SCHOOL-MASTERS.

I. That no person be admitted a School-master, till he bring Certificates, with respect to the Particulars following:

1. The Age of the Person.
2. His Condition of Life, whether Single, or Married.
3. His Temper.
4. His Prudence.
5. His Learning.
6. His sober and pious Conversation.
7. His Zeal for the Christian Religion, and Diligence in his Calling.
8. His Affection to the present Government.
9. His Conformity to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England*.

their sum total would, perhaps, add nothing new or striking to the sketches already given.

The custom of issuing licenses to private school-masters seems to have fallen into disuse during the second decade of the eighteenth century, the latest license we have seen being one granted by Governor Hunter, in 1712, to Allane Jarratt, afterward "Surveyor-General." Whether the requirement that all teachers be licensed came to be regarded as too arbitrary to be enforced in a province where the germs of political freedom were already taking root, or whether some other consideration, or possibly sheer indifference, caused the abandonment of this measure, does not clearly appear. It is an interesting fact in this connection that a bill introduced into the Legislative Council in 1745, for the purpose of reviving this restriction, seems to have been dropped in the committee of the whole, and that no statute to this effect was ever passed by the English Colonial Assembly.

The almost total absence of allusions to school-*mistresses* seems to justify the inference that the services of women were seldom required or accepted in the schools of colonial times. Rachel Spencer, who taught at Hempstead about 1685, was the first school-mistress of whom we have found any record; and a "travelling woman who came out of ye Jerseys and kept school at several places in Rye parish," referred to in a record of 1716, is the second on the list. At a much later period, the girls of Mr. Hildreth's school in New York city, "in the afternoon learned to write, being the rest of the day under the care of a school-mistress employed by the Vestry" [of Trinity Church], by whom they were "taught needle-work."

Some of the advertisements contained in early volumes of the New York *Gazette*, the first newspaper published within the limits of the Province of New York, are interesting as the earliest specimens of this method, now so much relied upon, of *recruiting* scholars.*

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* The first of these advertisements announces an evening school:

N. Y. *Gazette*, Numb. 254, Aug. 31, 1730.—On the 15th of *September* next, at the Custom House in this City (where a convenient Room is fitted up), *James Lyde* designs to teach in the Evenings (during the Winter) *Arithmetick* in all its parts, *Geometry*, *Trigonometry*, *Navigation*, *Surveying*, *Gauging*, *Algebra*, and sundry other parts of *Mathematical Learning*. Whoever inclines to be instructed in any of the said parts of *Mathematical Knowledge*, may agree with the said *James Lyde* at the house of William Bradford in the city of *New York*.

Another specimen, just two years later:

Numb. 358, Aug. 28, 1732.—*Grammar*, *Writing*, *Arithmetic Vulgar & Decimal*, *Taught by* William Thurston, *School-Master in New York, dwelling at the Corner-House by Koenties Market, over against the Skotch Arms.*

The State Period.

If one cause more than another has favored the growth in wealth, power and intelligence of the Empire State, that cause was the enlightened zeal for the welfare of the people at large which led her early statesmen to devise a system of general instruction for the young. The people themselves have likewise so warmly cherished and maintained the system of popular education, that it has grown to be not only immense in its proportions but also the chief pride and bulwark of the State.

Although the existence of the State, as such, dates back to 1777, the events of the American Revolution, then in progress, so engrossed public attention that no general educational measures were concerted until the happy advent of peace.*

Governor George Clinton, in his annual message dated January 21, 1784, called attention to the then recent establishment of national independence, and to the subject of education, in the following appropriate terms:

"By the Favour of divine Providence, the Seal is put to our Independence, our Liberties are established on the firmest Basis.

* * * * * *

Neglect of the Education of Youth, is among the Evils consequent on War. Perhaps there is scarce any Thing more worthy your Attention, than the Revival and Encouragement of Seminaries of Learning; and nothing by which we can more satisfactorily express our Gratitude to the supreme Being, for his past Favours; since Piety and Virtue are generally the Offspring of an enlightened Understanding."

In pursuance of the Governor's suggestion, the Legislature took immediate action to provide for the encouragement and supervision of educational interests. The corporation known as the Regents of the University was created, and by their influence and efforts they gave important aid to the general cause of education.†

In 1792 Governor Clinton referred to the gratifying condition of the higher seminaries of learning then in operation. A year later the Regents of the University, in their annual report to the Legislature, called attention, as they had also done in 1787, to the numerous advantages which, in their judgment, "would accrue to the citizens in general from the institution of schools in various parts of the State, for the purpose of instructing our children in the lower branches of education."

* An act of March 23, 1782, provided that four hundred acres of land in each township devoted to bounty purposes be set apart for the use of schools; and the "act for the speedy sale of unappropriated lands," passed May 5, 1786, reserved one lot in each township of the public lands for promoting the gospel and a public school or schools.— 1 Greenleaf, 49, 282.

† Account of the Board of Regents and their work is given by Dr. Murray elsewhere.— EDITOR.

As the definite result of the suggestions made and action taken prior to that time, Governor Clinton, at the opening of the session of 1795, definitely proposed "the establishment of common schools throughout the State;" and it may, therefore, be said that he thus inaugurated the great movement for the organization of the common-school system of New York.

Before proceeding to the consideration of the leading features of this system, it will not be amiss to notice some of the voluntary movements which, though not organically connected with the origin and growth of the system, have, nevertheless, exerted a greater or less influence in moulding and developing it.

First in the order of time among these agencies was "The Society of Associated Teachers in the City of New York," organized May 15, 1794, and sustained thirteen years. This being probably the earliest organization of its kind in the State, it is a gratifying fact that its manuscript records have lately become State property, and that they are carefully preserved in the State Library.

The public spirit of the members of the Society is aptly represented by the prefix, "Citizen" — rather than "Professor" — by which each was designated.

Among other self-constituted functions of the Society was that of making inquiry, by a committee of seven, "into the merits and abilities of any person who shall apply for a testimonial of his qualifications to teach such branches of learning as he may be desirous to engage in;" also, to examine and report on the merits of educational publications, "on application, in writing, made to them by the author or publisher for that purpose."

From the character of the various topics discussed, it is evident that the Society took a warm interest in the educational movements then recently inaugurated for the establishment of common schools.

"The Free School Society of the City of New York," afterward known also as "The Public School Society," was organized in 1805. Early in that year, a few philanthropic persons, in view of evils resulting from the want of suitable education among the poorer classes, met to devise some plan by which the blessings of instruction might be brought within their reach. The charity schools sustained by the various churches had been limited to the children of their own members or adherents, and being without adequate means to extend their operations, they were unable to accomplish the object sought.

The subject having been fully considered, an organization was effected under an act of incorporation by the Legislature. De Witt Clinton, one of its most earnest and efficient founders and supporters, was the first and only President of the Society until his death in 1828. Nearly a year elapsed before sufficient funds were secured to warrant the opening of the first school. This they were the earlier enabled to do by availing themselves of the economical plan of teaching then

recently introduced in England by Joseph Lancaster, and known as the Lancasterian system.

In the progress of events, however, this Society was destined to be superseded,—under the extension of the common-school system of the State so as to embrace New York city,—by a local Board of Education chosen by the people themselves. This result, which occurred in 1842, was favored and finally precipitated by earnest sectarian controversies, the leading object of the parties at issue being the control of the public funds apportioned by the State. All the school property which had been acquired by the Society, and which had from the first been sacredly devoted to public educational purposes, though allowed to be retained and used as formerly by the Society, was, after the lapse of ten years, voluntarily relinquished to the Board of Education, and the Society itself discontinued its organization.

Another agency which has contributed more, perhaps, than any other to the establishment of the common-school system upon its present apparently secure and permanent basis, has been the earnest, enlightened, and able advocacy of various educational measures, by the right men in the right places, whether official, semi-official or private. The archives of the State may be confidently challenged to produce abler official papers than many of those which have emanated from the department of supervision during and since the times of John A. Dix, John C. Spencer, and Samuel Young.

Resuming, now, the main subject of this general sketch, at the era of Governor George Clinton's recommendation of 1795, it only remains to present a few outlines illustrative of the growth and character of the system, copied for the most part from Superintendent Gilmour's Annual Report made at the opening of the recent centennial year.

Governor Clinton's recommendation having been referred to a committee of the Legislature and favorably considered, an act was passed providing that $50,000 should be annually appropriated "for the purpose of encouraging and maintaining schools in the several cities and towns in this State, in which the children of the inhabitants residing in this State shall be instructed in the English language, or be taught English grammar, arithmetic, mathematics, and such other branches of knowledge as are most useful and necessary to complete a good English education."

This amount was apportioned to the several counties; the Boards of Supervisors of the counties were required to raise by tax on each town a sum equal to half that received from the State.

Provisions were made for the supervision of the schools and the apportionment of the moneys among the several districts, and also for making and receiving annual reports. Such was the origin of our present school system.

The appropriation made by the act of 1795 expired in the year 1800.

In 1801 an act was passed "directing the raising, by means of four successive lotteries, of the sum of $100,000, $12,500 of which were directed to be paid to the Regents of the University, to be, by them, distributed among the academies, in such manner as they should deem most proper; and the remaining $87,500 to be paid into the treasury for the encouragement of common schools, as the Legislature might thereafter direct."

These were known as "Literature Lotteries," and existed until after the Constitution of 1821 was adopted, which prohibited lotteries. The Comptroller was directed to invest the proceeds thereof in real estate.

An act was passed on the 2d of April, 1805, "providing that the net proceeds of five hundred thousand acres of the vacant and unappropriated lands owned by the State, which should be first thereafter sold by the Surveyor-General, should be appropriated as a permanent fund for the support of common schools; the avails to be safely invested until the interest should amount to $50,000, when an annual distribution of that amount should be made among the several school districts of the State." This act laid the foundation of the present common-school fund.

In 1811 the attention of the Legislature was called to the subject by Governor Tompkins, and an act was passed empowering the Governor to appoint a committee of five Commissioners "to report a system for the establishment and organization of common schools."

The committee reported on the 17th of February, 1812, and with the report submitted the draft of a bill which contained, with one exception, the main features of the common-school system as it existed up to 1840.

The act, as originally passed, authorized the electors of each town to determine whether they would accept their share of money apportioned by the State, and raise an amount equal thereto on their taxable property.

The act was afterward amended by making the reception of the public money and the tax obligatory.

Among other things the report sets out the following: "The outlines of the plan suggested by the Commissioners are briefly these: That the several towns of the State be divided into school districts by three Commissioners elected by the citizens qualified to vote for town officers: That three Trustees be elected in each district, to whom shall be confided the care and superintendence of the school to be established therein: That the interest of the school fund be divided among the different counties and towns according to their respective population as ascertained by the successive censuses of the United States: That the proportion received by the respective towns be subdivided among the districts into which such town shall be divided according to the number of children in each between the ages of five and fifteen years inclusive: That each town raise by tax annually as much money as it

shall have received from the school fund: That the gross amount of money received from the State and raised by the towns be appropriated exclusively to the payment of the wages of the teachers: That the whole system be placed under the superintendence of an officer appointed by the Council of Appointment. These are the great outlines of the plan. The details will appear more fully by the sketch of a law herewith submitted to the consideration of the Legislature."

Under the act passed, Gideon Hawley, of Albany, was appointed, on the 14th of January, 1813, by the Governor and Council, Superintendent of Common Schools. For what he did in connection with our common schools, his name will ever be held in grateful remembrance.

Mr. Hawley made his first report to the Legislature, February 14, 1814. In it he recommended that several amendments be made to the school law, with which recommendation the Legislature complied. During his administration he recommended various amendments to the school laws, and some were passed.

Welcome Esleeck succeeded Mr. Hawley as Superintendent; his term of office, however, was short, for soon thereafter an act was passed whereby the Secretary of State was made *ex-officio* Superintendent of Common Schools.

John Van Ness Yates was then Secretary of State.

Randall, in his History, says: "He entered upon the discharge of the new duties devolved upon him, contemporaneously with the organic change in the Constitution made by the State Convention of 1821. By the provisions of that instrument the proceeds of all lands thereafter to be sold, belonging to the State, with the exception of such as might be reserved for public use, or ceded to the United States, together with the existing school fund, were declared to constitute 'a perpetual fund, the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated and applied to the support of common schools throughout the State.' This solemn consecration of the fund to its legitimate purposes alone still remains a portion of the fundamental law of the State."

At the next meeting of the Legislature, in 1822, several amendments were passed, the most important of which was that "investing the Superintendent with appellate jurisdiction over all the controversies arising under the school laws, and declaring his decision thereon final."

This amendment is one of the most important ever passed, for it has saved the districts from much expensive litigation which would have flooded the courts and perhaps destroyed the school system. By the act of 1819, the annual appropriations from the funds of the State were fixed at $80,000. Azariah C. Flagg was appointed Secretary of State on the 14th of February, 1826. In his message to the Legislature of that year, Governor De Witt Clinton, a firm friend of popular education, eloquently referred to the subject. Knowing the great influence of the teacher

over his pupil and the necessity of preparation for his work, he recommended "*a seminary for the education of teachers.*" In subsequent messages he earnestly discussed the same subject.

In 1827 the annual sum distributed among the several school districts of the State was increased to $100,000, in accordance with an appropriation made by the Legislature of 1826.

On the 21st of February Mr. Spencer, from the Literature Committee of the Senate, reported a bill "to provide permanent funds for the annual appropriation to common schools, to increase the literature fund, and to promote the education of teachers," which, with some slight amendments, was passed into a law on the 13th of April following.

John A. Dix was appointed Secretary of State on the 13th day of January, 1833. During his administration the foundation of School District Libraries was laid. An act was passed authorizing the taxable inhabitants of the several school districts to impose a tax not exceeding twenty dollars for the first, and ten dollars for each succeeding year, "for the purchase of a district library, consisting of such books as they shall in their district meeting direct."

In 1838 the Legislature passed an act adding $160,000 from the revenue of the United States deposit fund to the amount to be annually apportioned to the school districts, making in all $275,000; one-fifth of this amount, or $55,000, to be appropriated annually for the purchase of books for the district libraries, the remainder to be applied to the payment of teachers' wages. An equal amount was also required to be levied on the taxable property of the counties and towns for the same purpose.

On the 4th of February, 1839, John C. Spencer commenced his administration as Secretary of State. During his term of service an act was passed creating the office of County Superintendent of Schools. All appeals were first made to the County Superintendent, and were subject to review by the State Superintendent. That officer was also charged with the general supervision and inspection of the schools within his jurisdiction. Additional academies were also designated by the Regents of the University, in which departments were to be established for the education of teachers.

In several of the cities the schools were organized under special acts and City Superintendents appointed. Union and high schools were also established in some of the larger villages.

On the 7th of February, 1842, Samuel Young assumed the duties of Secretary of State.

In 1843 the offices of Town Commissioner and Inspector were abolished, and a single officer called a Town Superintendent was substituted. In this year teachers'

institutes, which have now become a part of the school system, were first held, although their legislative recognition was not made until 1847.

During this administration the act of May 7, 1844, was passed establishing the Normal School at Albany for the instruction of teachers. The sum of $10,000 per annum was appropriated for its support.

On the 3d of February, 1845, Nathaniel S. Benton succeeded Samuel Young. In July of this year, the first State Convention of Teachers met at Syracuse. During this administration the Constitutional Convention assembled, and the ninth article of the Constitution was adopted. This article is as follows:

"The capital of the common-school fund, the capital of the literature fund, and the capital of the United States deposit fund, shall be respectively preserved inviolate. The revenue of the said common-school fund shall be applied to the support of common schools, the revenue of the said literature fund shall be applied to the support of academies, and the sum of $25,000 of the revenues of the United States deposit fund shall each year be appropriated to, and made part of, the capital of the said common-school fund."

At a special session of the Legislature in November, 1847, an act was passed abolishing the office of County Superintendent, and requiring appeals to be brought directly to the State Superintendent.

On the 1st day of January, 1848, Christopher Morgan, having been elected Secretary of State under the provisions of the Constitution of 1846, entered, *ex officio*, upon the discharge of the duties of Superintendent of Common Schools. Since the repeal of the system of county supervision, the duties had become so onerous that it was found impossible for the Secretary of State, while discharging his other duties, to give that time and attention which the duties of the office of Superintendent of Common Schools demanded, and it was found necessary to devolve the principal labors thereof upon the deputy, who, at that time, was Alexander G. Johnson. On the 26th of March, 1849, the "Act establishing free schools throughout the State" was passed. By this act common schools were declared free to all between the ages of five and twenty-one; it was made the duty of Supervisors to raise, by town and county taxation, an amount equal to twice that apportioned by the State, and the balance necessary to support the schools was to be raised by district taxation. The act was submitted to the people and approved. In 1850 a law was passed repealing the free school act, which, being submitted to the people, was defeated. Mr. Morgan was re-elected Secretary, and S. S. Randall was appointed Deputy Superintendent in place of A. G. Johnson, appointed Deputy Secretary. An act was passed this year appropriating $250 annually for three years "to the trustees of such academies as the Regents of the University should

designate, for the instruction of at least twenty pupils of each, for four months of each year, in the science of common-school teaching."

The controversy in regard to free schools was finally settled, in 1851, by the repeal of the free school law and the levy of a State tax of $800,000.

Henry S. Randall, of Cortland, having been elected Secretary of State, entered upon his duties on the 1st day of January, 1852. Henry W. Johnson was appointed Deputy State Superintendent. Elias W. Leavenworth succeeded Mr. Randall on the 1st day of January, 1854, and appointed S. S. Randall Deputy Superintendent.

The Legislature, in 1854, created a Department of Public Instruction, to be presided over by a Superintendent elected for three years by joint ballot of the Senate and Assembly.

There was little change in the school law from the revision of 1847, until 1856, when the office of School Commissioner was created and that of Town Superintendent abolished; the Supervisors were authorized to receive and pay out the school moneys as apportioned by the School Commissioners to the several districts. The method of local supervision by School Commissioners is the best yet adopted.

The general school law was revised in 1864. A compilation of the "Laws of New York relating to Common Schools, with Comments and Instructions and a Digest of Decisions," prepared by Emerson W. Keyes, late Deputy, under the direction of Superintendent Gilmour, called the "Code of Public Instruction," is an official and valuable work of reference for all school officers. The series of annual reports of the Department is also of great value.

In 1866 the law was passed authorizing school districts to take lands for sites by right of eminent domain.

The Legislature of 1856 substituted for the $800,000 State tax a levy of three-fourths of a mill upon every dollar of the valuation of real and personal property. By the law of 1812, the public money was paid to those districts only that maintained a school for three months in the year, taught by a qualified teacher. In 1841 the term was increased to four months, in 1851 to six months, and in 1864 to twenty-eight weeks, which is now the legal term. By the act of 1867 a tax of one mill and one-fourth of a mill was directed to be raised on the real and personal estate of each county within the State, and to be apportioned among the several school districts of the State. The balance necessary for the support of the schools was to be raised by district taxation, thus repealing the rate bill and making the schools entirely free.

In addition to the Normal School at Albany, seven others have been established in different sections of the State, viz.: at Brockport, Cortland, Fredonia, and Potsdam, under the provisions of chapter 466, Laws of 1866. Special acts passed in 1867 authorized the establishment of Normal Schools at Buffalo and Geneseo.

In 1863 the Oswego Training School was under the patronage of the State, and by the Laws of 1866 and 1867 was erected into a Normal School.

The growth of our present school system from a small beginning has been rapid. More than a million children are gathered each year into its nearly twelve thousand schools; more than thirty thousand teachers are employed, and the amount of money annually expended for the maintenance of the system is almost twelve millions of dollars. The aggregate value of school-houses and sites is more than thirty millions of dollars. Eight Normal Schools for the training of teachers are maintained at an annual expense of about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars; many academies. academical departments of union schools and teachers' institutes aid in this work.

In the school system and in its administration, requiring the distribution of millions of dollars yearly, through the different officers, to the school districts, fraud and defalcation have been unknown, and the loss or misapplication of a single dollar has not occurred. The common-school system is the glory and honor of the State and the source of its greatness. It is only through it that intelligence permeates the masses, and thus elevates mankind at large.

Among the marked changes occurring during this long historic period, these three deserve special mention: (1) the discontinuance of the reading of the Bible and of all direct religious instruction in the schools supported at public expense (at least during regular school hours, unless by the unanimous consent of all interested in any given school); (2) the employment, for by far the greater part, of female instead of male teachers; and (3) the enfranchisement of women, so far as relates to the election of school officers at district meetings and their eligibility to all school offices.

Such are a few of the successive steps by which our common-school system has attained its present magnificent proportions. Under this system, the sole ends for which the State provides elementary instruction are secured to all classes, parties and sects, without creating social castes, provoking partisan prejudice or violating sectarian preference on the part of any citizen, whether belonging to our own or any other nationality.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

ALBANY.

By JOSEPH ALDEN, D. D., LL. D.

AN ACT establishing a Normal School was passed by the Legislature of New York, May 7, 1844. The act declares that the school was established "for the instruction and practice of common-school teachers in the science of education and in the art of teaching." It placed the school "under the supervision, management and government of the Superintendent of Common Schools and the Regents of the University."

At that time the Secretary of State was *ex-officio* Superintendent of Common Schools. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is now, by law, a member of the Board of Regents, and holds the same relation to the Normal School that was held by the Superintendent of Common Schools.

The Regents were to appoint a committee of four persons not necessarily members of the Board of Regents, who, with the Superintendent as chairman, were to organize the school and make all needful rules and regulations concerning it. The committee at the outset consisted of Samuel Young, Alonzo Potter, Gideon Hawley, Wm. H. Campbell and Francis Dwight. The committee has always been composed of prominent citizens of Albany, and has always exercised a strict, wise, and efficient supervision of the school.

The act of the Legislature established the school for five years as an experiment. It appropriated ten thousand dollars annually for its support.

The school was opened in December, 1844, in charge of David P. Page, a man admirably fitted for the work assigned him. A building was provided and temporarily fitted up by the city of Albany.

The first term opened with twenty-nine pupils and closed with ninety-seven.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, ALBANY

In 1848, an act was passed by the Legislature "for the permanent establishment of the Normal School." Fifteen thousand dollars were appropriated toward the erection of a suitable building. The following year an additional appropriation of ten thousand dollars was made for its completion. The building was erected on the corner of Lodge and Howard streets, adjoining the State Geological and Agricultural Rooms. To this building the school was removed on the 31st day of July, 1849.

David P. Page, the Principal, was removed by death January 1, 1848. He was succeeded by George R. Perkins, who, in 1852, was succeeded by Samuel B. Woolworth, who, in 1856, was succeeded by David H. Cochran, who, in 1864, was succeeded by Oliver Arey, who, in 1867, was succeeded by Joseph Alden, the present incumbent.

The course of instruction and practice occupies two years. The year is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each. The students are divided into four classes. These are subdivided into as many sections as circumstances may require.

Students receive a thorough drilling in all the branches they will be called to teach, and in such other studies as experience has shown to be best adapted to discipline and develop the mind. They are led to form the mental habits which it will be their duty to aid others in forming.

As the school is a professional school, it is conducted with reference to the end in view — that of preparing teachers for the public schools. Every member of the Faculty is expected to be, by example and precept, a teacher of Didactics. Instruction in the art of teaching is thus given in every class exercise in every department. Special attention is given to the study of the human mind, that the student may be enabled to understand the philosophy of teaching.

Besides receiving from the Faculty instruction in the art of teaching, the students are, at the proper stage of their progress, required to teach in the Model School one or more hours a day for twenty weeks, under the supervision of the Principal of the school.

When the school was established, the number of pupils from each county was restricted to twice the number of its representatives in the Assembly. The establishment of seven additional Normal Schools in the State has rendered this restriction unnecessary. The school is therefore open to all who desire to fit themselves to become teachers. Students are appointed to the school by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, "subject to preliminary examination by the Faculty," on the recommendation of School Commissioners. Tuition and text-books are free.

The school is furnished with the requisite apparatus for illustrating the subjects taught. A class graduates at the close of each term.

Two thousand five hundred and twenty-one persons have graduated at this school. Of these, nine hundred and forty-four were gentlemen, and fifteen hundred and seventy-seven were ladies. Besides those who have graduated, several thousand

young men and women have availed themselves, to a greater or less extent, of the advantages offered by the institution. They have engaged in the work of instruction — many of them with marked success. In estimating the usefulness of the school, the work of its students who have not graduated must not be left out of the account. The school was never in a more flourishing condition than at present.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. Neil Gilmour,
Superintendent of Public Instruction, and ex-officio Chairman.
Prof. Jacob S. Mosher, M. D.
Hon. Robert H. Pruyn, LL. D.
David Murray, Ph. D., LL. D.
Edward P. Waterbury, A. M.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION.

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Albert N. Husted, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics.
William V. Jones, A. M.,
Adjunct Professor of Mathematics.
Joseph S. St. John, A. M.,
Professor of Natural Science.
John B. Marsh,
Professor of Vocal Music.
Miss Kate Stoneman,
Teacher of Geography, Drawing and Penmanship.
Miss Mary A. McClelland,
Teacher of English Grammar and History.
Miss Mary F. Hyde,
Teacher of Rhetoric and Geometry.
Miss Josephine E. Seaman,
Teacher of English Literature and Composition.
Miss Caroline Bishop,
Teacher of Elocution.
Miss Anna A. Farrand,
Teacher of Arithmetic and Algebra.
Mrs. Meriba A. B. Kelly,
Superintendent of the Model School.
Miss Ellen Bishop,
Assistant in the Model School.

NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL, BROCKPORT.

NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL,

BROCKPORT.

By DANIEL HOLMES.

THIS institution was established in the year 1867, by virtue of the provisions of chapter 466 of the Laws of the State of New York, passed in the year 1866. That statute, providing for six Normal Schools, in addition to the one already in operation at Albany, the Trustees of the village of Brockport, Monroe county, made application for the location of one of them at Brockport, offering to turn over to the State the building and grounds of the Brockport Collegiate Institute, an academic building tendered for that purpose by its Trustees, and also to enlarge the edifice by the construction of two wings at their own expense. This proposition having been accepted by the commission appointed by the act of 1866, the Trustees of the village of Brockport on their part completed the building as proposed, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, on the 20th day of March, 1867, formally appointed a Local Board for its management. Jerome Fuller was chosen the first President of the Board; Daniel Holmes, Secretary; and J. D. Decker, Treasurer. These officers have continued in their respective offices to the present time, with the exception of Judge Fuller, the President, who died in the year 1880.

The Brockport Collegiate Institute building, as originally tendered to the State, was a stone edifice, two hundred feet long and four stories high. The wings constructed by the village of Brockport were each fifty by eighty-four feet and three stories high, the whole being built of stone and forming a large and commodious academic building, well suited for the purposes designed. In its original condition it was valued at $60,000. At present the value of the building and grounds is estimated at $135,000. It has been kept in thorough repair and has recently been improved by the introduction of a complete steam-heating apparatus.

During the fifteen years the school has been in operation it has been highly successful and has fully justified the predictions of its originators. It was estab-

lished amid much local opposition, but the original prejudice against the institution has entirely passed away, and the whole community are now its friends. Its design is the instruction of teachers for the common schools of the State, while at the same time its Academic Department furnishes instruction for the local community sufficient to prepare young men for college.

The school is now in a prosperous condition. The average number of pupils in attendance in the several departments during the year 1881 was as follows: Normal, 213; Academic, 58; Intermediate, 115; Primary, 113; total, 499. The whole number registered in all the departments during the same year was 891. The number graduated the same year was, males, 6; females, 17; total, 23. The whole number graduated from the Normal Department since its organization is, males, 71; females, 184; total, 255.

LOCAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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Daniel Holmes, Brockport, *Secretary.*
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Aaron N. Braman, Brockport.
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FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION.

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J. F. Forbes, A. M., *Ancient Languages.*
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Miss C. M. Chriswell, *First Assistant in English Language.*
Miss J. E. Lowery, *First Assistant in Latin and Mathematics.*
Miss M. J. Thompson, *Teacher of Methods, and Critic.*
Mrs. Mary A. Cady, *Principal of the Intermediate Department.*
Miss Alice E. Braman, *Principal of the Primary Department and Critic.*
Miss Sarah M. Efner, *Teacher of History and Geography.*
Miss Elizabeth Richmond, *Teacher of Reading and Vocal Music.*
Miss Mary O. White, *Critic in the Intermediate Department.*
Mrs. Roxanna A. Palmer, *Critic in the Primary Department.*
Miss Fannie C. Barnett, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*
Truman E. Burlingame, *Teacher of the Commercial Department.*
Miss Flora C. Willsea, *Teacher in the Academic Department.*
Mrs. F. C. Merritt, *Teacher of Instrumental Music.*

NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL, BUFFALO.

NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL,

BUFFALO.

By HENRY B. BUCKHAM, A. M.

THE State Normal School at Buffalo was established by special act of the Legislature in April, 1867. The sum of $45,000 was appropriated by the Common Council of the city of Buffalo, and an equal sum by the Supervisors of Erie county, for the erection and furnishing of a suitable building. The bill was prepared by Hon. N. K. Hall, afterward President of the Local Board. It was strenuously advocated in the Legislature by Hon. R. L. Burrows, and the appropriations were largely due to the efforts of Charles E. Young, Esq. The building commission consisted of Messrs. O. G. Steele, Dennis Bowen, and A. T. Chester, under whose supervision the building was completed and equipped for use without additional appropriation.

When the building thus erected and furnished had been accepted by the State and transferred to it by deed, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. A. B. Weaver, appointed as its Board of local management the following gentlemen, viz.: John B. Skinner, Joseph Warren, William H. Greene, Thomas F. Rochester, Grover Cleveland, Albert H. Tracy, Henry Lapp, Allen Potter, and Francis H. Root.

The school was opened September 13, 1871, with sixty-six students, under the direction of Henry B. Buckham, A. M., as Principal, and is now — December, 1881 — in its eleventh year. Its object is the education and training of teachers for the common schools of the State of New York. Students from any part of the State are admitted on presenting a certificate of recommendation from a School Commissioner or a City Superintendent, passing a satisfactory examination at the school in the elements of grammar, arithmetic, and geography, and in reading

and spelling, and signing the following declaration: "I hereby declare that my object in attending the Normal School at Buffalo is to prepare myself for teaching, and I acknowledge it to be my duty, as it is my intention, to teach in the schools of the State for a reasonable length of time." Students complying with these terms are entitled to free tuition, the use of necessary text-books, and to the privilege of the full course of study.

There are three courses of study; Elementary English, Advanced English and Classical. The last year of each of the courses is the same, and is devoted exclusively to professional studies and work; Students are admitted to it on passing satisfactory examination in all the subjects of study of preceding years, whether pursued in the schools or elsewhere. The conditions of graduating are these:

1. A standing not lower than "good" or eighty per cent, in each subject of the graduating year; and

2. A similar standing in the practice of teaching. This record will include these points:

(1.) Knowledge of subject.
(2.) Preparation of lesson.
(3.) Ability to communicate knowledge.
(4.) Ability to hold attention of class.
(5.) Governing power.
(6.) Punctuality.

Those who are deficient in the second part (2), but have a satisfactory standing in subjects of study, may receive a certificate of scholarship without the license to teach which accompanies every Normal Diploma.

The School of Practice is composed of a class of twenty of each of the ten grades of the public schools of the city. Most of the teaching is done by students in the graduating class. Two grades occupy one room, and have a permanent teacher appointed by the joint action of the Local Board of the Normal School and the City Superintendent. These teachers are responsible for the teaching done in their respective rooms by Normal pupil-teachers, and for the proper daily criticism of such teaching. The head-critic, who has supervision of the entire work of pupil-teaching, is the teacher of methods in the Normal School.

When the school opened students were admitted, on payment of tuition, who did not intend to teach in the common schools of the State, but desired to take the course of study at the Normal School except the professional subjects of the last year. By order of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1877 this was discontinued. This order was revoked in 1878, but the school has not since that time encouraged the accession of academic students, and admits only one now and then who, for special reasons, may desire to enter.

The school has graduated two hundred and twenty-nine students. Of these almost all who are still living and are unmarried have honorably redeemed, or are still redeeming, the pledge given on entering the school. The total number of students admitted and instructed for a longer or shorter time is nine hundred and seventy-three. A very large proportion of these have been ladies, and a large proportion have come, as was natural, from the city of Buffalo.

LOCAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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Henry Lapp, Clarence.
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FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION.

Henry B. Buckham, A. M.,
Philosophy and Didactics.
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Mathematics.
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Methods and Principal Critic.
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Mary Wright,
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Isabella Gibson,
Arithmetic and Algebra.
Clara L. Young,
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Ada M. Kenyon,
Clara E. Field,
Winnie S. Thompson,
Adella F. Fay,
Ellen Brown,
Teachers and Critics in School of Practice.

NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL,

CORTLAND.

By FRANK S. CAPEN, A. M.

THE Cortland State Normal and Training School was established in 1866 in accordance with the provisions of chapter 466 of the Laws of that year, and was opened March 3, 1869. The building and grounds, furniture, library and apparatus cost the village of Cortland about $98,000. This property was deeded to the State and now belongs to it. The State, in return, besides making some generous appropriations for books, apparatus and repairs, has annually appropriated $18,000 to meet the running expenses of the school.

Cortland is a beautiful and enterprising village of about five thousand inhabitants, situated in the central portion of the State, at the intersection of the Syracuse and Binghamton, and the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira railroads, thus rendering the school easy of access from all points. The building is a large and imposing brick edifice, and stands in the center of the village. It consists of a central building forty-five feet front by eighty-six feet deep; from this at a distance of twenty-six feet from the front there are two wings thirty-seven feet deep by ninety feet front, one extending east and the other west from the central building. The entire building is two hundred and twenty-five feet in length by eighty-six feet in depth, extreme measurement. There are three stories above the basement.

The design of the school is to furnish competent teachers for the public schools of the State. Its organization embraces a Normal and a Training Department. The Normal Department includes three courses of study, viz.: Elementary English of two years, Advanced English of three years, and Classical of four years. The last year of each course is devoted exclusively to professional study and teaching in the Training School under experienced critics. To pupils in the Normal Department, tuition and the use of all text-books are furnished free, and the amount of

fare necessarily paid on public conveyances in coming to the school is refunded to those who remain a full term. Applicants for the Normal Department must be at least sixteen years of age, and are admitted only upon recommendation of their County Commissioner, approved by the State Superintendent.

There is a large and well-furnished reference library connected with the school which is accessible to the students at all times. The facilities for teaching the different subjects in Natural Science are unusually excellent. The laboratory is fitted up in the most approved and modern style. The cabinet is large and the room containing the philosophical apparatus is well furnished. About seventeen hundred and fifty students have availed themselves of the privileges of the Normal Department since its organization. Of this number three hundred and four have graduated.

The school was never so large and prosperous as at the present time, and yet the demand made upon it for teachers is greater than the supply. During the term beginning September 7, 1881, twenty-seven counties were represented, and the attendance in the different departments was as follows: Normal, 275; Academic, 27; Intermediate, 188; Primary, 240; making a total of 730.

The school is under the direct management of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, assisted by a Local Board consisting of nine members appointed by him.

LOCAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION.

James M. Cassety, A. M., Principal,
Philosophy of Education.
Frank S. Capen, A. M., Vice-Principal,
Mathematics and Astronomy.
James M. Milne, A. B.,
Latin and Greek.
George F. Sawyer, A. B.,
Natural Sciences.
Israel T. Deyo, A. B.,
English and Mathematics.
Martha Roe,
Methods, and Sup't of Training School.
Mary F. Hendrick,
Rhetoric, English Literature and Elocution.
Clara E. Booth,
French and German.
Hattie E. Burdick,
Vocal Music.
Sara E. Collins,
Drawing.
Lottie T. Corlew,
Principal of Intermediate Department.
Addie L. Herrick,
Principal of Primary Department.
Addie Wilbor,
Critic in Intermediate Department.
Maria W. Bishop,
Critic in Primary Department.

NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL,

FREDONIA.

By FRANCIS B. PALMER, Ph. D.

THIS school was established under authority of acts of the Legislature of 1866 and 1867, providing for a "Normal and Training School, with departments for academical, experimental and practicing schools." The building, ground, furniture and apparatus cost the village of Fredonia about $112,000, and were given by the village to the State. The building, erected in 1868, is of brick, three stories high, and has an extreme length of two hundred and twenty-four feet and a width of one hundred and twenty-five feet.

The chapel is on the first floor, and the general study-rooms and recitation-rooms are on the first and second floors. Besides rooms for recitation, study, literary societies and philosophical apparatus, there is a room for kindergarten, a room for a working laboratory, where the students in chemistry perform, each one by himself, all the experiments of the text-book; and rooms for the students in Botany, Physiology and Zoölogy to practice dissection, and become skilled in the use of the microscope and the preparation of specimens.

It is the object of the school to prepare teachers for the common schools of this State. In seeking to carry out this object, two things are kept prominently in mind. A teacher should, in the first place, be certain of what he tries to teach. In the study of language, literature, the natural sciences and other subjects, pupils are required to study the things they seek to understand no less than the descriptions of them which they find in books. In the second place, a teacher should have skill in his work. To give this, pupils are required to teach in the Schools of Practice a time equal to one hour a day for two years.

The school was opened by the Local Board, with the approval of Superintendent Rice, December 2, 1867, with F. B. Palmer, Geo. P. Clarke and Miss Helen

NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL, FREDONIA.

Wright as Teachers. The first term was for ten weeks, during which time Joseph A. Allen, of Massachusetts, was chosen Principal. Professor Allen began his work as Principal of the school at the beginning of the second term, and remained at the head one year. In February, 1869, the Local Board having been abolished by the Legislature, the school was placed under the immediate charge of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and temporarily discontinued. In the following September John W. Armstrong, of the Oswego Normal School, became Principal, reorganizing the school and continuing at the head until his death, which occurred in August, 1878. The school was opened in September, 1878, by James H. Hoose, Ph. D., who came from the Cortland Normal School to take the charge till a Principal should be found. In November, 1869, the present Principal, Francis B. Palmer, of the Brockport Normal School, was chosen and assumed the duties of Principal. A new Local Board was appointed in 1874. During the twelve years since the reorganization more than one thousand pupils have entered the Normal Department, and two hundred and seventy-five have been graduated.

LOCAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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Secretary.
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FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION.

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Charles A. Babcock, A. M.,
Natural Sciences.
A. Frank Jenks, A. M.,
Ancient Languages.
Myron T. Dana,
Mathematics and German.
Miss Elizabeth Richardson,
Methods and Essays.
Miss Ellen L. Clothier,
English Language, Rhetoric and Literature.
Miss M. Blanche Blair,
Drawing and Geometry.
Mrs. Z. G. Carruth,
French and History.
Miss M. Antoinette Whiting,
Vocal Music and Reading.
Andrew Y. Freeman,
Principal of Senior Department and Superintendent of Practice.
Miss Jeannie E. Kinsman,
Principal of Junior Department,
Miss Anna McKinstry,
Critic in Senior Department.
Mrs. Lizzie Mathews,
Critic in Junior Department.
Miss Eva Wilkins,
Assistant Critic.
Miss Alida Norton,
Instrumental Music.
Miss Mary A. Bemis,
Kindergarten.
Mrs. Harriet G. Ely,
Painting.

NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL,

GENESEO.

By WILLIAM J. MILNE, Ph. D., LL. D.

THE Legislature of the State of New York, in the year 1867, authorized by a special act the establishment of a Normal School at Geneseo, upon the same conditions and with the same privileges as the Normal Schools at Brockport, Fredonia, Potsdam and Cortland, which had been established at the legislative session of the previous year

The amount of money supposed to be sufficient to secure the erection of suitable buildings, and to equip them properly for the work to be done, was raised by a tax upon the township to the amount of $45,000, and upon the village to the amount of $15,000. While the buildings were in process of erection, it was found that the sum raised by tax upon the village and town was insufficient to finish the buildings and provide the necessary furniture and apparatus. Thereupon the heirs of General James S Wadsworth generously contributed $10,000 to continue the work. An additional sum of $18,000, appropriated by the Legislature for the maintenance of the school, but not expended, was granted by the Legislature to complete the buildings and fence and grade the grounds, and put every thing in such a condition that the State authorities might accept the property, as provided in the act in regard to Normal Schools, passed in 1866.

An addition was made to the original buildings in 1876–7, at a cost of $25,000. This addition contains a general assembly-room, cloak-rooms, rooms for giving instruction in drawing, and a large hall, where students are regularly and systematically drilled in calisthenic exercises.

The grounds and buildings are at present valued at $106,000; the furniture at $5,500; the library and apparatus at $7,750.

NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL, GENESEO

The school was established to prepare persons of good moral character, and not less than average talent, to teach in the public schools of the State. This purpose has been kept constantly in view. The entire energy of the instructors is exerted to secure better results in teaching, and it is universally conceded that all persons who attend, even for a brief period, are greatly aided in their work by the instruction given. In order that practical and permanent results may be secured, there must be an opportunity to apply the philosophical principles which underlie correct teaching, and consequently, in the organization of the school, it was necessary to provide a department where the pupil-teachers might exhibit their power to apply their knowledge and methods, and where they might have an opportunity to give evidence in regard to their natural aptitude for managing pupils and instructing them successfully. This department is called the School of Practice, and has an average attendance of about two hundred and fifty pupils, whose ages vary from five to fifteen years.

Many of the residents of the village and vicinity desired that their children might enjoy the advantages of the Normal School, without being placed under obligation to teach. Such are admitted into the school upon the payment of the average rates for tuition in academies. By receiving such pupils, the revenues of the school are increased about $1,600 annually, without augmenting, in the least, the expenses, inasmuch as those who pay for their instruction attend the same classes and receive the same instruction as do those who are preparing to teach.

The school was opened for the reception of pupils September 13, 1871, under the charge of William J. Milne, Principal. The report to the State Department of Public Instruction for the first year gives the attendance, as follows:

Normal Department	191
Academic students (not preparing to teach)	157
School of Practice	334

The growth of the school has been steady and continuous. A comparison of the report for the year ending September 30, 1881, with the one given above, will show that there has been a *great increase* in the number of Normal students.

Attendance during year ending September 30, 1881:

Normal Department	416
Academic students (not preparing to teach)	121
School of Practice	357

The entire number of graduates from the school is two hundred and eight.

The village of Geneseo is a very desirable place for the establishment of such an institution. The beautiful scenery, the healthfulness of the climate, and the opportunities for literary and social improvement are superior to those usually found. The students have access, free of any expense, to the large public library called the

Wadsworth Library and the Free Reading Rooms. There is also a course of lectures and concerts every season, which enables the students to hear the best talent at a moderate expense.

LOCAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION.

William J. Milne, Ph. D., LL. D.,
Principal, *Didactics and Moral Philosophy.*
Reuben A. Waterbury, A. M.,
Mathematics.
John M. Milne, A. B.,
Ancient Languages.
H. J. Schmitz, Ph. D.,
Natural Sciences.
Miss Cynthia U. Weld, A. M.,
Rhetoric and Composition.
Mrs. Sara F. Fletcher,
Grammar and Elementary Methods.
Miss Jennie C. Coe,
Mathematics and History.
Miss Mary E. Burns,
Geography and Composition.
Miss Myra P. Burdick,
Critic and Head Teacher of Intermediate Department.
Miss Delia M. Vanderbelt,
Critic in Intermediate Department.
Miss Lizzie McBride,
Critic and Head Teacher in Primary Department.
Mrs. Phebe B. Minard,
Critic in Primary Department.
Mrs. Henriette Gerke,
German.
Miss Mary E. Parks,
Vocal Music.
Miss Laura Rose,
Elocution.
Miss Maria W. Chichester,
Drawing and Painting.
Mrs. J. L. Fraley,
Instrumental Music.

NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL, OSWEGO.

NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL,

OSWEGO.

By EDWARD A. SHELDON, A. M., Ph. D.

THIS school was organized as a city training school for primary teachers, in the Spring of 1861. Miss Margaret E. M. Jones was the first Principal. For fifteen years or more she had been in the employ of the Home and Colonial Training Institution, at Gray's Inn road, London, England. Her work had been exclusively that of giving instruction in methods of teaching little children. She was employed by the City Board of Education to come to this country and organize this Training School, and carry out and perfect the methods of the Home and Colonial Institution, which had already been introduced into the lower grades of the Oswego public schools. The first class consisted of nine members, mostly from the city.

Miss Jones proved herself equal to the task she had undertaken, and won for the little training school a reputation that insured its success. She had only been employed for one year, but, at the urgent solicitation of the Board, she consented to remain six months longer. During the first year a primary school in one of the smaller buildings, on West Fourth street, was employed as a school of practice. The second year it was transferred to a larger building on East Fourth street. The number in attendance had grown to twenty-three. During Miss Jones' administration the school had gained more than a local reputation. A number of teachers from other localities joined the class. By a special arrangement made by the Board of Education, nearly all the teachers in the lower grades of the public schools of Oswego enjoyed the benefits of Miss Jones' instructions in principles and methods of teaching, so that the new methods were pretty thoroughly incorporated into these schools. Many prominent teachers and educators from different parts of the country had visited them and carried away good impressions and good reports, which tended greatly to increase the popularity and reputation of the school.

When Miss Jones returned to England, as she did in the summer of 1862, the Board appointed the then acting Superintendent of the Public Schools, E. A.

Sheldon, to take the position vacated by the retirement of Miss Jones, — a position he has continued to hold, to the present time. During the first two years the Training School was supported in the same manner as other public schools of the city.

In the winter of 1863 the Legislature appropriated $3,000 for the support of the school, on condition that "The citizens or Board of Education shall, within one year from the passage of this act, provide the necessary buildings, grounds and other accommodations and appliances for such a school, as directed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction; and provided, further, that there shall be instructed in said school, for a period of at least forty weeks in each year, not less than fifty teachers designing to teach in the common schools of this State; and provided, further, that each of the senatorial districts of this State shall, respectively, be entitled to send annually to said Training School two first-class teachers, each to be appointed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, after they have been recommended by two county School Commissioners or a city Superintendent of Schools, residing in the district for which the appointment is to be made; and provided that all the teachers thus appointed to said Training School may receive instruction and training in every thing that is taught in said school free of charge for tuition."

In 1865 the appropriation was increased to $6,000. In the year 1864 the Board purchased and deeded to the State the property known as the United States Hotel, located on high, commanding ground, at the corner of West Seventh and Seneca streets. The buildings were put in proper repair, enlarged and fitted up for the use of the school at the expense of the City Board of Education. The building was also provided with all necessary furniture and apparatus for the efficient working of the school by the same Board. In February, 1865, the school was transferred to the new building. Up to this time the course of instruction had included but one year, and was confined strictly to professional work, such as principles and history of education, school organization and discipline, and school economy generally, and methods of teaching and practice in teaching under criticism.

Pupils to enter the school were required to pass a thorough examination in the branches of study pursued in the public schools, including the high schools. It was very difficult to find pupils enough to fill the school, who had the requisite qualifications, and at the time of the occupancy of the new building the course of instruction was extended so as to include, practically, the present curriculum.

The school has, from the first, steadily grown in numbers, and at the present time has about two hundred and fifty pupils in attendance. It has graduated, in all, since the organization of the school, nine hundred and forty-eight pupils.

The building is capable of accommodating about three hundred pupils. Its entire length in front, on Seneca street, is one hundred and eighty-eight feet and seven inches; and it extends back on the east wing, on Sixth street, one hundred

and twenty-six feet; and on the west wing ninety-four feet. The main building is four stories above the basement. The east wing is three stories above the basement, and the west wing two stories without a basement.

The basement is occupied by the heating and ventilating apparatus, fuel, play-rooms and the janitor's family. The first story is occupied by the School of Practice, Kindergarten, offices, wardrobes and closets. The second story is occupied by the Normal School. On this floor are the Normal Hall or assembly-room, a study-room, the private office of the Principal, two wardrobes, a library, a lunch-room, a hospital and seven recitation-rooms. With the exception of one room, which is occupied by one of the literary societies, the third story is devoted to the natural sciences. On this floor are four large laboratories, a lecture-room, a workshop and store-rooms for apparatus. The fourth floor is occupied as a gymnasium, and above this is an observatory. With the exception of the north wing on the west side, the structure is of brick, and is new, having been rebuilt in 1878–9.

LOCAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL,

POTSDAM.

By THOMAS J. MORGAN, D. D

IN 1803 Benjamin Raymond, Esquire, from Berkshire county, Massachusetts, laid the foundation of Potsdam, in the wilderness of St. Lawrence county. At an early date he advocated the founding here of a school of a high order. Under his influence, in 1812 a subscription of $5,000 was raised for this purpose. In 1813 he donated a lot and building. In 1816 the institution was chartered under the name of the St. Lawrence Academy. Benjamin Raymond was the President of the Board of Trustees until 1819, when he was succeeded by L. Knowles, who held the office forty years, until his death in 1859.

The first Preceptor of the Academy was Mr. Nathan Nixon, who, at a salary of $428, swayed his scepter over forty pupils, of whom seventeen studied "ciphering," ten "mathematics," three the "dead" languages, and twelve were put to reading and writing. In 1825 a new building was erected. In 1829 Mr. Asa Brainard was elected Principal, and held the position eighteen years. He organized a teachers' class in 1831, and to him is due the credit of inaugurating in this State a systematic training of teachers for the common schools. In 1836–37 another new building was erected. During the year 1829 there were three hundred and four pupils. During the years 1854–55 the number was eighty-six. In 1856–57 the number attending the teachers' class was, for the first term, twenty-eight; second term, twenty-three; third term, seventy. It was estimated that the whole number of teachers who went out from St. Lawrence Academy was not less than two thousand.

By an act of legislation, passed April 7, 1866, upon the recommendation of Victor M. Rice, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, a Commission was appointed to receive proposals for the establishment of Normal Schools. The trustees of St. Lawrence Academy tendered to this Commission the property of the Academy for

NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL, POTSDAM.

the use of a Normal School, stipulating, however, that an Academic Department should be maintained in connection therewith. The village of Potsdam voted $12,000; the county of St. Lawrence, $25,000; the town of Potsdam, $35,000; a total of $72,000 for the erection of buildings. The school was organized April 27, 1869, with Malcolm McVicar as Principal. In 1876 a new hall was erected at a cost of $17,000. The value of buildings and ground now belonging to the school is $100,000.

Dr. McVicar resigned November 9, 1880, and in August, 1881, Thomas J. Morgan was elected as his successor.

Number of students for the year ending September 30, 1881, was, in the Training School, 236; in the Academic Department, 50; in the Normal Department, 385; total, 671.

The annual appropriation for carrying on the school is $18,000.

LOCAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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Henry A. Watkins,
Penmanship, Geography, Grammar.
Lilian Church,
Criticism, Arithmetic.
Elizabeth R. Brunson,
Principal of Primary Department, Criticism.

JOSEPH ALDEN, D. D., LL. D.,

PRESIDENT of the State Normal School at Albany, was born at Cairo, Greene county, New York, January 4, 1807, and is a lineal descendant of John Alden of the *Mayflower*. At the age of fourteen he took charge of a district school. From that time it was his fixed purpose to devote his life to the work of instruction, and his studies were always pursued with reference to that end.

He entered Brown University in September, 1825. He spent the senior year of his college course at Union College, where he graduated in July, 1828. He then studied for two years in Princeton Theological Seminary, and afterward served for two years as Tutor in Princeton College.

In 1834 he married Miss Isabel G. Livingston, daughter of the Rev. De Gilbert R. Livingston of Philadelphia, and became Pastor of the Congregational Church at Williamstown, Massachusetts. He has one son — W. L. Alden, who is on the editorial staff of the New York *Times*. In 1835 he was appointed Professor of Rhetoric and Political Economy in Williams College, with which institution he was connected for seventeen years. In 1853 he became Professor of Mental and Moral Philsophy at Lafayette College, and in 1857 President of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, where he remained for six years. In 1867 he became President of the State Normal School at Albany, where he still remains.

In 1839 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Union College, and in 1857 the degree of Doctor of Laws by Columbia College.

Dr. Alden's published works include "Elements of Intellectual Philosophy," "Science of Government," "Christian Ethics," "Studies in Bryant," "First Principles of Political Economy," "Thoughts on the Religious Life," with an introduction by William Cullen Bryant, and some fifty or more books for the young. He has, also, written largely for the periodical press.

As a teacher and controller of young men, Dr. Alden is not surpassed by any of his contemporaries. He is not a mere teacher of facts, but a former of minds. He has reached the age of three-score and fifteen years with his mental eye undimmed and his mental force unabated.

Joseph Alden

C. D. McLEAN.

Henry B. Buckham

James M. Cassety.

HENRY B. BUCKHAM, A. M.,

PRINCIPAL of the State Normal School at Buffalo, was born in Leicestershire, England, March 14, 1829. His father was a Scotch Independent clergyman, and his mother was of English birth. He received his early education at home and in select schools in Vermont, and graduated at the University of Vermont in 1853. In early life, Mr. Buckham was for several years employed in mercantile and agricultural pursuits, but has been for more than twenty-five years engaged in teaching. His contributions to literature have consisted mostly of lectures and addresses delivered at various educational and literary assemblies, and he has also published an "Analysis of Sentences" and "First Steps in Teaching."

JAMES M. CASSETY, A. M.,

PRINCIPAL of the State Normal School at Cortland, was born in the town of Sheridan, Chautauqua county, New York, October 5, 1833. He prepared for college in the Fredonia Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1856. Mr. Cassety was Principal of Derby Academy at Hingham, Massachusetts, from 1856 to 1859, Superintendent of Public Schools at Dunkirk from 1859 to 1864. He was afterward Principal of the Academic Department of the State Normal School at Fredonia, and later Vice-Principal of the school until 1880, when he was appointed Principal of the State Normal School at Cortland. Aside from the engagements of his profession, Mr. Cassety has found time to deliver lectures at different times before literary and educational assemblies.

FRANCIS B. PALMER, A. M., Ph. D.,

PRINCIPAL of the Normal School at Fredonia, was born at Parma, Monroe county, New York, September 29, 1834. His parents were both natives of Connecticut, and his grandfather was a Baptist clergyman. He received his preparatory education in the common schools, and graduated at the University of Rochester and at the Rochester Theological Seminary. In addition to the usual college degrees, he received, in 1879, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

WILLIAM J. MILNE, LL. D.,

PRINCIPAL of the State Normal and Training School at Geneseo, was born in Forres, Morayshire, Scotland, May 26, 1842. He came with his parents to the United States in the autumn of 1852. He received his preparatory education at Holley Academy, and in the Brockport Collegiate Institute, and completed his studies at the University of Rochester, graduating from that institution in 1868. Mr. Milne was for some time a clerk in a mercantile house at Holley and also at West Rush, but has been, for the greater part of his life, engaged in the profession of a teacher. He has taught in several district schools, in the Brockport Collegiate Institute, at the Rochester Collegiate Institute, and at the State Normal and Training School at Brockport. Mr. Milne is Trustee of the Free Reading Rooms, Wadsworth Public Library, and Gospel Society at Geneseo, and Director of the Livingston County Bible Society. He is the author of a series of mathematical text-books for schools, entitled the "Inductive Series." He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Rochester, and of Doctor of Laws from Indiana Asbury University.

E. A. Theller

Thomas J. Morgan

Wm J. Milne,

Francis B. Palmer

EDWARD A. SHELDON, A. M.,

PRINCIPAL of the State Normal School at Oswego, since 1862, was born at Perry Center, Wyoming county, New York, October 4, 1823. His father and mother were both natives of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, his ancestors being among the early settlers of the county. He received his early education in the district schools and at Perry Center Institute. Later he entered Hamilton College and pursued his studies there for nearly three years, but was compelled to leave the institution before graduating on account of ill health. Mr. Sheldon occupied the position of Superintendent of the Public Schools of Syracuse from April, 1851, to April, 1853, and Superintendent of Schools at Oswego from 1853 to 1869. His published works include "Phonic Reading Charts," "Manual of Elementary Instruction," "Lessons on Objects," "Sheldon's Readers"—a series of five books, "Primary Speller," "Graded Speller," "Manual of Reading for Teachers."

THOMAS J. MORGAN, D. D.,

PRINCIPAL of the State Normal and Training School at Potsdam, was born, of Welsh descent, at Franklin, Indiana, August 17, 1839. He graduated from Franklin College in 1861, from the Rochester Theological Seminary in 1868, and studied at Leipzig, in Germany, in 1879. In April, 1861, he enlisted as private in the Union Army and served for several years in the War of the Rebellion, reaching, through various promotions, the rank of Brevet-Brigadier-General. His army record was especially noteworthy and brilliant. He was Secretary of the Ministerial Union at Rochester, 1868–1871; Pastor in Nebraska, 1871–1872; President of the Nebraska Normal School, 1872–1874; Professor of Homiletics and of Church History, in the Chicago Baptist Theological Seminary, 1874–1881. In addition to the usual college degrees, Mr. Morgan received from the University of Chicago the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

From 1874 to 1881, Mr. Morgan was connected with the *Standard*, of Chicago, as correspondent and editorial writer, and he has also contributed frequent articles to the general religious press. In 1881, he was offered the Presidency of Ottawa University, and Benedict Institute, which he declined; but accepted the Principalship of the State Normal and Training School at Potsdam.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK.

By DAVID MURRAY, Ph. D., LL. D., Secretary of the Board of Regents.

THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

Historical Sketch. — Organization. — Powers and Duties. — Of Incorporation. — Of Visitation. — Of Conferring Degrees. — As Trustees of the State Library. — As Trustees of the State Museum. — As to the State Normal School at Albany. — As to the Boundaries of the State. — University Convocation. — Publications. — Personal History. — Biographical Sketches. — Colleges and Academies of the State.

THE University of the State of New York is an organization including all the incorporated colleges of the State, together with the incorporated academies and the academical departments of public schools. The governing body of this University is a Board of Regents, composed in part of State officers, who are Regents, *ex officio*, and in part of members elected by the Legislature. Their functions are those of supervision and inspection, and not of instruction. The original theory of the corporation was that of an English University, composed of separate and independent colleges, established not necessarily in the same locality, but distributed through the State, as circumstances might call for them. Certain parts of this original plan proved impracticable, and changes, some of them radical, were introduced by subsequent legislation. The scheme was a grand and far-reaching one, and gave proof of broad and comprehensive views on the subject of education in the statesmen of that day. It may well be doubted whether, if the original design had been more faithfully followed, the collegiate system of the State of New York would not have been a stronger and better one than it is now. It will be the object of the present sketch to give some account of the legislation

establishing and modifying this University, and to explain its present constitution and functions.

HISTORY. — The original act, creating the University of the State of New York, was passed by the Legislature, May 1, 1784, at its very first session after the close of the Revolutionary War. It was in response to a very strong appeal from Governor George Clinton, in his annual message. It is entitled "An Act for granting certain privileges to the college heretofore called King's College, for altering the name and charter thereof, and erecting an University within this State." King's College had been broken up by the war, its property had been sacrificed, many vacancies existed in its corporation, and legislative intervention had become necessary to effect a reorganization. By this act the corporate rights of King's College were vested in a new corporation thereby created and termed "The Regents of the University of the State of New York." The principal State officers were made *ex officio* Regents; twenty-four others, men of the highest character and distinction, were named in the act, and it was provided that "the clergy of the respective denominations might meet together and appoint one of their body to be a Regent," and keep his place filled. The Fellows, Professors and Tutors of any college were also empowered to act as Regents in respect to their own college. The Regents were empowered from time to time to establish such additional colleges as they might think proper, such colleges to be considered as parts of the State University and to be under the control of the Regents. Experience, however, very soon showed that a body constituted, like this Board, of men residing in different localities and engaged in engrossing occupations, could not be assembled for business except on very urgent occasions. An enlargement of the number and a limitation as to a quorum were found necessary. Hence, on the 26th of November, 1784, the act previously passed was amended, by adding to the Regents named in the preceding act thirty-three others therein named, and providing that a legal quorum for the transaction of business should be eight besides the Chancellor. The Board was organized by the election of Governor George Clinton, Chancellor, Pierre Van Cortlandt, Vice-Chancellor, and Robert Harpur, Secretary. Its meetings were chiefly held in the Assemby Chamber in New York city, but sometimes at the Exchange, and sometimes at the house of one "John Simmons, innkeeper." Its chief business, during this period, was the government of Columbia College, which, up to 1795, constituted the only college of the University.

The Board created by these two acts proved a cumbrous body. Its members were so numerous (sixty-four, exclusive of clerical representatives) and so widely scattered, that full meetings could not be obtained. Its powers extended to the financial as well as the educational control of the colleges, and already Columbia College felt the inconvenience of having its finances administered by a body so little

identified with its interests. The movement for a reform began in the Board itself. A committee was appointed to consider the defects of the organization and submit to the Legislature a revised form of a law. Alexander Hamilton, at that time a Regent, and a member of the Lower House of the Legislature in 1787, was the leading spirit in this reform. This committee presented to the Board an elaborate and able report, setting forth the defects in the law and the urgent importance of making provision for the spread of education in the State. This report contains one notable passage which serves to show that this Board appreciated the value of general education, as well as of the higher education with which they were more particularly charged. These are their words: "But before your committee conclude, they feel themselves bound in faithfulness to add that the erecting of public schools for teaching reading, writing and arithmetic is an object of very great importance, which ought not to be left to the discretion of private men, but be promoted by public authority. Of so much knowledge, no citizen ought to be destitute, and yet it is a reflection as true as it is painful, that but too many of our youth are brought up in utter ignorance." *

The committee embodied their views in a bill which was passed by the Legislature, April 13, 1787. This law in all its general provisions, after nearly a hundred years, still remains in force, and forms the basis of the present system of collegiate and academic education in the State. It repeals, specifically, all preceding legislation on the subject and begins entirely anew. It enacts "That an University be and is hereby instituted within this State, to be called and known by the name or style of *The Regents of the University of the State of* NEW YORK." It fixes the number of Regents at twenty-one, of whom the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State for the time being shall be two. It names the remaining nineteen and provides that they are to hold office during the pleasure of the Legislature, and that vacancies are to be filled by the Legislature. It is made a corporation, with power to hold property to the amount of the annual income of *forty thousand bushels of wheat.* It authorizes the Regents to visit and inspect all the colleges, academies and schools, which are or may be established in this State, to examine into the state of education and discipline, and to make a yearly report thereof to the Legislature. It gives them power to confer degrees above that of Master of Arts. It empowers them to grant charters of incorporation to colleges and to academies, and to grant collegiate charters to such academies as may grow to be worthy of it. Besides the provisions relating to the University, the act ratifies and confirms the charter of Columbia College, names a Board of Trustees, and invests them with power to hold property and with all other rights and powers possessed under its charter of 1754. It thus lays down the principle which has been since followed in the State, that the

* Pratt's Annals of Public Education in Report of Regents, 1876, p. 253.

University should include and have the oversight of all the colleges and academies of the State, but that each should have its own Board of Trustees, who should constitute a body corporate for the management of its individual affairs.

This Board so constituted has continued for almost a century to preside over the affairs pertaining to higher education in the State. A glance at the names of those who constituted the first Board will evince its high capacity. George Clinton, the Governor, was, by character, experience and learning, fitted to be its Chancellor. It is to his honor that, from the beginning, he used his high opportunities to advance popular education, He was the first Governor to propose "the establishment of common schools throughout the State." Others of this Board deserve particular mention because of their enlightened attention to the important duties of their positions, and because of their great public services. Dr. John Rodgers was the pastor of the Brick Church in Beekman street. He was a man of great learning, and an ardent patriot in the Revolutionary struggle. He was of courtly presence, and, with his buzz-wig and three-cornered hat, his gold-headed cane and his silver shoe-buckles, made a conspicuous figure. He was Regent from 1787 till his death in 1812, and from 1790 was Vice-Chancellor. Egbert Benson, one of the most learned jurists of his time, was born in 1746 and died in 1833. He was educated in Columbia College, and distinguished himself as a lawyer, as a judge, and in the State and National Legislatures. He was the first President of the New York Historical Society. He resigned the Regency in 1802. John Jay, the distinguished statesman, and the first Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Governor of the State, was the first Vice-Chancellor. No man had wider or more practical views as to education, or was more active and earnest in the work of the Board. Matthew Clarkson had been a member of the first Board of Regents, and had visited Europe as its agent in the interests of Columbia College. He was connected with the Jays by family ties and stood high in the community.

Others might be specially named: Dr. Benjamin Moore, afterward President of Columbia College, and Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York; Dr. Girardus Westerlo, the distinguished pastor of the Collegiate Dutch Church, New York; Dr. William Linn; Rev. John McDonald, and Frederick William Baron de Steuben.

The first meeting of this new Board was held July 17, 1787, at the Exchange, in the city of New York. Governor Clinton was chosen Chancellor, John Jay, Vice-Chancellor, and Richard Harrison, Secretary. There were present Dr. John Rodgers, Egbert Benson, John Jay, Matthew Clarkson, Dr. Benjamin Moore, Dr. William Linn and Frederick William de Steuben. An application was received for the incorporation of an academy at Flatbush, to be designated Erasmus Hall. This application was referred to a committee for examination, and at the next meeting,

November 17, 1787, the charter prayed for was granted. This was the first academy chartered in the State, and the venerable institution still survives as a living memento of the first deliberations of the Board. The Clinton Academy, at East Hampton, received a charter at this same meeting, and others followed rapidly in successive years, so that by 1813 there were thirty academies in existence. These were the pioneer institutions of learning in the State, preceding the establishment of common schools, and by their influence making common schools possible. The first college chartered by the Board was Union College, at Schenectady, in 1795.

The first annual report of this new Board to the Legislature was made in 1788, and consists of about two foolscap pages. The ninety-fifth report sent to the Legislature in 1882 is an octavo volume of seven hundred pages. The successive reports of the Board contained valuable suggestions as to legislation, and nearly all the early laws relating to education, which are enacted by the Legislature, may be traced to the enlightened foresight of the Board. The recommendation, contained in the second report, that the State grant its unused lands to the Regents for educational purposes, may be considered to have been the origin of the Literature Fund. The Board was, to a certain extent, a legislative body, authorized to frame ordinances for the institutions under it. With the increase of the number of institutions, the duties of the Board were greatly multiplied. The places of holding the annual meetings of the Board varied with the migrations of the Legislature. Until 1798, when the Legislature found a permanent home in Albany, the Board alternated between New York, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and Albany. The special and adjourned meetings of the Board, however, up to 1798, were chiefly held in the city of New York, in and near which the greater number of the Regents were located.

In the Revised Statutes, which went into operation in 1830, the material parts of the original acts relating to the Board of Regents were incorporated in the revision, and some new and important provisions were introduced relating to the distribution of the Literature Fund, and to the returns to be made to the Regents by the colleges and academies. In 1839 an act was passed that the "Regents, or any committee thereof, in the discharge of any duty required by law or by resolution of the Senate or Assembly, shall have the powers now vested in any committee of either House to send for persons or papers." In 1842 the Secretary of State was created a Regent *ex officio*, and in 1854, in the act creating the office, the Superintendent of Public Instruction was also added.

Without describing in detail the legislation which followed, it will be sufficient to give here a summary statement of the laws at present in force relating to the powers of the Board, and of the various duties which are now devolved on it.

Organization. — With the additions made by law as stated, the Board now consists of twenty-three members, of whom four are Regents *ex officio*, viz.: the

Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Secretary of State, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, while the remaining nineteen are chosen by the Legislature in the same manner as United States Senators. The elected members hold their office during the pleasure of the Legislature. A Regent must be a citizen of the State, and cannot be a Trustee, or any other officer, of any college or academy under the visitation of the Board. The officers of the Board are a Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, who are members thereof, and a Secretary and Treasurer, and an Assistant Secretary. The officers hold their positions during the pleasure of the Board. The business of the Board is conducted principally by means of standing committees. Of these there are ten, viz.: On Incorporations; on the State Museum; on the State Library; on the Instruction of Common School Teachers; on the Distribution of the Literature Fund; on Appropriations for the Purchase of Books and Apparatus; on the Annual Report; on the Visitation of Colleges and Academies; on Academic Examinations; on Printing and Legislation, and on Degrees. The annual meeting of the Board is held on the evening of the second Thursday in January at the Senate Chamber, and other meetings by order of the Board, or on the call of the Chancellor. Adjourned meetings are held during the sessions of the Legislature, and a semi-annual meeting in July. Six members constitute a quorum.

The powers and duties of the Board may be enumerated under the following heads, viz.:

Incorporation. — By the original act establishing the University, the Regents were empowered to incorporate colleges and academies, whenever the conditions set forth in the applications were approved by them. This power was confirmed by legislation in 1853, and the Regents were authorized to prescribe by general regulations the conditions for such incorporation. This power was not originally understood to include the incorporation of medical colleges. In the instances where the Board had incorporated medical colleges, as in the cases of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, in 1807, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Fairfield, in 1812, it had been by special powers conferred for this purpose. But, in 1855, the Legislature enacted that the Board should, whenever specified conditions were complied with, have power also to grant charters for medical colleges. The conditions, which they fixed, required that fifty thousand dollars should be secured for the college before a permanent charter could be granted. The Regents, by general ordinance made under authority of the act of 1853, established also the conditions on which charters are granted to literary colleges and academies. In the case of colleges, they require that funds to the amount of $100,000 shall be secured, and that, in addition, suitable buildings and equipments shall be provided. In the case of academies, they require that the property, including lot, buildings, library and apparatus, shall not be less than $2,500, free of incumbrance, and that the library and

philosophical apparatus shall be worth each at least $150. The Board is also authorized to annul and amend charters, on due notice and due cause being shown. Co-ordinate powers of incorporation are also vested in the Legislature, and many of the existing institutions have been chartered by direct legislative action. But the amended Constitution containing a prohibitory clause against special legislation where general laws are sufficient, the Legislature is now only resorted to when some special object is to be attained. Under the general law for the incorporation of "Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies," as amended in 1870, institutions for education have also been established; but the power of such corporations to grant degrees, at least medical degrees, has been questioned, and is now (1882) in litigation.

Visitation. — The Board is authorized by its officers, committees and accredited agents to visit and inspect all the colleges and academies which are or may be established in the State, and "examine into the state and system of education therein." This authority of visitation extends, not merely to those institutions chartered by the Board itself, but also to those receiving their charters from the Legislature or from any other source. Each such college and academy is required by law to make to the Board an annual report of its affairs, according to such instructions and forms as the Board may establish. This report pertains to its financial condition, its means of imparting instruction, its departments of study and its statistics of attendance. The results of the information gathered by the visitation, and from the returns made to the Board, are embodied in a report, which has been annually, since the establishment of the Board, sent to the Legislature.

Degrees. — The Board of Regents, according to its original charter, possessed the power of conferring honorary degrees above that of Master of Arts. This power has been very sparingly exercised. Since its organization the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) has been conferred only on fifteen persons, viz.: On Robert R. Livingston, in 1792; on William Patterson, in 1792; on William A. Duer, in 1829; on Benjamin F. Butler, in 1834; on William L. Marcy, in 1844; on Alexander H. Stevens, M. D., in 1849; on Harvey P. Peet, in 1849; on Salem Town, in 1849; on Joseph Henry, in 1850; on Valentine Mott, M. D., in 1851; on John McLean, D. D, in 1854; on Mark Hopkins, D. D., in 1857; on Peter Cooper, in 1878; on Thurlow Weed, in 1879, and on Martin B. Anderson, in 1881. The degree of Doctor of Civil Law (D. C. L.) has been conferred only once, in 1873, on William Beach Lawrence. The degree of Doctor of Literature (L. H. D.) has been conferred only since 1864 on twelve persons. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.) has been conferred since 1860 on twenty-three persons. The honorary degrees are confined to cases where the persons have performed some signal service to literature, science or education, and the special cause is recited with the degree.

By special statute the Board is also empowered to grant other degrees on certain conditions. It may confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine each year on four candidates nominated by each of the State Medical Societies. This degree does not, however, carry with it the right to practice medicine. It is empowered, by an act passed in 1872, to appoint Boards of Medical Examiners, on whose nomination it may grant the full degree of Doctor of Medicine. It is also empowered (which it has not done) to establish a system of examinations for the bestowal of degrees of any grade.

State Library. — The Regents, in 1844, were constituted the Trustees of the State Library. In this capacity they are charged with the administration of the laws and the enactment of regulations as to its management. Their care also extends to the historical documents belonging to the State, and to the papers and documents left by the Legislature. They serve as the agents of the State for the distribution of law reports and legislative documents among the States and territories, and the public libraries and institutions entitled by law to receive them. They are also the Trustees of certain law libraries established at Syracuse, Rochester, Brooklyn and Buffalo. The special supervision of the Library is intrusted to a Standing Committee of the Regents. The Staff of Librarians is appointed by the Board.

State Museum. — The Regents were, by an act of 1845, created the Trustees of the State Museum of Natural History. The supervision of it is intrusted to a Standing Committee. The scientific staff is appointed by the Board, and consists of a Director and assistants. The Legislature makes an appropriation each year for the support of the Museum, which is expended under the supervision of the Standing Committee. The Trustees make to the Legislature each year a report on the Museum, to which is appended the report of the Director and valuable scientific papers by himself and his assistants.

Normal School at Albany. — The law authorizing the establishment of this institution was passed in 1844, and provided that it be placed under the joint management of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Regents of the University. An Executive Committee, appointed by the Board of Regents on the nomination of the Superintendent, has the immediate supervision.

Boundaries of the State. — By direction of the Legislature, the Board has conducted an extended investigation into the condition of the boundaries of the State. Valuable reports embodying the history of these boundaries have been made to the Legislature, and at the present time the work of restoring the monuments of the lines between New York and Pennsylvania and New Jersey is in progress, under the charge of Commissioners appointed on the part of New York by the Board from its own members.

Convocation. — The Board established in 1863 a Convocation of the University, of which the Regents and the officers of all colleges and academies and

Normal Schools within the State are members. The Convocation is held in July, at the Capitol, in Albany, and is presided over by the Chancellor. The business is the consideration of topics relating to the organization and administration of the institutions comprised in the University, and of questions as to the general interests of education. The sessions extend through three days, and at the final session the honorary degrees granted by the Board are conferred by the Chancellor. The papers and discussions of the Convocation are printed with the annual report of the Regents to the Legislature. A large amount of valuable pedagogic literature is the result of the nineteen convocations already held.

Publications. — Some of the publications of the Board of Regents have a standard educational value. The annual reports of the Board to the Legislature, reaching in 1882 to the ninety-fifth, contain a vast amount of information as to the colleges and academies in the State and as to the general history of education. The manual of the Regents, issued first as "Instructions," is a collection of all the laws, ordinances and instructions relating to the institutions under their care. The Regents, as Trustees of the State Library, present annual reports to the Legislature, that of 1882 being the sixty-fourth, which contain a statement, in detail, of the annual additions. They have also issued at various times catalogues of the books in the different departments of the library. The annual report of the Regents, as Trustees of the State Museum, has now reached its thirty-fifth number, and besides the statements as to the condition and progress of the Museum, these reports contain a large amount of valuable scientific material. Several special volumes have also at various times been issued by the Board.

Personal History. — The personal history of the Board of Regents would contain many matters of interest. During its extended existence an unusual number of distinguished men have been connected with it. Leaving out of account the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors and others, who have been *ex officio* Regents, there have been one hundred and twenty-five Regents chosen by the Legislature. Of these, forty-three resigned, fifty-two died in office, ten vacated their places by removal or otherwise, and eighteen are now in office. The longest term of office was that of Gulian C. Verplanck, who served from 1826 to 1870, a period of forty-four years. Matthew Clarkson served thirty-nine years, and Simeon De Witt thirty-seven years.

By far the longest connection with the Board, however, was that of Gideon Hawley, who acted as Secretary of the Board from 1814 to 1841, and then, after an interval of only a few months, having been elected a Regent, served till his death in 1870. This makes a total of fifty-six years; and they were years full of useful and active service. When only a young man, he was appointed, in 1813, to the office, then first created, of Superintendent of Common Schools, and he has been justly called "the father of the common-school system of the State." He was soon after,

in March, 1814, appointed Secretary of the Regents of the University. His official career extended through the formative period of the educational system of the State, and much of the good work done must be justly attributed to him. Mr. Hawley's character for integrity and purity, and his great administrative ability, gave to his opinions decisive weight in all deliberations, and, for a long time before his death, he was looked upon by his associates in the Board as "a living epitome of its history, its progress, its labors and its influence."

The tables appended to this sketch give the officers of the Board from its organization in 1784 to 1881. The early Chancellors of the Board were in each case the Governor for the time being. Thus, George Clinton, who was Governor at the time of the organization of the first Board, was chosen Chancellor, and so continued through his successive terms. Then John Jay, his successor as Governor, was chosen Chancellor. This continued until the time when Governor Tompkins was elected Vice-President of the United States and Lieutenant-Governor John Tayler, as Acting-Governor, was chosen Chancellor. Being also a Regent by election, he continued to hold the office after his official term as Governor expired. From that time the office of Chancellor has been disconnected from the office of Governor. The longest period was the Chancellorship of John V. L. Pruyn, who held it nearly sixteen years.

Chancellors of the University.

GEORGE CLINTON,	1784.	STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER,	1835.
JOHN JAY,	1796.	JAMES KING,	1839.
GEORGE CLINTON,	1802.	PETER WENDELL,	1842.
MORGAN LEWIS,	1805.	GERRIT Y. LANSING,	1849.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,	1808.	JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	1862.
JOHN TAYLER,	1817.	ERASTUS C. BENEDICT,	1878.
SIMEON DE WITT,	1829.	HENRY R. PIERSON,	1881.

Vice-Chancellors of the University.

PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT,	1784.	DANIEL S. DICKINSON,	1843.
JOHN JAY,	1787.	JOHN GREIG,	1845.
JOHN RODGERS,	1790.	GULIAN C. VERPLANCK,	1858.
JOHN TAYLER,	1814.	ERASTUS CORNING,	1870.
SIMEON DE WITT,	1817.	ERASTUS C. BENEDICT,	1872.
ELISHA JENKINS,	1829.	HENRY R. PIERSON,	1878.
LUTHER BRADISH,	1842.	GEORGE W. CLINTON,	1881.

Secretaries of the Board.

ROBERT HARPUR,	1784.	FRANCIS BLOODGOOD,	1798.
RICHARD HARRISON,	1787.	GIDEON HAWLEY,	1814.
NATHANIEL LAWRENCE,	1790.	THEODORIC ROMEYN BECK,	1841.
DE WITT CLINTON,	1794.	SAMUEL B. WOOLWORTH,	1855.
DAVID S. JONES,	1797.	DAVID MURRAY,	1880.

Assistant Secretary, DANIEL J. PRATT, 1866.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, LL. D.

JOHN VAN SCHAICK LANSING PRUYN was born in Albany, June 22, 1811, of good old Dutch lineage. His mother was a Lansing, and one of his most beautiful traits of character was his devotion to her, and the adoration and reverence in which he held her. "She moulded," in the language of one of Mr. Pruyn's oldest friends, "the character of her son, and his life has surely been no discredit to her workmanship."

After graduating with honor at the Albany Academy, he entered the office of the late James King, one of the most distinguished lawyers of the day, and, upon due course of reading, was admitted to the Bar in 1832. He soon after associated himself in the practice of the law with H. H. Martin, and, later on in his career, with the late John H. Reynolds. He was made Master in Chancery by Governor Marcy, and was subsequently appointed Injunction Master of the Third Circuit, a position which ranked next to that of Vice-Chancellor.

In 1835 he was chosen a Director and Counsel of the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad, and held these positions for several years. Upon the organization of the New York Central Railroad Company he was appointed Secretary and Treasurer and acting Counsel for that corporation, conducting special proceedings requisite for the union of the ten companies forming the line into one. In this connection he also prepared the consolidation agreement, perhaps the most important business instrument which, up to that time, had been executed in the State.

In 1844, at the age of thirty-three, Mr. Pruyn was elected a Regent of the University of the State of New York, in place of Amasa J. Parker, resigned. For thirty-three years he held that post, becoming, in 1862, upon the death of Gerrit Y. Lansing, Chancellor of the Board. Although the position had been created in 1784, there had been only twelve occupants. Mr. Pruyn held it for nearly sixteen years, a longer period than any of his predecessors.

In politics Mr. Pruyn was a Democrat. He was State Senator in 1862–1863, and a Representative from the Albany district in the Thirty-eighth Congress, 1863–1865, succeeding Erastus Corning, resigned, and again in the Fortieth Congress, 1867–1869. In Congress he served upon the most important committees, and was also a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

John V. L. Pruyn

In the Thirty-eighth Congress he was unanimously chosen, by the Democratic members from New York, to present to the House of Representatives, on their behalf, a resolution of censure of the Executive authority for closing the offices and suspending the publication of the New York *World* and the *Journal of Commerce*.

As Democratic Teller of the House on the first election of General Grant, he proposed such legislation as would have remedied the difficulties then existing relative to counting the Presidential vote, but the House refused to entertain the proposition. He was also a member of the committee to inform General Grant of his election.

In 1866, Mr. Pruyn suggested the formation of the State Board of Charities, and was President of that Board from its organization until his death. To him, more than to any other man, is the State of New York indebted for what has proved to be one of its most valuable and efficient organizations. He was also one of the first persons interested in the New Capitol, and was one of the original Commissioners appointed for its erection, and on July 7, 1869, he laid the first foundation stone. The Board was reorganized in 1871, when Mr. Pruyn, who was not in harmony with the political influences of the time, was omitted from the Commission.

Mr. Pruyn was very intimately connected with many of the leading financial institutions of the State. He was President of the State Survey and also for many years of the Albany Institute, the oldest scientific society in the State; but it is his record as a Regent of the University that especially interests us. He had a thorough idea of the University, and, upon his election to its Chancellorship, organized, upon the systems of Oxford and Cambridge, the University Convocation.

At the first meeting in August, 1863, in his opening remarks, he said: "The University of the State of New York, though generally regarded as a legal fiction, is, in truth, a grand reality. The numerous institutions of which it is composed are not, indeed, as in England, crowded into a single city, but are scattered for popular convenience over the entire State. It is hoped that the present meeting will more fully develop this fact, in accordance with which the officers of colleges and academies now convened are welcomed as members of a great State University. It is also confidently expected that the deliberations now inaugurated will result in the more intimate alliance and co-operation of the various institutions holding chartered rights under the Regents of the University."

To his wise suggestions are due the preliminary and higher examinations of the University, which are now in such successful operation.

As Regent, he was *ex officio* a Trustee of the State Library, and under his wise supervision it became the largest State library in the Union, containing, perhaps, the most valuable collections in American history and law that the Nation possesses.

He also took great interest in all questions of political science, and was a delegate to the International Code Congress held at the Hague in 1875. Its discussions

were held in the English, French and Dutch languages, and Mr. Pruyn won great praise for presenting in Dutch, which he spoke quite well, resolutions of thanks for the courtesies extended to the members of the Congress.

Devoting many years to the public service, Mr. Pruyn never allowed the State to pay any of his expenses, although by law he was entitled to reimbursement. When Senator he also set apart his pay for charitable objects.

As President Barnard once wrote of him, he "was one of those rare and noble specimens of humanity whom Providence sends occasionally into the world to serve as type and model of the good citizen. Endowed by nature with a generous heart, a clear intellect, a sound understanding, a well-balanced judgment, and an instinctively refined taste — natural gifts to which a superior education had superadded all the advantages which a liberal and scholarly culture could bestow — he was admirably fitted to fill any position of trust or responsibility in social or civic life; and there was none to which he was called which he did not adorn. * * * * *

"In his personal character he was all that is admirable. Severe in integrity and unbending in principle, he was also honorable in his impulses, kindly in his disposition, gracious in his manner, affable in his address, interesting and instructive in his conversation — producing thus upon those who met him even only once an impression that was never effaced.

"His religious convictions were earnest and sincere. His Christian character was, indeed, in beautiful harmony with the definition of the apostle."

He was never known to speak ill of any one, no matter how much he might have been abused; and the saying so common, was of him strictly true: "He had not an enemy in the world." "The wise counselor; the prudent, conscientious, public servant; prominent in all things tending to dignify and elevate the human race; given to boundless hospitality; a kind, sympathizing, sincere friend; a loving, indulgent husband, father and brother; in all things the man of integrity, conservatism and good sense; such is the record of John V. L. Pruyn. In all that pertains to those 'things which are of good report,' it is a proud record for any man to leave — a record that all may well study and may well aim to equal."

Mr. Pruyn was twice married, his first wife being Miss Turner, a niece of Mrs. Erastus Corning, Senior, and a daughter of Thomas Turner, Esquire, an officer in the War of 1812. By her he had five children, only one of whom, a son, is now living. His second wife was Miss Parker, a daughter of Hon. Amasa J. Parker. She, with two daughters, survives him.

Mr. Pruyn received the degree of Master of Arts from Rutgers and Union Colleges, and that of Doctor of Laws, in 1852, from the University of Rochester. He died November 21, 1877.

E. C. Dewdil

ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, LL. D.

ERASTUS CORNELIUS BENEDICT, late Chancellor of the Board of Regents, was born in Branford, Connecticut, March 19, 1800. His father was then a practicing lawyer, but about that time decided to enter the Ministry of the Presbyterian Church. Accordingly, he was ordained in 1802, and was settled consecutively in New Windsor, Orange county, New York; in Franklin, Delaware county, and in Chatham, Columbia county. He was a man of remarkable eloquence. His wife, the mother of Erastus, who lived to the age of ninety, was noted for her genial Christian spirit, and for her active and vigorous intellect. The Benedicts are descended from one of their name, who landed at Massachusetts Bay in 1638. Successive generations have filled honorable records in their communities. Of the six immediate ancestors of Mr. Benedict, in the direct line, the first four were all deacons in their respective churches, and the last two, his grandfather and father, were ordained ministers. All of them lived to a good age, the youngest dying at sixty-one. With such traditions and with such wholesome surroundings, young Benedict grew up. At the age of sixteen we find him taking charge of a district school. At eighteen he entered the Sophomore Class of Williams College, and graduated in 1821. He then became Principal of an academy at Jamestown, and of one at Newburgh. Subsequently, for a year, he was a Tutor at Williams College. He commenced the study of law with Judge Samuel R. Betts, in 1823, and was admitted to practice in 1824. In 1827 he was appointed by Judge Betts, Deputy Clerk of the United States District Court, of which court Mr. Frederick J. Betts, who had been Mr. Benedict's classmate in college, was Clerk. Judge Betts was an eminent authority in admiralty law, and this circumstance directed Mr. Benedict's attention to this department of law, in which he achieved so notable an eminence.

At the close of this clerkship, which continued two years, Mr. Benedict devoted himself to the practice of law, and soon became well known, especially in the management of admiralty cases. He labored with great diligence in this department of law, and saw his efforts to enlarge and confirm the powers of the Admiralty Courts crowned with complete success. He was the leading lawyer of New York in this

branch of practice, so that when in 1850 he published "The American Admiralty, its Jurisdiction and Practice," it at once took its place as the standard authority on the subject. A new edition of the work was published in 1870, and it still retains its place in the estimation of the profession.

Mr. Benedict found relief from his severe professional labors in the pursuits of literature, and in efforts for the promotion of education. In 1860 he published "A run through Europe," the result of a six months' vacation. Six editions of this lively narrative have been called for. He became deeply interested in Mediæval Latin poetry, and translated, with graceful fidelity, "The Hymn of Hildebert" and other sacred poems. These were published in 1869. He delivered in 1840 the Annual Address before the Alumni of Williams College. In 1879 he read in London, before the International Association for Codifying the Law of Nations, a paper on "Liability for Collisions at Sea." At the fifty-ninth anniversary of the New York Historical Society, he read a historical paper in vindication of the Pilgrim Fathers from the unwarranted attacks made upon them. In July, 1878, on opening the Convocation as Chancellor, he delivered an address of great learning and suggestiveness.

Mr. Benedict early interested himself in public affairs in his city and State. He was a member of the Common Council in 1840. In 1848, and again in 1864, he was elected to the Assembly of the State of New York, and in 1872 to its Senate. He was a member of the Board of Education, from 1850 to 1863, and, for several years, its President. He was elected a Regent of the University in 1855, Vice-Chancellor of the Board in 1872, in place of Erastus Corning, deceased; and Chancellor in 1878, on the death of John V. L. Pruyn. No member of the Board was more faithful in the discharge of his duties. Up to the very last week of his life, he continued to transact, with punctilious exactness, the duties of his office. His honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by Williams College, of which he was for many years a Trustee. He died in New York, October 22, 1880, in the eighty-first year of his age.

N. R. Lieron

HENRY R. PIERSON, LL. D.,

CHANCELLOR.

CHANCELLOR PIERSON was born in Charleston, Montgomery county, on the 13th of June, 1819. His early opportunities for education were only such as could be found in the country schools of the time. It was not until he was twenty-one that he was able to enter upon the achievement of his matured purpose to secure a liberal education. This he was able to do solely by his own efforts. During his preparation for college, he served as teacher in the Washington Academy at Salem, and in other schools. He entered Union College in 1843, and graduated in 1846. This was the golden age in the history of Union College. Dr. Nott was still in the full possession of his transcendent powers, and impressed himself on all who came under his instruction. Dr. Alonzo Potter, who became Bishop of Pennsylvania in 1845, was, in the first years of Mr. Pierson's attendance, still the admired Professor of Moral Philosophy. The class of which he was a member, numbering more than one hundred, contained an unusual number of men who have since risen to eminence. Ex-Governor John T. Hoffman, Howard Potter, of New York, John M. Gregory, LL. D., President of the Illinois Industrial College, Rev. Dr. Rankin and Rev. Professor Welch were of the number. After graduation, Mr. Pierson studied law with Little & Campbell, of Cherry Valley, and with Gilbert M. Speir, of New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. He formed a partnership with Hon. Abijah Mann, which continued for several years. In 1849 he took up his residence in Brooklyn, where he continued until, in 1869, he removed to Chicago. In Brooklyn he was conspicuous in all the duties of a good citizen. He was for many years a member of the Board of Education, and gave both time and energy to the performance of his duties. He was chosen Alderman of his ward and President of the Board. In 1866 he was elected State Senator from his district, and filled the position with signal ability.

Mr. Pierson retired from the practice of his profession in 1860, when he assumed the Presidency of the Brooklyn City railroads. This position he held till, in 1869, he became Financial Agent of the Chicago and North-Western Railroad

Company. He removed to Chicago during his connection with this company, and was made its Vice-President. This position he held for two years, when, on being chosen Resident Executive Director of the Central railroad, he removed to Albany. In 1875 he established his present business of banking.

Mr. Pierson was a Member of Assembly in 1873, and was conspicuous in promoting the legislation of that year. The Speaker for that year was Alonzo B. Cornell, at present Governor. Mr. Pierson was Chairman of the important Committee on Cities, and an active member of that on Railroads.

Mr. Pierson was elected Trustee of Union College in 1870, and a Trustee of the Albany Medical College and of the Dudley Observatory. In 1872 he was elected by the Legislature a Regent of the University of the State of New York, in the place of Hon. Erastus Corning, deceased, and in consequence resigned his positions in other educational boards of trust. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by Union College in 1874

In the Board of Regents Mr. Pierson has, since his election, taken an active and conspicuous part. He has been a member of the important Committees on Incorporations, on the State Library, and on the State Museum. He was, in 1878, elected Vice-Chancellor in place of Hon. Erastus C. Benedict, who, in that year, was elected Chancellor; and, in 1881, on the death of Chancellor Benedict, he was elected Chancellor.

G W Clinton

GEORGE W. CLINTON, LL. D.,

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

REGENT CLINTON was born in the city of New York in 1807, where his father, De Witt Clinton, then resided. His early schooling was at Pickett's, and other notable schools of the day. At nine years of age, when his father entered first upon the office of Governor, he entered as a student at the Albany Academy, where he remained till prepared for college. He entered Hamilton College in 1821 at the age of fourteen, and graduated in 1825. His early tastes were strongly toward studies in natural history, and these led him, after graduation, to the study of Medicine. He spent the years 1826 and 1827 in this way, under the direction of Dr. T. Romeyn Beck. He attended medical lectures for two sessions at Fairfield, where Dr. Beck was Professor, and also in Albany, where, in advance of the founding of the Albany Medical College, Dr. March and Dr. Tully were already lecturing to students.

In 1828 his father, De Witt Clinton, died, and the son's medical studies were interrupted. By the advice of Judge Ambrose Spencer, he took up the study of law in his office. He attended, also, the Law School of Judge Gould at Litchfield, Connecticut, and subsequently studied in the office of John C. Spencer in Canandaigua. He was admitted as an attorney in 1831, and opened an office in Albany. He formed a law partnership with Matthew Henry Webster, and in 1832 with John C. Spencer in Canandaigua, whose daughter he had married. His progress in his profession is shown by his appointment, in 1835, as an Examiner in Chancery and as District Attorney for Ontario county.

In 1836 he removed to Buffalo, then fast rising in population and importance as a place of trade. Here Judge Clinton has spent the chief portion of a busy life. He not only entered energetically upon his profession, but was conspicuous in every movement for the public good. He took an active part in politics. He encouraged educational and charitable enterprises. He contributed voluminously to the press. In 1837 he was appointed Commissioner in Erie county for loaning the United States

Deposit Fund. In 1838 he was appointed by President Van Buren Collector of Customs at Buffalo. In 1844 he was elected Mayor of Buffalo. From 1847 to 1849 he was the United States District Attorney for the Northern District of New York. He was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo in 1854, and successively re-elected in 1860, 1866, and 1872, holding office till December 31, 1877, when he was retired on account of the constitutional limitation of age. From 1870 he was Chief Judge of the court. In the Constitutional Convention of 1866 and 1867 he was a conspicuous member, and served on the Committee on Canals. He was elected a Regent of the University in 1856, and is now, since the death of Chancellor Benedict, the senior member, and holds the office of Vice-Chancellor.

Judge Clinton has been a diligent student of many subjects outside of his profession. His early taste for natural history has never been extinguished. He contributed interesting and valuable papers on "Fish and Fishing," and upon "Animals and Hunting." An English author calls him the "Izaack Walton of America." He founded the Buffalo Society of Natural Science in 1861, and has been its President ever since. Numerous papers and addresses have emanated from him upon such subjects as agriculture, canals, manorial tenures, Indian traditions, etc. He delivered an address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Union College in 1857. He opened the first University Convocation in 1863, and he closed the Convocation of 1881 by addresses.

During the War of the Rebellion, Judge Clinton was a firm supporter of the Government, and, by his personal exertions and his patriotic addresses, contributed his best efforts to maintain the integrity of the Nation.

In addition to occasional papers and addresses, which would fill many volumes, Judge Clinton published, from 1860 to 1868, a "Digest of Decisions at Law and in Equity from the organization of the State to 1860." At the time of its issue this was by far the best treatise of its kind, and still holds its place as a standard work. He is now (1882) engaged, under the patronage of the State, upon a work for which he has every qualification of taste and knowledge, viz., the editing of the large and valuable collection of the George Clinton Papers which are in the State Library.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Judge Clinton, in 1864, by Hamilton College.

S. Burrows

R. B. J. Hales

LORENZO BURROWS.

MR. BURROWS was born in Groton, New London county, Connecticut, on the 15th of March, 1805. He received his education in the common schools and at Plainfield Academy in that State. He removed to Albion, New York, in November, 1824, and has continued to reside there since that time. He is now (1882) the only person living who was a resident of Albion in 1824. For the first twelve years of his residence, he was in company with an elder brother, Mr. R. S. Burrows, engaged in mercantile business, buying and selling the agricultural products of the country. In 1839 the two brothers established the Bank of Albion, and for the first ten years he was the Cashier and Manager. In 1864 the bank was organized as the First National Bank of Albion. It was the first National bank in western New York. His active management of the bank ceased in 1849.

Mr. Burrows was elected in 1848 a Representative in Congress, and in 1850 was re-elected. During this period, he formed an intimate friendship with Henry Clay, who treated him with paternal partiality and kindness. He was with Mr. Clay in his last sickness, and aided in watching and caring for him.

In 1855 Mr. Burrows was elected State Comptroller, and spent the next two years in Albany performing the duties of that office. Owing to the action of the Legislature of 1856 in adjourning without making the usual appropriations for the support of the State Government, the duties of Comptroller were more onerous and perplexing than usual. The following year, 1857, a great financial crisis occurred, which brought ruin to many men and compelled the suspension of specie payment by the banks. It is to Mr. Burrows' great credit that in this trying time the funds of the State suffered no loss. In addition to these trusts Mr. Burrows has also held many local offices, such as County Treasurer, Supervisor, etc.

Mr. Burrows was one of the organizers of the Albion Academy in 1843, and was for many years President of the Board of Trustees. He was also a Trustee of the Phipps Union Seminary. He was elected a Regent of the University in 1858. With the exception of Judge Clinton, all who were members of the Board at that date are dead. Mr. Burrows is now (1882) in his seventy-eighth year, the oldest member of the Board.

ROBERT SAFFORD HALE, LL. D.

ROBERT S. HALE was born at Chelsea, Orange county, Vermont, September 24, 1822. His father was the Hon. Harry Hale, a native of New Hampshire, and a prominent citizen of Vermont. He graduated from the University of Vermont in 1842. After spending a year as teacher in the Academy at Montpelier, and a short time in the law office of Hon. Levi B. Vilas, of Chelsea, he entered the office of the late Hon. Augustus C. Hand, at Elizabethtown, New York, where he remained three years. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1847, and immediately began practice in partnership with the late Hon. Orlando Kellogg, at Elizabethtown, where he continued to reside and practice until his death. In 1856 he was elected County Judge of the county of Essex, and held that office for eight years. In 1860 he was elected a member of the College of Electors. In 1865 he was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Kellogg, and served the entire term. In February, 1868, he was retained by Secretary Stanton as his counsel in the anticipated contest over the question of the validity of President Johnson's appointment of a Secretary of War *ad interim.*

In April, 1861, he was employed by Secretary McCulloch as special Counsel of the Treasury Department, and spent more than two years in that service exclusively, under Secretaries McCulloch and Boutwell. In 1870, on the organization of the present Court of Appeals of the State of New York, he was nominated by the Republican State Convention as one of the Judges of that court, but failed of an election. In 1871 he was retained by Secretary Fish as Agent and Counsel of the United States, before the American and British Mixed Commission, under the Treaty of Washington, and devoted over two years exclusively to the arduous duties of that position. In 1873 he was elected a member of the Forty-fourth Congress, and served until March, 1875. On the organization of the Commission for the State Survey, in 1876, he was appointed by statute a member of that Board.

He was elected a Regent of the University in 1859. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by the University of Vermont. His report as Agent of the United States Government before the Mixed Commission, and his arguments in the cases submitted, make an enduring monument of his learning and ability. Judge Hale was an industrious student of local history and genealogy. He died at Elizabethtown on the 14th day of December, 1881.

E W Lawrence

W. Carson Brewster

ELIAS W. LEAVENWORTH, LL. D.

MR. LEAVENWORTH was born in Canaan, Columbia county, New York, in 1803. He was the son of Dr. David Leavenworth, a physician, who migrated from Connecticut to New York in 1795, and who gave up the practice of medicine and removed, successively, to Albany and to Great Barrington, Massachusetts, where he died in 1831. Mr. Leavenworth's mother was a Mather, descended from Rev. Richard Mather. One of Mr. Leavenworth's early teachers in Great Barrington was Erastus C. Benedict, the late Chancellor of the Board of Regents. Mr. Leavenworth finished his preparation for college at Hudson Academy, and entered the Sophomore Class of Williams College in 1820. A year later he removed to Yale College, and graduated in 1824. He commenced the study of law with William C. Bryant, then practicing at Great Barrington, and afterward attended the Litchfield Law School, and was admitted to the Connecticut bar in 1827.

Immediately after his admission he removed to Syracuse, and soon after formed a partnership with B. Davis Noxon. The firm of Noxon & Leavenworth, and that of Noxon, Leavenworth & Comstock, continued till 1850 and attained a great reputation. Mr. Leavenworth identified himself with the interests of the new community and rapidly rose in influence and popularity. He connected himself with the militia and rose to the rank of Brigadier-General. In 1837 he was elected a Trustee of the village and then its President. In 1849 he was elected Mayor of the newly incorporated city. He devoted himself to the interests of the place and inaugurated most of the local improvements which have rendered Syracuse one of the most beautiful cities of the State. He relinquished his practice of law in 1850, in consequence of bronchitis.

Mr. Leavenworth has been for many years actively interested in politics, originally as a Whig and then as a Republican. In 1850 he was Member of the Assembly and took an active part in shaping legislative business. As Chairman of the Special Committee appointed for that purpose, he drew, reported and carried through the bill for the preservation of Washington's Head-Quarters at Newburgh. In 1851 he failed by only eight votes of being nominated Secretary of State, and in 1853 was

nominated and elected. He proved one of the most efficient officers the State has ever had. While Secretary of State, he drew the original bill to establish the Board of State Charities — introduced by the Hon. Mark Spencer — and also the bill finally passed some years later, under which that Board is now organized. In 1856 he again was a Member of the Assembly. The important measure for the equalization of the State tax among the rural counties was framed by him. In 1859 he was again elected Mayor of Syracuse, and was a candidate on the Republican ticket for Secretary of State but failed of election. In 1860 he was appointed a Quarantine Commissioner, and in 1861 a Commissioner for the settlement of questions at issue with New Grenada. In 1872 he was a prominent and influential member of the Commission to amend the State Constitution. He was elected Member of Congress in 1875 and served with distinguished ability He declined a renomination on account of his numerous positions of trust and his advancing age. An enumeration of some of these positions will show how much of his time and his strength General Leavenworth gives to the public service. He is President of the Oakwood Cemetery Association, President of the New England Society of Syracuse, President of the Syracuse Water-works, President of the Syracuse Gas-light Company, Director of the Syracuse and Northern Railroad, President of the Syracuse Savings Bank, and Commissioner for re-marking the boundaries between New York and Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

General Leavenworth has always been deeply interested in educational affairs. While Secretary of State he gave to this department of his office active supervision. He was a warm friend of the State Normal School. He was elected a Trustee of Hamilton College, but was ineligible, being a member of the Board of Regents. He was elected a Regent of the University in 1861, and has been one of the most efficient members of the Board. He is Chairman of the Committee on the State Museum. Amid all this busy professional and political life, General Leavenworth has found time to make excursions into other walks. He is an accomplished botanist, and skilled in the arts of landscape decoration. He has worked to good purpose in the fields of local history and genealogy, and has made frequent contributions to literature by addresses and occasional articles. He has endeared himself to a large circle of friends by his genial character, and by a continued stream of beneficence. He was married, in 1833, to Mary Elizabeth Forman, daughter of Joshua Forman, one of the pioneers and distinguished citizens of Onondaga county, and founder of the city of Syracuse. His wife died in 1880. General Leavenworth received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Hamilton College in 1872, and in 1881 his *Alma Mater*, Yale College, conferred on him the same distinction.

J. CARSON BREVOORT, LL. D.

JAMES CARSON BREVOORT, who was appointed a Regent of the University in 1863, is of an old New York family that has been settled in Harlem and the suburbs of the city for nearly two and a half centuries. Mr. Brevoort's father, after an apprenticeship of four years with Mr. Astor, who had married his great-aunt, engaged in the western fur trade from 1803 to 1811, when he retired from business. He then passed several years in Europe, followed the lectures at Edinburgh University for two years, and returned home in time to join his regiment, the Iron Grays, and march to Sackett's Harbor.

In 1817 he married Miss Laura Carson, of Charleston, South Carolina, and their eldest child, James Carson, was born July 10, 1818, at Bloomingdale, on New York Island.

After being at the best day schools in the city, and for a year with the brothers Peugnet, and a year at Roundhill, Massachusetts, with Joseph G. Cogswell, he was taken to Europe by his family. They resided for eight years in Paris, where for a year and a half the lad attended school, afterward for four years being a scholar at Baron Fellenberg's well-known model school at Hofwyl, near Berne, in Switzerland.

Evincing at this time a strong taste for the profession of a Civil Engineer, he entered, by the advice of Michel Chevalier, the newly-established *École Centrale des Arts et Manufactures* in Paris. The Professors here — Peclet, Olivier, Dumas, etc. — were distinguished men, and the school has continued to grow in repute and to maintain a high standard for its graduates. Mr. Brevoort, after a three years' course, received a diploma as Civil Engineer. After a rapid tour through the manufacturing districts, and a careful study of the railway constructions in England, he returned to New York in 1838.

The financial reverses of 1837 had put a stop to all new enterprises, and Mr. Brevoort went to the West Point Foundry, in which his father was interested, and was employed there nearly a year. Professor James Renwick, of Columbia College, having been appointed one of the Commissioners to survey the North-Eastern Boundary line of the United States, took Mr. Brevoort with him as a Surveyor in the summer of 1841.

In 1842 Mr. Washington Irving, having been appointed Embassador to Spain, invited Mr. Brevoort to join him as Private Secretary and *attaché* of the Legation.

After an extensive tour through the south of Spain, Mr. Brevoort left Madrid in 1843 and traveled through Europe, reaching New York in 1844. Here he became an active member of the Lyceum of Natural History, and was about to engage in an iron industry, when he married Miss Lefferts, the only daughter of Judge Lefferts, a large landed proprietor in Brooklyn. Since his marriage, in 1845, he has resided in Brooklyn, and for many years took part in all that concerned the interests of that growing city.

In 1847 he was a member of the Charter Convention, and for several years of the Board of Education. Appointed a member of the Board of Water Commissioners in 1856, he was made Secretary of the Board, and served till 1862, when a permanent Board was appointed. In 1858 he was elected trustee of Greenwood Cemetery. In 1863 he assisted in forming the Long Island Historical Society, and was elected its President, serving till 1873.

In 1852 he was elected a Trustee of the Astor Library, and served in this capacity till 1878, when he resigned. For the last two years of that time he was the Superintendent of the Library. He is a resident member of the New York Historical Society. He has been a resident member of the Lyceum of Natural History, now the Academy of Sciences, since 1840; a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, since 1840; a corresponding member of the following societies: of the Archæological Society of Madrid, since 1842; of the Entomological Society of Baltimore; of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, since 1851; of the National Institute at Washington, District of Columbia; of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, since 1858; of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, since 1858; of the Massachusetts Historical Society, since 1859; of the Entomological Society of Philadelphia; and of the Numismatic Society of Philadelphia. He is also a resident member of the American Geographical Society of New York, since 1854, a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and of the American Antiquarian Society. He was elected a Regent of the University in 1863. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Williams College, in 1873.

George William Curtis.

John L. Lewis

GEORGE W. CURTIS, LL. D.

MR. CURTIS is a native of Providence, Rhode Island, where he was born February 24, 1824. His father was the cashier of a bank in Providence, and his mother was the daughter of James Burrill, who was a man of scholarship and of much political prominence in the State, and represented it in the Senate of the United States. Mr. Curtis received his early education in a private school at Jamaica Plain, near Boston. Without pursuing his education further in school or college, when fifteen years of age he removed with his parents to New York city. Here he entered the counting-house of an importer, where he remained about two years. In 1842, when he was eighteen years of age, he joined the famous community at Brook Farm, of which George Ripley, Hawthorne, and others since distinguished in literature, were members. He remained about a year and a half, and the influence of the high communion in which he here walked is manifest in all his intellectual life. After leaving Brook Farm, he spent a short time with a farmer at Concord, Massachusetts, engaged in ordinary farm occupations.

In 1846 began for Mr. Curtis a new career. He visited Europe, spending a year in travel, chiefly in Italy, then went to Berlin and entered the University, and there was witness to the revolutionary events which convulsed Germany, and especially the young and intellectual life of Germany in 1848. We may trace to these busy and exciting years the fine insight into, and just appreciation of European society and politics which characterize all his writings. The two years following this he spent largely in European and Oriental travel, the results of which appeared on his return to the United States, in 1850, in the publication of his first volume, "Nile Notes of a Howadji," and a year later of a second volume, "The Howadji in Syria." These works of the young author met with immediate and flattering success. So true to Oriental life are they; so steeped with the spirit and traditions of the East, that to this day no better guide-books can be found for the traveler in these fascinating lands.

After this first venture in literature there was no further doubt as to the true career for Mr. Curtis. He served for a time on the editorial staff of the New York

Tribune, of which his old friends and colleagues at Brook Farm, George Ripley and Charles A. Dana, were also editors. He wrote for it a series of letters from watering places, which, when gathered up into a volume, formed "Lotus Eating." At the establishment of *Putnam's Magazine*, in 1852, he became one of the editors, with Parke Godwin and Charles F. Briggs as his associates. Although a literary success, the magazine proved a financial failure. It passed into the hands of Dix, Edwards & Co., in which firm Mr. Curtis was a special partner, though having no part in its business management. The publishers were obliged to suspend, and Mr. Curtis, in order to protect the creditors from loss, sacrificed his entire private fortune. But his literary career was not interrupted by this disaster. In 1853 he published his "Potiphar Papers," which had attracted wide attention as a series of magazine articles. This was succeeded, in 1856, by his "Prue and I." He has for a long time been connected with Harper's periodicals, being Editor-in-chief of *Harper's Weekly*, and writing for the *Monthly*, the *Easy Chair*, and also contributing to the *Bazar*. His editorials in the *Weekly* have had the most persuasive influence in moulding the political sentiment of the land, and are models of chaste and perspicuous writing. In *Harper's Weekly* his novel of "Trumps" appeared in 1862. Mr. Curtis was among the first to enter the lecture field, and was, for years, one of the chief attractions at the Lyceum. Previous to the war his themes were chiefly of a literary character; his lecture upon "Sir Philip Sydney" being perhaps the most notable. During the war, both in *Harper's Weekly* and on the platform, he did vigorous service for the cause of the Union, his public speeches being nearly all related to the successive developments of the struggle and later to the adjustments which peace demanded.

Mr. Curtis has, for many years, taken an active part in political affairs. He has been a delegate to many State Conventions of the Republican party, and several times elected as President, and has been a member of nearly every National Convention of his party since 1860. He has always been a favorite public speaker in presidential contests. In 1871 he was appointed by President Grant a member of a commission to draw up rules for the regulation of the Civil Service, and was elected Chairman of the Commission, and of the Advisory Board. He is now President of the National Civil Service League. He has also been an active member and President of the Social Science Association. In 1867 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of New York, was Chairman of the Committee on Education, and made an elaborate speech in behalf of Woman Suffrage.

Some of the more notable lectures and addresses delivered by Mr. Curtis are the following: "The Duty of the American Scholar to Politics and the Times," delivered in 1856 before the literary societies of the Wesleyan University; "Public Duties of Educated Men," Union College, 1877; oration at the Centennial Celebration of the

battle at Concord in 1875, and of the Surrender of Burgoyne, 1877; at the dedication of the statue to General Sedgwick at West Point in 1868, and of the memorial statue of the Union Soldier at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1872; "Eulogy on Charles Sumner," before the Massachusetts Legislature," 1874, and upon William Cullen Bryant, before the New York Historical Society and the President and Cabinet in 1878; "New York and the Press," before the New York Press Association, Utica, 1881. He was, for several years, non-resident Professor of Modern English Literature at Cornell University, and delivered courses of lectures, upon English men of letters, from Addison and Steele, to Dickens and Thackeray.

In 1864 he was elected by the Legislature one of the Regents of the University, which office he still holds. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him in 1853 by Brown University; and that of Doctor of Laws in 1864, by Madison University, and again. in 1881, by Harvard College.

FRANCIS KERNAN, LL. D.,

REGENT of the University, was a Senator of the State of New York in the Senate of the United States for the term ending March 4th, 1881, and his portrait, with accompanying biographical sketch, will be found in its appropriate place in this volume.

JOHN L. LEWIS.

REGENT LEWIS was born in the town of Benton (now Torrey), Ontario (now Yates) county, July 17, 1813. He was the son of John Livy Lewis and Lora (Brown) Lewis. His grandfather was the Rev. John Lewis, A. M., Pastor of the Congregational Society at Rocky Hill (Stepney), Connecticut, where he died in 1792. He was a Tutor in Yale College in 1769 and subsequent years. His son, the father of Regent Lewis, was educated at Yale College, and for fifty years was a successful teacher in Western New York. He came, when a young man, into the "Genesee Country," and became widely known, and respected for his learning, and for his skilled labor in fitting young men for college. He declined a position tendered him in the college at Geneva, preferring the independent position of a private teacher. He continued in his work up to the age of seventy-seven, and died in 1863 at the venerable age of eighty-four.

Regent Lewis, the son, was educated under the immediate care and direction of his father, by whom he was prepared for the Sophomore Class in college. From want of means, he was not able to avail himself of the advantages of a college training; but his father's thorough drill in languages, and especially in English, went far toward remedying any loss from this circumstance. In 1829 he entered the law office of the Hon. William M. Oliver at Penn Yan. He was admitted as an Attorney of the Supreme Court, and a Solicitor in Chancery in 1835, and in 1839 as a Counselor, and in 1848 an Attorney and Counselor of the United States Circuit Court. In 1837 he married Jane P. Oliver, of Penn Yan, who died 1876. Two sons, born of this marriage, both died at the precise age of twenty years and seven months; the elder, a Lieutenant in the army, soon after the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, where he was wounded, in 1862.

In 1839 he was appointed, by the Court of Sessions of Yates county, District Attorney for three years, and by successive appointments continued in this office till June, 1847, when it became elective. In 1851 he was elected County Judge of Yates county for four years. In 1863 he was elected Justice of the Peace, in the town of Milo, and repeatedly re-elected.

His connection with educational matters began in early life, when he often served as Inspector of Common Schools, while that office existed. He was Secretary of the County Society for the Improvement of Common Schools, and was a Common School Visitor at large in 1840, under a special act, creating that office. In 1866, he was chosen a Trustee of the People's College, at Havana, and was Chairman of the Board. In 1871 he was chosen Regent of the University.

Martin Ingham Townsend

A. J. Upson.

MARTIN I. TOWNSEND, LL. D.

THE family of Mr. Townsend traces its ancestry in this country to Martin Townsend, of Watertown, Massachusetts, who was born at Hinton-in-the-Hedges in England, in 1644. The posterity scattered from this point, and the branch from which Mr. T. descended located at Hebron, Connecticut. The grandfather of Mr. Townsend was Martin Townsend, of Hancock, Massachusetts, who had eighteen children, one of them being Nathaniel, his father. His mother was Cynthia Marsh, descended from Miles Standish and Henry Adams, of Braintree. Massachusetts. Mr. Townsend was born at Hancock, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, February 6, 1810. In 1816 the family removed to Williamstown, where he was educated, graduating from Williams College in 1833. He commenced the study of law in the office of David Dudley Field, in New York city; but having removed to Troy, he entered the office of Henry Z. Hayner. In 1835 he entered the office of his brother, Rufus M. Townsend, and became his partner in 1836.

Mr. Townsend has held many positions of honor and trust. He was District Attorney for Rensselaer county from 1842 to 1845. He was member of the Common Council of Troy for several terms. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1867–8 for the State at large. In 1869 he was the candidate of the Republican party for Attorney-General, but, together with his associates, was defeated. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1872, which nominated General Grant, and was Chairman of the New York Delegation. In 1874 he was elected member of the Forty-fourth Congress, and was re-elected in 1876.

At the close of his second congressional term, Mr. Townsend was appointed United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York, which position he still holds. Mr. Townsend represented the Government on the first trial of the colored cadet, Whitaker, held at West Point in 1880. As a lawyer, Mr. Townsend has attained great eminence and success. He defended the veiled murderess, Henrietta Robinson, whose subsequent insanity justified his plea in her behalf.

Mr. Townsend has long been recognized as a man of culture and attainments outside of his profession. His lectures and addresses have been numerous and acceptable. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Williams College, in 1866. He was elected Regent in 1873, in place of John A. Griswold, deceased.

Rev. ANSON J. UPSON, D. D., LL. D.

ANSON JUDD UPSON, one of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1823. He was the eldest son of Dana Judd Upson, of Philadelphia, and Mary Fairbanks Clarke, of Utica, New York. His father died while he was still in boyhood, and in 1829 his mother returned to her former home in Utica. Among his early teachers in the academy and other schools in Utica, whom Dr. Upson remembers with gratitude, were Lewis Bailey, a graduate of Bowdoin College; David Prentice, LL.D., afterward Professor in Hobart College; Mancer M. Backus, a graduate of Columbia College, an accomplished classical scholar and a most successful teacher; and George R. Perkins, LL.D., the distinguished mathematician, afterward a Professor and then Principal of the State Normal School at Albany, and subsequently one of the Regents of the University of New York.

Mr. Upson entered the Sophomore Class of Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, in 1840, and graduated with one of the highest honors of his class in 1843. Soon after his graduation he commenced the study of law with Messrs. Spencer & Kernan, of Utica. At that time a term of three years of legal study was required for the admission of college graduates to the bar. Before he had fully completed his legal studies he was elected, in 1845, a Tutor in Hamilton College. He served the college as Tutor from 1845 to 1849, when he was elected Adjunct-Professor of Rhetoric, which office he held till 1853, when he was elected Professor of Logic, Rhetoric and Elocution.

Professor Upson united with the Presbyterian Church of Clinton, New York, then under the pastorate of the Rev. Robert G. Vermilye, D. D., and soon after commenced the study of Theology with the Rev. William S. Curtis, D. D., then a Professor in Hamilton College. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Utica in June. 1859, and was ordained to the work of the ministry by the same Presbytery in January, 1868. In May, 1870, he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church in Albany, New York, as the successor of the Rev. William B. Sprague, D. D. After a successful pastorate of ten years he was, in

May, 1880, elected Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology in Auburn Theological Seminary. Soon after he removed to Auburn, where he now resides. Dr. Upson was married on the 22d day of August, 1860, to Lydia Weston Farlin, daughter of the late Rev. James Warren Farlin, of Warrensburgh, Warren county, New York.

While a member of the Faculty of Hamilton College, Professor Upson raised his department to the highest degree of efficiency. He succeeded, in a manner never surpassed, in imparting a high appreciation of rhetorical art and a high standard of rhetorical execution. His own chaste and elegant style, both of composition and delivery, gave to his precepts the help of a bright example. He was equally successful in filling the requirements of a laborious pastorate. His discourses full of thought, and arranged with the nice delicacy of an artist, and backed by a marked personality, seemed to fill and satisfy every hearer. Outside of his Professorship, Dr. Upson made many digressions into literature. He delivered many lectures on literary and practical themes, in popular courses of lectures, in many places in New York and other places in the West and North-West. He has also written numerous articles for reviews and magazines, and has published addresses and sermons delivered on various occasions. Of these may be mentioned: An Address at the first Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Utica, in 1859; a Biographical Sketch of the late Charles M. Jenkins, of Oneida county; an Address at the laying the Corner Stone of the Utica Orphan Asylum, in 1860; a Sermon before the Albany County Bible Society, 1872; an Address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Union College, entitled "A Defense of Rhetoric." He has also published Thanksgiving Sermons in 1877 and 1879, and a Sermon at the Dedication of the Presbyterian Church in Clinton, in 1878, and a Farewell Sermon to the Second Presbyterian Church in Albany, in 1880.

Professor Upson received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Hamilton College, in 1870, and the degree of Doctor of Laws from Union College, in 1880. He was elected a Regent of the University in 1874.

WILLIAM L. BOSTWICK.

MR. BOSTWICK was born in the town of Enfield, Tompkins county, March 15, 1837. He graduated from Hamilton College in the class of 1858, with the reputation of an accurate and comprehensive scholar. Although, since leaving college, he has been engaged chiefly in active business pursuits, he has retained his scholarly tastes, and has given evidence of marked literary ability by a number of addresses of a high order of merit. Mr. Bostwick removed from his native place to Ithaca, where he is now engaged in extensive manufacturing enterprises. He is a man of sound business judgment, and whatever he has undertaken has been pursued with energy and rewarded with success. He has occupied many positions of honor and trust both in his county and the State. He was elected to the Board of Supervisors from Enfield in 1860 and 1861, and from Ithaca in 1867, when he was made Chairman of the Board. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1872. He was elected to the Legislature in 1874, and was Chairman of the important Committee on Public Education. In this position he performed good service, and carried through several measures of importance to the educational interests of the State. In 1877 he was the candidate of his party for State Treasurer, but, in common with his associates on the ticket, was defeated. In 1880 he was appointed by Governor Cornell to the office of Canal Appraiser. He was elected a Regent of the University of the State of New York by the Legislature in 1876, and has fulfilled the duties with intelligence and fidelity.

Wm. L. Batrick

Chauncey M. Depew.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW is a native of Peekskill, Westchester county, where he was born, April 23, 1834. His father, Isaac Depew, was a descendant of the French Huguenots who were among the first settlers of the county, and the original homestead and farm at Peekskill has been in the possession of the family for two hundred years, and is now owned by him. On his mother's side, he is descended from the family of Roger Sherman, of Connecticut. He graduated with honor at Yale College in the class of 1856. He entered upon the study of law at once, in the office of Hon. William Nelson, of Peekskill, was admitted to the bar in 1858, and commenced the practice of law the following year in his native town. His education, his sound knowledge of law, and his ready and effective oratory rapidly advanced him in the practice of his profession. He early took an active part in political affairs, and, in 1858, was a delegate to the Republican State Convention. In 1860 he was one of the speakers in the Presidential campaign which resulted in the election of Lincoln as President, and has taken part in every Presidential campaign since that year. He was Adjutant of the Eighteenth Regiment New York State Militia, at the beginning of the Rebellion, and served three months in the war. In 1861, he was elected Member of the Assembly, receiving a flattering majority even in the towns of his district which were usually Democratic. He filled his office with so much credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents that he was re-elected in 1862. He was the favorite candidate of many of his associates for the Speakership, but he declined to allow his name to be used in the contest. He was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and as leader of the House and guardian of the interests of the people, rendered valuable service. The following year, 1863, he was elected Secretary of State, filling the position with honor to himself and advantage to the State. He was appointed Commissioner of Emigration by the Legislature, but declined; served one year as a Tax Commissioner of the city of New York, when he resigned; was appointed United States Minister to Japan by President Johnson in 1866, and resigned after holding the commission for

a month; and was appointed County Clerk of Westchester county May 25, 1867, but failed to qualify. He was appointed one of the New Capitol Commissioners by the act of the Legislature approved April 26, 1871. He was the Liberal candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in 1872, but was defeated, with his associates. He was a candidate for United States Senator, to succeed Hon. Roscoe Conkling, in 1881, receiving a majority of the votes of the Republican members of the Legislature on many ballots, but finally withdrew his name, in the interest of harmony.

Mr. Depew has a well-deserved reputation as an orator. For several years he has been the General Counsel of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. He has delivered many orations on historical and patriotic subjects, which have given him wide reputation as a thinker, scholar and statesman. Of these may be mentioned a speech upon State Finances, delivered in the Assembly in 1862, in which his grasp of the financial topics of the day was exhibited; a patriotic oration delivered at Sing Sing on the 4th of July, 1876, in commemoration of the Centennial of Independence; an address delivered at Kingston, on the occasion of the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the formation of the State Government, July 30, 1877, in which he displayed thorough knowledge of constitutional principles; an oration on the centennial celebration of the capture of Major Andre, delivered at Tarrytown, September 23, 1880; and an address at the unveiling of the statue of Alexander Hamilton in Central Park, November 22, 1880. He has also delivered innumerable addresses at college commencements, and upon other educational and literary occasions, annual meetings of charitable institutions, and the anniversaries and conventions of societies.

Mr. Depew was elected a Regent of the University by the Legislature, January 31, 1877.

Chas. E. Fitch

O. H. Warren.

CHARLES E. FITCH.

CHARLES ELLIOTT FITCH was born in Syracuse, New York, December 3, 1835. His father, Thomas B. Fitch, was a prominent merchant and subsequently a banker in Syracuse, and was closely identified for half a century with the progress of the place, being prominent in all private and municipal enterprises and public charities. He died in 1879. Mr. Fitch's mother, who still survives, was a sister of the distinguished artist, Charles L. Elliott, after whom he was named.

Mr. Fitch enjoyed the best educational advantages, attending the select schools of his place until he was fourteen years old, when he was transferred to the Alger Institute, at Cornwall, Connecticut, and there was fitted for college. In the fall of 1851 he entered Williams College and was graduated from it with the class of 1855. In college he had fair rank as a scholar, excellent rank as a writer, and had his due share of college and literary society honors.

After graduation he studied law for a year in Syracuse, and then entered the Albany Law School and received, in the spring of 1857, the degree of Bachelor of Laws and the diploma entitling him to practice. He continued to practice in Syracuse till 1864, when he accepted the position of clerk of the provost court established by General Butler at Newbern, North Carolina, and continued there until the abolition of the court in 1865. He remained at Newbern and practiced law some time longer, but returned to Syracuse in 1866.

In the spring of 1866 he purchased an interest in the Syracuse *Daily Standard* and was made its editor-in-chief.

Mr. Fitch's connection with this journal, which lasted over seven years, was marked by industry and attachment to the causes he advocated. In 1870 he wrote for it a series of letters from Europe which attracted wide attention. In November, 1873, Mr. Fitch was invited to the chief editorship of the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*. This invitation he accepted, and since that time, with a proprietary interest, has remained at the head of the paper, which, under his charge, has held a leading position among the journals of the State.

Although an active politician for years, Mr. Fitch has held, as he has desired, few official positions. He has frequently been a delegate to Republican State Conventions. He was also a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, in 1876. He was a Supervisor of Onondaga county in 1861, and Supervisor of the Census for the Tenth New York District in 1880. He was elected a Regent of the University in 1877.

Mr. Fitch has delivered numerous addresses before lyceums and at patriotic and literary festivals. The titles of some of these lectures are: "The Lessons of the Sixteenth Century;" "Enthusiasm;" "The Knighthood of Civilization;" "The Risks of Thinking;" "Thomas Chatterton;" "John Milton as a Politician," and "Gerrit Smith." Among his published addresses are the following: "Church and State," at the annual meeting of the Association of School Commissioners and Superintendents at Rochester in 1875; "Education and the State," at the Annual Convention of the State Teachers' Association at Watkins, in 1876; "The Perils of Journalism," before the New York Press Association at Syracuse, in 1878; and "Migration and Development," before the Wyoming County Pioneer Association at Silver Lake, in 1880. Mr. Fitch received the degree of Master of Arts, *pro causa honoris*, in 1875, from Syracuse University.

Rev. ORRIS H. WARREN, D. D.

REGENT WARREN was born in the town of Stockbridge, New York, January 3, 1835. He was educated, after leaving the district school, at Cazenovia Seminary and at Oberlin College. Leaving college at the age of twenty-two, in poor health, he engaged in active business for a few years, with the exception of one year during which he was Principal of Augusta Academy. In 1862 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the twelve years of his pastoral work he served the following churches: Waterville; Westmoreland; Bleecker street, Utica; Cazenovia; First Church, Ithaca; and Baldwinsville. He retired from the pastorate in 1873, in consequence of sickness in his family, which made it impracticable for him, according to the rules of his Church, to move from place to place. He engaged in literary work, and soon after accepted the position of assistant editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate*, Syracuse, New York, one of the official organs of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On the death of the editor-in-chief, Rev. D. D. Love, D. D., in 1875, he was appointed acting editor until the meeting of the General Conference in May, 1876, when, such had been the acknowledged ability with which he had conducted the paper, he was unanimously elected by the Conference to the editorship for the term of four years. At the succeeding General Conference, in 1880, he was again unanimously elected to the same position. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Oberlin College, and in 1877 Syracuse University conferred upon him, *causa honoris*, the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Such had been the interest which, in unofficial relations, he had taken in the cause of education, that in 1877 he was named by educational men in different parts of the State as a candidate for the office of Regent of the University, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. A. C. George. To this position he was elected by the Legislature, May 11, 1877.

Dr. Warren was a delegate from his Church, in 1881, to the Methodist Ecumenical Council, held in London. His writings have been chiefly editorial, and are scattered through his journal. They are characterized by great force and logical adhesiveness.

WHITELAW REID.

WHITELAW REID, journalist, was born at Xenia, Ohio, October 27, 1837. His father was Robert Charlton Reid, a descendant of the Scotch Covenanters, who came from Kentucky and settled at Xenia. His mother also was of Scotch descent, from a family in Vermont. He graduated at the Miami University, Ohio, in 1856, and for a year after acted as Superintendent of the Graded Schools, at South Charleston, Ohio. He then bought the Xenia *News* and commenced his editorial career. He entered almost at once into active politics, joined the Republican party at its origin, and took an active part in the Fremont campaign. He advocated the nomination of Lincoln, and labored vigorously for his election. He served as the political correspondent of several newspapers during the winter of 1860–1, at Columbus, Ohio, and then joined the staff of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, as city editor.

At the outbreak of the civil war he went to the front as war-correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and served on the staff of General Morris, in West Virginia, with the rank of Captain, and was afterward with General Rosecrans. His enterprise and discriminating fidelity in collecting information and spreading it before the people of the North, during these campaigns, were valuable auxiliaries to the Union cause. He subsequently was stationed at Washington as the representative of the *Gazette*, and was appointed Librarian of the House of Representatives. His war correspondence gave him a National reputation. His accounts of the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, and of the battles of Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, all of which he witnessed, were notable specimens of vivid narration.

At the close of the war Mr. Reid joined General Herron, of Iowa, in an enterprise for cotton raising in the South. They planted twenty-five hundred acres on three plantations in Louisiana, and employed three hundred hands. It is to their credit that, although the year 1866, in which this was done, was a disastrous one for cotton planters, they came out of their venture without loss. It was during the previous year, 1865, that he accompanied Chief Justice Chase on a tour of inspection through the South, in order to study the condition of the people. They traveled along the entire coast-line, and across the country, by various routes, into

Whitelaw Reid.

L. W. Russell

the interior. They had everywhere the best opportunities for observation and for studying the social condition of the States. The result of this tour was his work "After the War; a Southern Tour," published in 1866. Shortly afterwards, in 1868, he published, in two volumes, octavo, "Ohio in the War; Her Statesmen, Her Generals and Soldiers." Not less than seven thousand copies of the work were sold.

In the meantime Mr. Reid had acquired a proprietary interest in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and had become one of its principal editors. In 1868, at the solicitation of Mr. Horace Greeley, he accepted a position on the editorial staff of the New York *Tribune*, and in 1869 was appointed managing editor. When Mr. Greeley accepted the nomination for the presidency in 1872, he retired from the editorship and Mr. Reid became editor-in-chief. At Mr. Greeley's death, he became a proprietor as well as editor, in which position he still remains. During the summer of 1881 he made an extended visit to Europe, during which time Mr. John Hay took his place as chief editorial writer for the *Tribune*.

Mr. Reid, in addition to the works above mentioned, is the author of the "Memorial of Horace Greeley," published by the Tribune Association in 1873. He also delivered, in 1873, an address before the literary societies at the Commencements at Dartmouth and Amherst Colleges, afterwards published under the title of "The Scholar in Politics;" in 1871 the closing lecture in the course at the University of the City of New York, afterwards published, "Schools of Journalism;" and in 1879, an address before the Editorial Associations of New York and Ohio, which was published under the title of "Some Newspaper Tendencies." In 1881, at the invitation of the City Council, he delivered an address at the opening of the new Town Hall and Opera House in his native place, afterwards published, under the title of "Town Hall Suggestions." Mr. Reid was elected a Regent of the University January 17, 1878.

LESLIE W. RUSSELL,

REGENT of the University, is also Attorney-General, and his portrait, with accompanying biographical sketch, will be found in the first volume of this work.

WILLIAM H. WATSON, M. D.

DOCTOR WATSON was born in Providence, Rhode Island, November 8, 1829. His father was the Hon. William Robinson Watson, connected with the most distinguished families of the State, and counting among his ancestors several who had filled the office of Governor previous to the Revolution. His mother was the daughter of Hon. Caleb Earle, a former Governor of Rhode Island. Doctor Watson received his preparation for college in the University Grammar school in Providence, and entered Brown University, from which he graduated in 1852. Having early evinced an aptitude for medicine, he commenced his studies in the office of Dr. A. H. Okie in Providence. After attending medical lectures and receiving his degree, he immediately located in Utica, New York.

Dr. Watson has taken a very active part in organizing and establishing societies and institutions connected with the school of medicine to which he belongs, and has been particularly distinguished as an advocate for a higher standard of education. In 1868 he was elected President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He was instrumental in establishing the New York State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane at Middletown, and was appointed as one of its Trustees in 1873, serving till 1876, when, on account of the inconvenience of attending the meetings of the Board, he resigned. He was appointed United States Examining Pension Surgeon in 1875. He was named as Examiner in "Diagnosis and Pathology" under the "Act relating to the examination of candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine," passed 1872. The honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine, on the nomination of the State Homœopathic Medical Society, was conferred on him by the Board of Regents in 1878. He was appointed by Governor Cornell, in 1880, Surgeon-General of the State of New York, with the rank of Brigadier-General. He was elected a Regent of the University of the State of New York by the Legislature in 1881, in the place of Erastus C. Benedict, deceased.

Dr. Watson has been a frequent contributor to the literature of his profession. Among his published papers may be enumerated the following: "Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis," 1863; "Nosological Classification of Disease," in connection with Dr. H. M. Paine, 1863; "Inaugural Address" as President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, 1869; "Homœopathy," in Zell's Encyclopedia; "The Advanced Medical Art."

William Henry Watson

Henry E. Turner

HENRY E. TURNER.

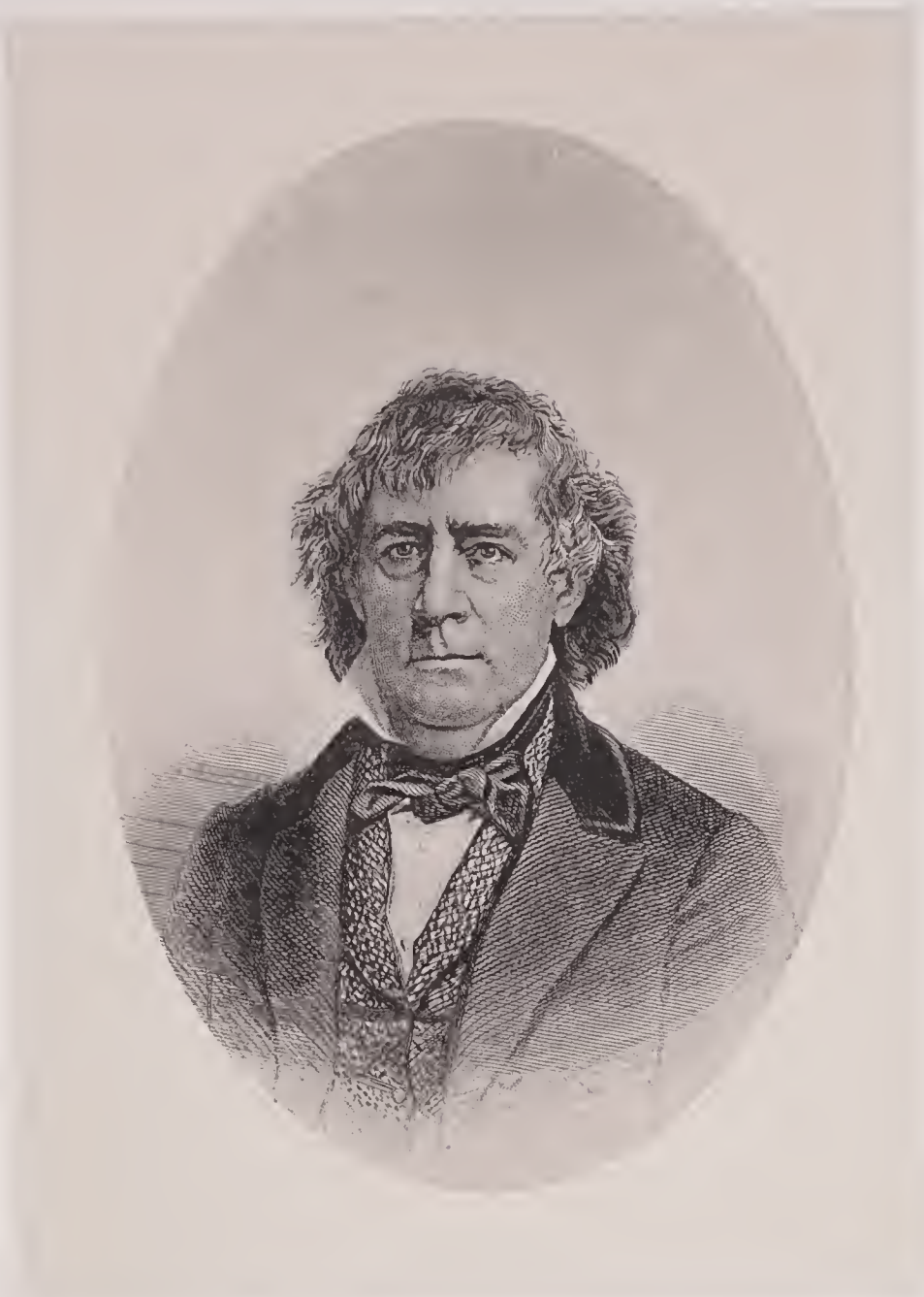
REGENT TURNER was born at Winchester, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, April, 1832. His ancestry on both sides is from New England families. He removed into the State of New York with his parents when a lad of eight or nine years of age. In youth he worked in a woolen factory, and at other kinds of manual labor, attending school during the winter seasons. His earliest schooling was in the common country school, and afterward in a high school kept at Munnsville, in Madison county, by Rev. Mr. Copeland, and still later at the Clinton Liberal Institute. He taught a common school for one winter, and for a year and a half had charge of the village school at Munnsville.

In 1854 he was a clerk and book-keeper in a hardware store at Lockport, Niagara county, New York, devoting his leisure to reading law. In January, 1855, he entered the law office of Judge Hiram Gardner of Lockport, and in September of the same year became a student in the Albany Law School. In April, 1856, having been admitted to the bar, he located at Lowville, Lewis county, New York, and since that time has continued to reside there.

Mr. Turner, from his first entrance on his profession, took a good stand as a lawyer and as an active, public-spirited citizen. He was an active worker in the Fremont campaign, and was elected District Attorney of the county in 1856. So satisfactory were his services in this capacity that in 1859, at the termination of his term of office, he was elected County Judge, serving as such from 1860 to 1863. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, he took an active part in raising and organizing troops. In 1861, having assisted in raising the First Regiment, New York Light Artillery, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, and served in Maryland, Virginia, and the Shenandoah Valley. When the Army of the Potomac moved to the Peninsula in the spring of 1862, Colonel Turner was placed in command of the Reserve and Light Artillery Depot at Washington, under Brigadier-General James S. Wadsworth, for the instruction and equipment of light batteries, and received from Brigadier-General W. F. Barry, Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac, thanks and special commendation.

After the close of his service in the war, Judge Turner devoted himself industriously to his profession. He was elected again, in 1870, District Attorney for Lewis county. In 1877 he was elected State Senator from the eighteenth senatorial district, then composed of the counties of Jefferson and Lewis. During his senatorial term he served on the Judiciary and Game Laws Committees, and was Chairman of those on Privileges and Elections, and on Militia.

Judge Turner has always been interested in education. In 1867 he was elected a Trustee of Lowville Academy, and subsequently President of the Board. This position he held until 1881, when, being elected a Regent of the University, by law he was required to vacate the former office.



T. Romeyn Beck

S. B. Woodworth

T. ROMEYN BECK, M. D., LL. D.

THEODORIC ROMEYN BECK was born in Schenectady, August 11, 1791. He graduated from Union College in 1807. From his earliest years he had a great taste for natural history, so that, as early as 1813, when he was barely twenty-two years of age, he prepared a systematic report on American minerals. In 1815 he became Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the Fairfield Medical College, where he lectured, also, on Medical Jurisprudence. In all matters relating to the literature of his profession, no man of his day was more profoundly learned. From 1817 to 1848 he was Principal of the Albany Academy, and by his learning, systematic administration and magnetic character, raised it to a high point of efficiency. During this time, from 1826 to 1840, he lectured regularly in the Fairfield Medical College, and from 1840 to 1854 in the Albany Medical College.

Dr. Beck was elected Secretary of the Board of Regents in 1841, and held the position till his death in 1855. He performed the duties of the office in connection with those at the Albany Academy and at the Medical College. In 1848, however, he relinquished his position at the Academy, and his chief service was in connection with the Board of Regents. When the State Geological Survey was being organized, he was constantly consulted by Governor Seward, and the instructions prepared for the scientific staff were largely his work. He himself was intrusted with the department of mineralogy. Out of this survey sprang the Museum, and Dr. Beck was deeply interested in its success.

Dr. Beck took a great interest in the condition of the insane, the deaf and dumb, and other unfortunate classes. He published much on such subjects, and largely shaped legislation on them. He edited the *Journal of Insanity* from 1849 to 1853. He published, in 1823, his celebrated treatise on "Medical Jurisprudence," of which, in 1835, he prepared an enlarged and improved edition in connection with his brother, Dr. John B. Beck. Numerous editions of this standard work have since been issued both in this country and Great Britain, the last being the eleventh, in 1860. Dr. Beck was the chief actor in the organization of the Albany Institute and long its President. He died in the city of Utica in 1855.

SAMUEL B. WOOLWORTH, LL. D.

SAMUEL BUELL WOOLWORTH was born in Bridgehampton, Long Island, December 15, 1800. His father was the Rev. Aaron Woolworth, a graduate of Yale College in 1784, and a Presbyterian Clergyman. His mother was a daughter of Rev. Samuel Buell, a graduate of Yale College in 1741, who preceded Rev. Lyman Beecher as pastor at East Hampton, Long Island.

Mr. Woolworth was fitted for college by his father, and entered the Sophomore Class of Hamilton College in 1819. Among his instructors were President Davis, Dr. Josiah Noyes and Dr. Theodore Strong. He graduated in 1822. For two years he was a teacher in the academy at Monson, Massachusetts, where Dr. Henry Barnard was his pupil. In 1824 he became Principal of the Onondaga Academy at Onondaga Valley, which was established in 1813. In 1830 he was called to the Principalship of the Cortland Academy at Homer.

On the resignation of George R. Perkins, Principal of the State Normal School, at Albany, in 1852, Mr. Woolworth was appointed his successor.

In 1856, on the death of Dr. T. Romeyn Beck, Dr. Woolworth was appointed Secretary of the Board of Regents. In this position he served till the infirmities of age compelled him to relinquish his active duties in 1880. During his long service many important reforms were introduced. The apportionment of the Literature Fund was placed on an equitable basis. Preliminary and advanced examinations were inaugurated successfully. In 1863 the University Convocation was begun, and each year since that time has witnessed its increasing usefulness. Dr. Woolworth was, during his Secretaryship, a member of the Executive Committee of the State Normal School, at Albany, and took great interest and pride in its progress.

Dr. Woolworth was, in 1845, one of a convention of teachers, held at Syracuse, who formed the State Teachers' Association. In 1847 he was its President. He was elected a Trustee of Hamilton College in 1836, and, according to custom, his name was put at the foot of the roll; in 1876, forty years afterward, his name stood at the top, and he was President of its Board. He received from Hamilton College the degree of Doctor of Laws. After his resignation Dr. Woolworth's health rapidly declined, and he died July 11, 1880.

D. Murray

Daniel J. Pratt

DAVID MURRAY, Ph. D., LL. D.,

SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

DAVID MURRAY, the present Secretary of the Board of Regents, has devoted his life to the work of education. He was born in Bovina, Delaware county, in 1830. His parents were Scotch, of the old clan Murray, which occupied Perthshire. They came to America in 1818, and joined the Scotch colony which already was numerous and thriving on the upper tributaries of the Delaware river. David Murray and his elder brother William, now one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, were educated at the Academy at Delhi. Afterward he finished preparation for college at the Fergusonville Academy, and entered the Sophomore Class of Union College. He graduated in 1852, with a high reputation for scholarship. Immediately after graduation, he became an assistant in the Albany Academy, and a few years later, Professor of Mathematics. In 1857 he was appointed Principal of this institution, which, under his charge, reached a high state of prosperity and efficiency. In 1863 he was elected Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Rutgers College. Here he built up a reputation as a teacher, and as a successful administrator of educational affairs.

In 1872 an important embassy was sent out from Japan to establish relations with foreign countries, and study the institutions of western civilization. They were especially charged with the duty of investigating foreign education, and of devising plans for their country. In the task of collecting and studying educational information, Professor Murray was called in to aid them; and so efficiently and satisfactorily was this done, that he was invited by them to go out to Japan to assist the Government in introducing a system of national education. He went in the spring of 1873, and remained in the service of the Government until the winter of 1879. His official position there was Superintendent of Educational Affairs. His work consisted in aiding and advising the Department of Education in establishing a system of education. He was able to see, before his departure, this great work in successful course of fulfillment.

In connection with the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, Mr. Murray returned to the United States as an accredited agent of the Japanese Department of Education, and spent a year in collecting educational information and material for the Museums of the Department. He left the service of the Government in the winter of 1879, receiving every mark of respect which the Government could bestow, and was decorated by the Emperor with the Japanese order of the Rising Sun. Returning through China, India, Egypt, and Europe, he arrived home in the autumn of 1879. Soon after his return, on the retirement of Dr. S. B. Woolworth, he was appointed Secretary of the Board of Regents. He also holds the office of Secretary and Treasurer of the State Normal School at Albany.

Mr. Murray received from the Board of Regents in 1863 the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In 1873 the Trustees of Rutgers College conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and in 1874 the Trustees of Union College, his *Alma Mater*, honored him with the same degree. Mr. Murray has been a frequent contributor to periodical literature, and is the author of many occasional addresses. His "Manual of Land Surveying" was published while he was Professor of Mathematics in Rutgers College. He is one of the contributors to Mr. Mori's book on "Education in Japan," and prepared for the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition the volume on Japanese education. He published in Scribner's Magazine, in 1873, a popular exposition of the Transit of Venus. He prepared and published, in 1875, an open letter to Congress and a pamphlet on the subject of the restoration of the Japanese Indemnity. In 1880 he delivered the Annual Address before the Albany Institute on "Industrial and Material Progress, illustrated by the History of Albany." In the same year he read before the State Teachers' Association a paper on "Examinations, their Uses and Abuses."

DANIEL JOHNSON PRATT, Ph. D.,

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

DANIEL J. PRATT, Assistant Secretary of the Regents of the University, was born in Westmoreland, Oneida county, March 8, 1827. He is the only child of Amasa Pratt and Mary Littlejohn, and is ninth in descent from William Pratt, who immigrated from England, and died at Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1678. On his mother's side, Mr. Pratt, the Rt. Rev. Abram N. Littlejohn, Bishop of Long Island, and Hon. De Witt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, are mutual cousins. His education was first in the district school, then in a select school at Hampton, then in the DeLancey Institute, and finally in Hamilton College, from which he graduated in 1851, with all the honors to which he was eligible. Among his classmates were Charles Dudley Warner and Hon. Abram B. Weaver, late Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of New York. He was teacher of mathematics in the Fredonia Academy from 1851 to 1854, and Principal of the same from 1854 to March, 1864. At this latter date he entered the service of the Christian Commission, and spent five months with the Army of the Potomac, in Virginia, a part of this time in charge of the Commission work in the Fifth Army Corps. In October, 1864, he was appointed to a clerkship in the office of the Board of Regents, and in January, 1866, was promoted to the then new office of Assistant Secretary of the Board, which position he still holds.

Mr. Pratt has devoted himself to the duties of this position with intelligence and unwearying assiduity Almost from the very beginning, owing to the age and declining strength of Secretary Woolworth, a large part of the work and the responsibility of the office fell upon him, and much of the credit for the measures inaugurated and successfully carried out may, without injustice to the Secretary, be awarded to him. He was present at the preliminary meeting called by the Regents, in 1863, of the officers of colleges and academies, and shared in the action which resulted in the establishment of the University Convocation. He has attended each subsequent Convocation, except that for 1864, and performed most of the duties of

Secretary to the body. In 1865 and 1866 the system of Regents' Preliminary Examinations was organized, for the purpose of distributing more equitably the Literature Fund. The work of preparing the plans and setting them in operation, as well as the subsequent work of administering this vast system, fell chiefly upon Mr. Pratt. The result has been highly satisfactory, and, being followed by the establishment of the Advanced Academic Examinations, the system has proved a powerful auxiliary and stimulus to academic education in the State.

Mr. Pratt has, in connection with his official duties, conducted many important historical researches. He shared equally, with Mr. Homes of the State Library, the work of preparing a Calendar of the Sir William Johnson Manuscripts. He wrote a "Biographical Notice of Peter Wraxall, Secretary of Indian Affairs for the Province of New York," which is preserved in volume I of the Proceedings of the Albany Institute. In 1866 he prepared a paper for the University Convocation on Statistics of Collegiate Education. He compiled, with valuable editorial notes, "Annals of Public Education in the State of New York, from 1726 to 1746;" "The Founding of King's (afterward Columbia) College;" "The Founding of the University of the State of New York under the Legislative Acts of 1784 and 1787;" "Legislative Grants and Franchises enacted for the benefit of Academies, from 1786 to 1873;" and "The New York Society of Associated Teachers," organized 1794. In another line of research, Mr. Pratt has collected the official records relating to the boundaries of the State, which have been communicated by and in the name of the Regents, to the Legislature, and have been printed by its order. These two reports form the most complete source of information relative to the boundaries of the State.

Since 1869 Mr. Pratt has been Secretary of the Albany Institute, and has edited several of its volumes of Proceedings and Transactions. Mr. Pratt was the first Clerk of the New Capitol Commissioners, and so served until the whole time of a clerk became necessary. He has been Clerk of the New York State Survey since its organization in 1876. Besides the literary labors above referred to, Mr. Pratt has written many occasional papers which have been published in the Proceedings of the Albany Institute and of the University Convocation, and in various periodicals. His earliest important essay on "Mental Science as a Preparation for Professional Duties," received for him the Senior Prize in Hamilton College in 1851.

Mr. Pratt received from the Board of Regents, in 1874, the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy, "in consideration of services in the cause of education and eminent scholarship." In 1855 he married Ann Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Roswell P. Whipple, of Berkshire county, Massachusetts. They have two daughters and one son, who, together with Mr. Pratt's parents, still living after a union of more than sixty years, compose his household.

COLLEGES OF NEW YORK.

THE earliest efforts for the establishment of a college within the bounds of New York were made in the city of New York, and resulted finally in the founding of King's College. It was for a long time a reproach, which some of the inhabitants felt very deeply, that, whereas Massachusetts had founded a college at Cambridge in 1650, and Connecticut a college at New Haven in 1701, New York, which was richer and more prosperous than either, had made no serious movement in this direction before 1746. The reason for this backwardness may probably be found in the fact that the population of New York was of a more mixed character, and that a much smaller proportion of men of liberal education was to be found among its people than in New England. It was said that in 1746 there were in the province, outside of the clergy, only thirteen men who had taken a degree, and for many years there were but two. But, in 1746, a movement was begun by the passage of an act by the Colonial Legislature for holding a lottery, under which the sum of £2,250 was raised toward founding a college. Other sums were raised from subsequent lotteries, and by the appropriation of excise money, and from private benefactions. Trinity Church, which had received the valuable grant of the "King's Farm" for the support of institutions of religion and education, made over a part of this grant to the Trustees of the college. In 1754 the charter of incorporation was granted, and the institution began its career. During the troubles of the Revolution the college was suspended, its property, in part, sacrificed, and its Faculty and Trustees scattered. Hence, at the close of the war, it was necessary to begin almost anew. In the acts passed for the establishment of the University of New York, in 1784 and 1787, provision was made for re-incorporating the college and restoring all the rights and immunities secured to it in its original charter. As the subsequent college charters in the State usually conferred "all the rights and privileges enjoyed by Columbia College," it may be useful to enumerate briefly the provisions of its charter.

1. The number of Trustees is fixed at twenty-four, with power, in case of vacancy, to elect successors. 2. All the property of the old corporation (1754) is vested in the new, and it is empowered to take over the buildings, grounds and equipments before held by the Governors of King's College. 3. The Board of Trustees is

empowered to appoint a President, to hold his office during good behavior, and to appoint Professors and Tutors, to hold office during the pleasure of the Trustees. 4. The Board of Trustees is empowered to make ordinances for the government of the college. 5. The Board of Trustees is empowered to grant such degrees "as are usually granted by any or either of the universities of England."

The next step in founding colleges in the State was taken in 1795, when Union College was chartered by the Regents of the University. The first application for this college was made in 1792, but it was denied on the ground that sufficient funds had not been procured. Again, in 1794, the Academy at Schenectady applied to be erected into a college, under the provisions of the act of 1787, but this was denied on the ground that its literary and financial condition did not warrant it. Finally, in 1795, a proposition, satisfactory to the Regents, was made and a charter was granted, with provisions similar to those of Columbia College. Full university powers were given to "grant all such degrees as are known to and usually granted by any university or college in Europe."

Following this, many other applications for college charters were made, but most were denied on the ground of insufficient funds. The Board of Regents pursued a wise and conservative policy, and resisted the imprudent zeal of those who desired to fill the State with weak colleges. In 1795 an application for a college at Albany was denied. The same fate awaited the applications, in 1802, for a college in Cayuga or Onondaga county; in 1804 for a college at Kingston and from the Kingston Academy to confer degrees; in 1809 for a college at Fairfield; in 1811 for a college at Kingston, and for Hamilton Oneida Academy to be made a college, and many others in subsequent years. Several charters for colleges were granted, but upon terms as to funds, buildings, etc., which were never complied with, and hence failed. The next college to secure a sufficient foothold to justify a charter was Hamilton College. The application was granted on condition that funds to the amount of $50,000, exclusive of investments in buildings, should be received. This was accomplished in 1812, and a charter, in all respects similar to that of Union College, was granted. Following this came, in 1822, an application to bestow on Geneva Academy a college charter; this was granted on condition that in three years adequate buildings and funds, yielding an annual revenue of $4,000, should be received. This was accomplished so far that, in 1824, a fund of $60,000 was reported and the charter was granted. With these institutions established, the Board of Regents were disposed to rest satisfied, and to resist the pressure for further charters until these proved inadequate for the wants of the State. Columbia College might be regarded as providing sufficiently for the city of New York and the regions adjacent; Union College and Hamilton College for the eastern and central parts of the State, and Geneva College for the west.

State Aid to Colleges. — Thus far the State had assisted liberally in the establishment and the support of these pioneer colleges; but the greater and more pressing demands for popular education were now gaining the ear of the Legislature and taxing the liberality of the State. The liberal spirit in which the great State has treated its colleges, especially its early colleges, is worthy of being here recounted.

The following summary includes the grants so far as ascertained. In respect to the grants by lotteries, the sums realized did not always correspond to the amounts named, sometimes being in excess and sometimes falling short:

1. Columbia College:

Grants to King's College by lotteries and excise, *£6,943,	$17,358
Grants of land, including botanical garden,†	83,647
Grants in money, 1792, *£11,608; 1819, $10,000,	39,125
Total,	$140,130

2. Union College:

Grants by lotteries, 1805 and 1814,	$280,000
Grants of land, 1800 and 1802,	52,861
Grants in money,	25,250
Total,	$358,111

3. Hamilton College:

Grant from sales of land, 1812,	$50,000
Grant by lottery, 1814,	40,000
Grants of money, 1836–46,	30,000
Total,	$120,000

4. Geneva College:

Grants of money, 1838–46,	$63,000

5. University of the City of New York:

Annual grant for five years, 1838, $6,000,	$30,000

6. Elmira Female College, 1867 — $25,000

7. Ingham University, 1861, — $5,000

8. College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, lotteries, — $45,000

* Converted into approximate value in dollars according to the rates of exchange prevailing at the time.

† For which the State paid Dr. Hosack $74,268.75.

9. Fairfield Medical College:

Grant from sales of land, 1812,	$10,000
Annual grant for five years, 1820, $1,000,	5,000
Total,	$15,000

10. University of Rochester, grant 1857, $25,000

Down to 1831 the Legislature had incorporated no colleges or academies. It had left this duty to the Board of Regents, who, under the authority granted to it, had established, as conditions of incorporation, rules as to endowment and suitable equipment of the institutions. These rules had nipped many budding enterprises, and repressed into the category of academies many that aspired to the dignity of colleges. The pressure was finally brought to bear upon the Legislature, and, for the next thirty or forty years, most of the new institutions sought charters directly from the Legislature. In some cases, as in the case of Cornell University, the circumstances were such as to justify and require legislative intervention; but very many of the charters were sought from this source, because the requirements imposed by the Board of Regents, as to endowment, could not be complied with. The first institution to be chartered by the Legislature was the University of the City of New York, in 1831. The plan proposed was, in some respects, novel. The institution was to be a stock corporation, with shares of $100 each. It was to be governed by a Council elected by the shareholders. This Council, by the charter, was invested with corporate powers, and, as a university, was empowered to grant all degrees. It was to be subject to the visitation of the Regents. Under its university powers it established a Medical Department and a Department of Law. Madison University at Hamilton, St. John's College at Fordham, and the University of Rochester were each chartered by the Legislature in 1846. All were granted similar powers, and made subject to the visitation of the Regents. The subsequent incorporations will be given in the tables at the end of this article.

Plans of Study. — It will be interesting to trace briefly the progress of the educational system which grew up in these colleges. The origin of the plan of study in our American colleges must be sought in the English and Scotch universities, from which came the educated men of the English colonies. They brought with them their ideas of organization, discipline and instruction. The studies were therefore what were common in the English and Scotch institutions of the time. These were Latin, Greek, mathematics and natural philosophy. In the earliest report from the visitors to Columbia College (1788), it is stated that "the students are regularly instructed in the Latin and Greek languages, geography, natural and moral philosophy and the mathematics." In 1793, it is reported that Columbia College has

established a "professorship of chemistry, natural history and agriculture." We copy from the statutes of Union College for 1802 the course* of study prescribed:

"The Freshman Class shall study the Latin, Greek and English languages, arithmetic, Sheridan's Lectures on Elocution, and shall write such Latin exercises as the Faculty shall appoint."

"The Sophomore Class shall study geography, algebra, vulgar and decimal fractions, the extraction of roots, conic sections, Euclid's Elements, trigonometry, surveying, mensuration of heights and distances, navigation, logic, Blair's Lectures, and such parts of eminent authors in the learned languages as the officers in college shall prescribe."

"The Junior Class shall study the elements of criticism, astronomy, natural and moral philosophy, and shall perform such exercises in the higher branches of mathematics as the Faculty shall prescribe."

"The Senior Class shall study select portions of ancient and modern history, such parts of Locke's Essay Concerning Human Understanding as the President shall direct, Stewart's Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind, and shall review the principal studies of the preceding years, and also such portions of Virgil, Cicero and Horace as the President shall direct, and shall be accustomed to apply the principles of criticism."

Scientific studies crept into the college curriculum very slowly. Chemistry had appeared in Columbia College in 1793, but it was untimely fruit. Down to 1830, or even later, there was little or no botany, geology or mineralogy taught in the colleges. Before 1840 the great geological survey of the State of New York had been begun, and, as a result, we see in the college plans of study a recognition of the light that had dawned. Electricity and galvanism made their appearance with the great wave which brought in the telegraph. A chemical laboratory was unknown in an American college before the time of John William Draper, and it was not till 1855, when the Laboratory of Union College was opened, and, in 1864, when the Columbia College School of Mines was organized, that New York could be said to have laboratories.

The credit of initiating the elective system of studies in colleges is due to Dr. Nott, at Union College. We find, indeed, that, in 1797, it was proposed to give an option between Greek and French in that institution; but it was not till 1828 that the plan is reported to the Regents as established, of having a regular scientific course, co-ordinated throughout with the classical course, with studies which should be allowed as alternatives. The plan has continued in force since that time, and has been developed into a system of electives such as now exists in nearly all colleges.

* Copied from the Historical Sketch of the college prepared for the Commissioner of Education, 1876.

Colleges of Science.— The great impulse given to industrial development in the State, by the building of the Erie canal and the construction of lines of railways, called in our country for a new type of education. The demand for engineers, civil and mechanical, brought into existence institutions and departments of instruction for teaching these branches. The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, founded in 1826 by General Van Rensselaer, was the first of this class. Other institutions followed more slowly. Union College established its Department of Civil Engineering in 1845, and Columbia College its School of Mines in 1864.

The rise of the system of agricultural colleges in the United States dates from an effort in the State of New York to found the People's College. To effect this object, the bill making the grant of land to the States for establishing "Colleges for Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts" was carried through Congress. It was passed in 1864. The portion of land coming to the State of New York was nine hundred and ninety thousand acres. This immense inheritance was wisely bestowed by the State in such a way as to bring the best results. In 1865 Ezra Cornell made the munificent offer to the State to give to a university two hundred acres of land in Ithaca, and a money endowment of $500,000, provided the State would bestow on it the proceeds of this land grant. This offer was accepted, and the Legislature, in 1865, incorporated Cornell University, bestowing on it the proceeds of the land grant, and constituting it the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

Female Colleges.— Female education has kept pace with other departments in New York, and to-day can point with satisfaction to five colleges devoted entirely to the education of women, and four others in which they are received on equal terms with men. The earliest efforts in the direction of a higher education for women were doubtless those of Mrs. Emma Willard at Waterford and Troy, and, although she never realized her plan of establishing a college for women on a broad and permanent foundation, she did much toward preparing the way for what has been since accomplished for female education. Elmira Female College, chartered in 1855, and Ingham University, chartered with college powers in 1857, were the earliest institutions authorized to confer degrees on women in this State. The State aided Elmira College with a grant of $25,000, and Ingham University with a grant of $5,000. In 1861 Vassar College was founded with more distinct purposes and plans. It was designed to create an institution which should do for women what our regular colleges do for men. Rutgers Female College began its collegiate existence in 1867. Financial embarrassments have interfered with its progress, and it has not been able to attain what was hoped by its founders. The last of the sisterhood is Wells College, organized in 1870. Two good and liberal men, Mr. Henry Wells and Mr. E. B. Morgan, have given to it generously, and it is hoped that it has a long and glorious career before it.

Medical Colleges.—The laws of the State have always dealt with medical colleges as standing on a different basis from those for science and the arts. Columbia College was vested with the rights and powers of a university, and therefore could confer medical degrees. So, too, those colleges which were chartered on the same model had like powers. Under these powers Columbia College and Geneva College, and the University of the City of New York established medical departments, gave medical education and conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The establishment of separate medical colleges was begun by the incorporation, in 1807, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York. This was so unusual a proceeding that the Legislature passed a special act empowering the Board of Regents to grant the charter. Subsequently, in 1812, a College of Physicians and Surgeons was authorized by the Legislature and chartered by the Board at Fairfield, Herkimer county. But, in the case of both these colleges, the power to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine was vested in the Board of Regents. This continued down to 1860, when (the Fairfield College having closed) the power to confer the medical degree was, in the case of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, transferred to its Board of Trustees. The later acts of incorporation, such as those establishing the Bellevue Medical College in 1861, the Homœopathic Medical College of New York in 1860, and others, vested the power of conferring degrees in the Boards of Trustees. And this is the established system at the present time. But the possession of a medical degree did not, in the earlier part of the history of the State, entitle the holder to practice medicine. There were two sources from which such licenses might emanate: *First*, the diploma of the Board of Regents was a sufficient license; *second*, the State and County Medical Societies were authorized and directed to examine and license candidates on certain prescribed conditions. One by one, however, the medical colleges obtained from the Legislature special enactments sanctioning their diplomas as licenses to practice medicine, until all are now included.

The act of 1853 made general provision for the chartering of medical colleges by the Board of Regents, and established as a condition that each such college shall possess an endowment of $50,000, shall be subject to the visitation of the Regents, and may grant diplomas to persons who have studied medicine a specified time and are duly qualified. But the good to be anticipated from this law was in in part counter-balanced by the practice, which still continued, of seeking special charters from the Legislature. In 1880 a medical registration law was enacted, requiring all physicians and surgeons to be registered, and giving to medical diplomas of incorporated medical colleges the force of licenses, and repealing all other powers to license except by the Board of Regents on examination.

Law Schools. — The first Professorship of Law in an American college is believed to have been established at Philadelphia in 1790. A more important and more successful experiment was, however, that at Litchfield, Connecticut, where Timothy Reeves, in connection with Judge Gould, established a school of law, which attracted students from all parts of the country. In the State of New York there were various early private schools of law, but the first incorporated school was that at Albany, begun in 1851. The Law School of Columbia College, and the Law Department of the University of the City of New York were each begun in 1858, although lectures on law had been given many years before by Judge Kent in Columbia College. The plans of study in all the law schools of the State are nearly the same, and include courses of lectures on the several departments of law, combined with the study of text-books and practice in moot-courts. The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred upon those who successfully complete the course of study. For admission to the bar, the present law of the State requires an examination under the direction of the Supreme Court, according to regulations drawn up by the Court of Appeals.

Summary Statement.— It only remains to give a brief statement as to the present condition of the colleges and professional schools comprised in the University. In all there are forty separate incorporations, including the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, which is also the Medical Department of Columbia College, and the Albany Medical College, the Albany Law School, and the Dudley Observatory, which, although incorporated separately, are also departments of Union University. At the end of this sketch will be found a list of all these institutions, together with the date of the origin and the chief educational officer of each. For purposes of comparison it will be convenient to arrange them in distinct groups: 1. Colleges of Arts; 2. Medical Colleges; 3. Law Schools; 4. Colleges of Science.

In the table given below is presented a statement of the property of all classes of colleges for the year 1881. This statement is one of great interest, indicating, as it does, the very large investment in the institutions designed for a liberal education. Of this large sum, however, almost one-third is invested in buildings and grounds. This circumstance indicates what is really a very lamentable fact in regard to these colleges, that a great number of them are very insufficiently endowed.

Property of the Colleges.

Value of buildings and grounds,	$7,108,536
Value of educational collections,	1,515,531
Value of other property,	10,671,738
Total value of property,	19,295,805
Total debts,	772,127

1. *Colleges of Arts.* — Under this head are included those institutions or departments of institutions whose end is the Baccalaureate degree. Of these there are twenty-two, of which number five are exclusively for women, and four are for men and women. The following table gives the number of instructors, the number of students, the number of graduates for the year 1881, and the total number of graduates up to and including the year 1881:

COLLEGES OF ARTS.

1881.	Number of instructors.	Number of students.	Number of graduates.	Total number of graduates.	1881.	Number of instructors.	Number of students.	Number of graduates.	Total number of graduates.
Columbia College,	28	286	48	2444	Manhattan College,	13	180	14	157
Union College,	16	193	41	4631	Cornell University,	51	399	82	768
Hamilton College,	13	155	31	1666	College of the City of New York,	33	833	47	875
Hobart College,	9	60	9	1107	Syracuse University,	15	150	46	419
University of the City of New York,	16	110	26	....	St. Bonaventure's College,	10	114	4	5
Madison University,	10	95	16	846					
St. John's College,	10	47	6	408	EXCLUSIVELY FOR WOMEN.				
University of Rochester,	10	158	24	752	Elmira Female College,	14	68	10	228
St. Lawrence University,	7	40	4	92	Ingham University,	15	44	20	302
Alfred University,	10	72	...	....	Vassar College,	32	177	35	530
St. Stephen's College,	6	40	7	136	Rutgers Female College,	8	32	3	86
College of St. Francis Xavier,	16	145	20	352	Wells College,	10	27	7	56

2. MEDICAL COLLEGES. — The institutions here classed as medical colleges include several groups, viz.: 1. Colleges of Medicine and Surgery, which consist of the several institutions having the legal right to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine; 2. Colleges of Pharmacy, which confer no degree, but which grant certificates as graduates in Pharmacy; 3. Colleges of Dentistry, which confer the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery; 4. Veterinary Colleges, which confer the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Science. The following table gives the principal facts as to their educational condition:

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

1881.	Number of instructors.	Number of students.	Number of graduates.	Whole number of graduates.	1881.	Number of instructors.	Number of students.	Number of graduates.	Whole number of graduates.
1. *Colleges of Medicine and Surgery.*					2. *College of Pharmacy.*				
College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York	26	555	120	....	College of Pharmacy, New York	5	335	65	587
Med. Dept. Un., City of New York	23	623	200	4092	3. *College of Dentistry.*				
Albany Medical College	19	178	58	1509	New York College of Dentistry	17	111	29	223
Medical Dept. of Un. of Buffalo	9	140	53	1079					
Long Island College Hospital	26	142	51	778	4. *Veterinary Colleges.*				
Homœopathic Med. Col. of N.York	22	165	54	751	New York Col. Veterinary Surg's	..	..	..	....
Bellevue Hospital Medical College	27	379	118	2610	American Veterinary College	12	52	18	75
Eclectic Medical College	9	215	64	432	Columbia Veterinary College	17	36	10	27
Medical Dept. of Un. of Syracuse	19	53	20	94					
United States Medical College	15	85	34	57					

3. Schools of Law.— The table given below enumerates the statistics of the Law Schools. They confer the degree of Bachelor of Laws; but the degree does not give the right to practice in the courts.

Schools of Law.

1881.	Number of instructors.	Number of students.	Number of graduates, 1881.	Total number of graduates.	1881.	Number of instructors.	Number of students.	Number of graduates, 1881.	Total number of graduates.
Albany Law School, - - -	9	58	48	....	Hamilton College Law School, -	1	21	...	....
Columbia College Law School, -	5	456	122	2472	Law Depart. University City N.Y.	4	57	...	....

4. Schools of Science. — Under this head are included the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, which is a special school of Engineering, and which confers the degree of Civil Engineering; the Columbia College School of Mines, which confers the degree of Mining Engineer; and the Cooper Union, which is a school of the Industrial Art, but which confers no academic degree.

Schools of Professional Science.

1881.	Number of professors.	Number of students.	Number of graduates, 1881.	Total number of graduates.	1881.	Number of professors.	Number of students.	Number of graduates, 1881.	Total number of graduates.
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, -	16	108	20	758	Cooper Union, - - - -	26	2141	8	82
Columbia College School of Mines,	19	260	52	226					

In the following table are summed up the statistics of the several classes of institutions above enumerated, giving for each class the number of schools, the number of instructors, the number of students, the number of graduates for the year 1881, and the total number of graduates from the beginning:

Colleges of New York.

1881.	Number of colleges.	Number of instructors.	Number of students.	Number of graduates.	Total number of graduates.
Colleges of Arts, - - - - - -	22	352	3,742	500	15,900
Schools of Medicine, - - - - - -	11	246	3,069	594	12,314
Schools of Law, - - - - - - -	4	25	603	170	2,472
Schools of Professional Science, - - - - -	3	61	2,509	80	1,066

COLLEGES COMPOSING THE UNIVERSITY,

Arranged in the Order of Establishment.

NAMES OF COLLEGES.	Date of origin.*	Location.	Chief Educational Officer.
Columbia College,	1754	New York,	Rev. F. A. P. Barnard, President.
Department of Arts,	1754	New York,	Rev. F. A. P. Barnard, President
School of Mines,	1864	New York,	Charles F. Chandler, Dean.
Law School,	1858	New York,	Theodore W. Dwight, Warden.
College of Physicians and Surgeons,	1807	New York,	Alonzo Clark, M. D., President.
Union University,	1873		Rev. E. N. Potter, Chancellor.
Union College,	1795	Schenectady,	Rev. E. N. Potter, President.
Albany Medical College,	1839	Albany,	Thomas Hun, M. D., Dean.
Albany Law School,	1851	Albany,	Horace E. Smith, Dean.
Dudley Observatory,	1852	Albany,	Lewis Boss, Director.
Albany College of Pharmacy,	1881	Albany,	Jacob S. Mosher, M. D., Dean.
Hamilton College,	1812	Clinton,	Rev. Henry Darling, President.
Law Department,	1855	Clinton,	Rev. Henry Darling, President.
Hobart College,	1824	Geneva,	Rev. Robert G. Hinsdale, President.
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute,	1826	Troy,	David M. Greene, Director.
University of City of New York,	1831	New York,	Rev. Howard Crosby, Chancellor.
Department of Arts and Science,	1831	New York,	†John W. Draper, M. D., Dean.
Medical Department,	1837	New York,	Alfred C. Post, M. D., President.
Law Department,	1858	New York,	†Hon. Henry E. Davies, Dean.
College of Pharmacy of New York,	1831	New York,	Ewen McIntyre, President of Trustees.
Madison University,	1846	Hamilton,	Rev. Ebenezer Dodge, President.
St. John's College,	1846	Fordham,	Rev. F. W. Gockeln, President.
University of Rochester,	1846	Rochester,	Rev. M. B. Anderson, President.
Medical Department, University of Buffalo,	1846	Buffalo,	†J. P. White, M. D., Senior Professor.
Elmira Female College,	1855	Elmira,	Rev. A. W. Cowles, President.
St. Lawrence University,	1856	Canton,	Rev. A. G. Gaines, President.
Cooper Union,	1857	New York,	Peter Cooper, President of Trustees.
Alfred University,	1857	Alfred,	Rev. J. Allen, President.
Ingham University,	1857	Le Roy,	Mrs. E. E. I. Staunton, Vice-Chancellor.
N. Y. College of Veterinary Surgeons,	1857	New York,	Edm. D. Rawson, M. D., President.
Long Island College Hospital,	1858	Brooklyn,	S. G. Armor, M. D., Dean.
St. Stephen's College,	1860	Annandale,	Rev. R. B. Fairbairn, Warden.
Homœopathic Med. College of State of N. Y.	1860	New York,	J. W. Dowling, M. D., Dean.
College of St. Francis Xavier,	1861	New York,	Rev. Samuel H. Frisbee, President.
Vassar College,	1861	Poughkeepsie,	Rev. S. L. Caldwell, President.
Bellevue Hospital Medical College,	1861	New York,	Isaac E. Taylor, M. D., President.
Manhattan College,	1863	New York,	Brother Anthony, President.
New York College of Dentistry,	1865	New York,	Frank Abbott, M. D., Dean.
Eclectic Medical College,	1865	New York,	†Robert S. Newton, M. D., President.
Cornell University,	1865	Ithaca,	A. D. White, President.
College of the City of New York,	1866	New York,	Gen. A. S. Webb, President.
Rutgers Female College,	1867	New York,	Rev. S. D. Burchard, President.
Wells College,	1870	Aurora,	Rev. E. S. Frisbee, President.
Syracuse University,	1870	Syracuse,	Rev. Charles N. Sims, Chancellor.
Medical Department,	1870	Syracuse,	Frederick Hyde, M. D., Dean.
American Veterinary College,	1875	New York,	A. Liautard, M. D., Dean.
St. Bonaventure's College,	1875	Allegany,	Very Rev. Leo DaSaracena, President.
United States Medical College,	1878	New York,	Robert A. Gunn, M. D., Dean.
Columbia Veterinary College,	1878	New York,	E. S. Bates, M. D., Dean.

* In some cases the actual incorporation occurred at a later date than that here given as the origin.

† Deceased.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

NEW YORK CITY.

THE establishment of a college in the city of New York was many years in agitation before the design was carried into effect.* At length, under an act of Assembly passed in December, 1746, and other similar acts which followed, moneys were raised by public lottery "for the encouragement of learning and toward the founding a college," within the Colony. These moneys, amounting to £3,443, were, in November, 1751, vested in Trustees, ten in number, of whom seven were members of the Church of England, and some of these seven also Vestrymen of Trinity Church. These circumstances, together with the liberal grant of land to the college by Trinity Church, excited apprehensions of a design to introduce a Church establishment within the province, and caused violent opposition to the plan of obtaining a royal charter for the college. The opposition was led by William Livingston, who agitated the subject in his periodical, the *Independent Reflector*. The opposition, however, being in great measure surmounted, the Trustees, in November, 1753, invited Dr. Samuel Johnson, of Connecticut, to be President of the college.

A better choice could not have been made. A native of Guilford, Connecticut, and a graduate of Yale College, he was one of the young clergymen of that region who accompanied President Cutler to England for Episcopal ordination. He was the friend of Berkeley, whose theory of Idealism he adopted. The University of Oxford had conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Dr. Franklin was at this time urging that he should take charge of the University of Pennsylvania. With such honorable associations, he arrived at New York in his fifty-eighth year. In July, 1754, he commenced the instruction of a class of students in a room of the schoolhouse belonging to Trinity Church; but he would not absolutely accept the presidency until after the passing of the charter. This took place on the 31st of October, in the same year, from which period the existence of the college is properly to be dated. The students constituting the first class were: Samuel Verplanck, Rudolph

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* In the preparation of the sketches of colleges, Professor Charles A. Gardiner, of Albany, has rendered efficient help. The officers of the colleges have courteously furnished material for the sketches, and aided in the preparation of biographies. — D. M.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE NEW YORK

Ritzema, Philip Van Courtlandt, Robert Bayard, Samuel Provoost, Thomas Marston, Henry Cruger and Joshua Bloomer. The college was to be known by the name of King's College. Its seal was adopted from a device prepared by the President, which continues to be that of Columbia College, with only the necessary alteration of its name.

Previously to the passing of the charter, a parcel of ground to the westward of Broadway, bounded by Barclay, Church and Murray streets and the Hudson river, had been destined by the Vestry of Trinity Church as a site for the college edifice; and, accordingly, after the charter was secured, a grant of the land was made on the 13th of May, 1755. The only conditions of the gift were that the President should always be a member of the Church of England, and that the liturgy of the Church should be used in the service of the college. On a portion of this plot, at the foot of Upper Robinson street, as it was at first called, but afterward Park place, the college was subsequently built, and there stood for more than a century. The part of the land thus granted by Trinity Church, not occupied for college purposes, was leased, and became a very valuable endowment to the college.

The sources whence the funds of the institution were derived, besides the proceeds of the lotteries above mentioned, were the voluntary contributions of private individuals in this country, and sums obtained by agents who were subsequently sent to England and France. In May, 1760, the college buildings began to be occupied. In 1763 a grammar school was established. In March, 1763, Dr. Johnson resigned the presidency, and the Rev. Dr. Myles Cooper, of Oxford, who had previously been appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy and assistant to the President, was elected in his place. In 1767 a grant of land was obtained, under the government of Sir Henry Moore, of twenty-four thousand acres, situated in the northern parts of the province of New York; but by the terms of the treaty which the State of New York concluded with Vermont upon its erection into a separate State, this, among other grants of land lying within its limits, was annulled, and the college consequently lost a tract of much value, inasmuch as it constituted the county town of the county in which it was situated.

In August, 1767, a medical school was established in the college. In consequence of the dispute between this and the parent country, Dr. Cooper returned to England, and the Rev. Benjamin Moore was appointed *Praeses pro tempore* during the absence of Dr. Cooper, who, however, did not return. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, the work of the college was almost entirely abandoned, and it was not until after the return of peace that it was again regularly attended to. The first student who presented himself after the restoration was De Witt Clinton; one of the last who left the college before it, was Alexander Hamilton. John Randolph, of Virginia, appears among the early students of the restoration.

In May, 1784, the college, upon its own application, was re-organized by act of the Legislature; its corporate title was changed from King's College to Columbia College, and it was placed under the control of the Regents of the University, who were incorporated by the same act. New Professors were appointed, a grammar school and a medical department were established. The college continued under this government until April, 1787, when the original charter, with necessary alterations, was confirmed, and the college placed under twenty-nine Trustees, who were to exercise their functions until their number should be reduced by death, resignation, or removal from the State, to twenty-four, after which all vacancies in their Board were to be filled by their own choice. In May, 1787, Dr. William Samuel Johnson, son of the first President, was elected President of Columbia College. During the previous vacancy of the presidential chair the Professors had presided in turn, and certificates were given to graduates, in place of regular diplomas. In the beginning of the year 1792, the medical school was placed upon a more efficient footing than before, by the appointment of a Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and seven medical Professors. Dr. Johnson resigned the office of President in July, 1800, and was succeeded the year following by the Rev. Dr. Wharton, who resigned his office at the end of about seven months. Bishop Moore succeeded Dr. Wharton. His ecclesiastical duties were such that he was not expected to take an active part in the business of the college, except on particular occasions. The chief management of its concerns devolved upon the Professors.

In 1809 the requisites for entrance into college, to take effect the following year, were very much raised, and a new course of study and system of discipline were established. A new amended charter was obtained from the Legislature in 1810, by which certain restrictions in the former charter were removed, and some defects therein, which experience had discovered, were supplied. Among other alterations, the limit of the term for which the college may grant leases was extended from twenty-one years to sixty-three years. Bishop Moore resigned his office as President in May, 1811, in order to make room for some person who might devote his whole time and attention to the college; and in June following, a new office, styled that of Provost, was created. The Provost was to supply the place of the President in his absence, and was to conduct the classical studies of the Senior Class. Shortly after this new arrangement, the Rev. William Harris and the Rev. John M. Mason were elected President and Provost. In consequence of the establishment of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, the Medical School of Columbia College was, in November, 1813, discontinued. The Provost resigned his office in 1816, since which time the college has been under the sole superintendence of a President.

In 1814 a grant was made to the college by the Legislature, of a tract of land on Manhattan Island, of about twenty acres, which had been occupied as a botanic garden by the late Dr. Hosack, and had been purchased of him by the State. The grant was accompanied by the condition that the college should be removed to the tract so granted within twelve years. In 1819 this condition was repealed. These lands, in the present map of the city, are embraced between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, and extend from Forty-seventh to Fifty-first street. The lapse of half a century and the gradual growth of the city have, of course, greatly increased their value. In September, 1817, steps were taken by the Trustees for a thorough repair of the old edifice, which was in a very decayed state, and for the erection of additional buildings. Before the end of the year 1820 the proposed alterations and additions were completed. At the close of the year 1827 the Trustees resolved upon the establishment of a grammar school under the superintendence of the Faculty of the college, which resolution was carried into effect early the following year; and, in 1829, a building was erected upon the college ground for the accommodation of scholars. The school was discontinued in 1864.

In October of the year 1829 Dr. Harris, the President of the college, died, and, on the 9th of December following, William A. Duer, LL. D., was elected in his place. President Duer was born September 8, 1780, at Rhinebeck, New York. He studied law with the eminent Peter S. Duponceau and Nathaniel Pendleton, and was admitted to the bar in 1802. He practiced law successfully in New York, New Orleans and Rhinebeck. In 1814 he was elected to the State Assembly and continued in the Legislature until 1817. During this time he was appointed chairman of the committee on colleges, academies and other interests of science and literature, and succeeded in securing the passage of a bill which is the original of the existing law on the subject of the common-school income. He also bore a prominent part in laying the foundation of the present canal legislation. In 1822 he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court in the Third Circuit, and held the office until his election as President of Columbia College. Judge Duer was a contributor to the *Corrector*, a paper enlisted in the support of Aaron Burr, and to the *Morning Chronicle*, of New York. His college lectures on Constitutional Jurisprudence were published; also, occasional addresses of a literary and historical character. He died May 30, 1858.

With a view of rendering the benefits of education more generally accessible to the community, the system of instruction, at the commencement of the year 1830, underwent extensive additions and modifications, and the time of daily attendance upon the Professors was materially increased. The course of study in existence at the time of making these additions was kept entire, and was denominated the full course. Another course of instruction was established, denominated the scientific

and literary course; which latter was open to other besides matriculated students and to such extent as they might think proper to attend.

The literary and scientific course, however, as distinguished from the full course, did not appear to find favor with the public, and upon a revision of the statutes, in the year 1843, was discontinued. In 1843 was also established the Gebhard Professorship of the German Language and Literature, upon the endowment made by Frederick Gebhard, Esquire. In April, 1842, President Duer resigned, and was succeeded in the following August by Nathaniel F. Moore, LL. D. President Moore having resigned in 1849, Charles King, LL. D., was chosen in his place in November of that year.

Charles King, the second son of Rufus King, was born in the city of New York, March 16, 1789. He removed with his family to England in 1796, when his father was appointed, by Washington, Minister to the English court. He was a student at Harvard, and afterward at a school in Paris. After completing his education he entered upon a successful commercial career in New York city. In 1813 he was elected to the Legislature, and, after serving one term, declined a re-election. In 1819 he became one of the associate editors of the New York *American;* and from 1822 to 1847 he was its sole proprietor and editor. President King died in 1867.

In 1853 an order of Emeritus-Professorships was instituted, for the purpose of acknowledging appropriately the services of those Professors who had devoted themselves to the college for twenty years or more. These gentlemen were to be without salaries or stated duties, but were to have certain designated privileges and honors.

The requirements of commerce rendered necessary the removal of the college from College place; and in 1857 it was removed to the block which it now occupies, bounded by Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, Fourth and Madison avenues. On the removal of the college, the scope of instruction was greatly enlarged, and several Professors were added to the Faculty. In the fall of 1858 a post-graduate course of instruction was opened; but the time seemed not to be ripe for the proper support by the public of the scheme, and it was relinquished after one year's trial. In May, 1858, a Department of Laws was established; in 1860 the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City was adopted as the Medical Department of the college; in 1864 a School of Mines was established; and in 1880 provision was made for the establishment of a School of Political Science. In the year 1864, Dr. King having resigned the presidency, the Rev. Frederick A. P. Barnard, S. T. D., LL. D., L. H. D., was chosen to fill his place.

The sources from which Columbia College has derived its support and endowment are chiefly the following: 1. By acts of the Assembly of New York, passed in 1746, £3,443 were raised for King's College; 2. In 1755 the Corporation of Trinity Church delivered to the Trustees of the college deeds of conveyance of a piece of

land inclosed by Church, Barclay and Murray streets, to the Hudson river; 3. Sums of money collected in England, in 1755, by James Jay and Dr. Smith; 4. In 1767 a grant from the State of twenty-four thousand acres of land, in the northern parts of the province of New York (this grant was afterward annulled); 5. Sums of money collected in France in 1784; 6. By an act of the Legislature of New York, in 1792, the sum of £7,900 was granted to the college, and the further sum of £750 annually for five years; 7. Lands granted by the Regents of the University of New York in 1802; 8. In 1814 a grant, as already stated, was made by the Legislature of the Botanic Garden, containing about twenty acres, for which the State paid $74,268.75; 9. In 1819 a grant from the State of $10,000, to aid in erecting college buildings; 10. In 1843, $20,000 were bequeathed by Frederick Gebhard, Esquire, for the endowment of a Professorship of the German Language and Literature; 11. Mr. J. J. Schermerhorn, Mr. J. W. Chandler, Professor J. McVickar, Dr. W. B. Moffatt and others have at various times donated funds to colleges, for the foundation of prizes, etc. In 1881–2 the following was the financial exhibit: Grounds, buildings and furniture, $910,500; educational collections, $345,775; amount invested in bonds and mortgages, $463,104; amount invested in real estate, other than college grounds and buildings, consisting of land in the city of New York, leased on long leases and yielding a revenue of five per centum on a capital of $4,254,546; other property, $37,202; total property, $6,011,129.

Columbia College has at present a School of Arts, a School of Mining and General Science, a School of Law, a School of Political Science, and a School of Medicine. Its President, Professors, Instructors, and assistants number one hundred and twenty-five. The students attending Columbia College in 1881–82 numbered: School of Arts — Seniors, 53; Juniors, 67; Sophomores, 81; Freshmen, 94; total, 295. School of Mines — Resident Graduate, 1; Seniors, 41; Juniors, 47; Sophomores, 84; Freshmen, 94; total, 267. School of Law — Senior Class, 239; Junior Class, 232; total, 471. School of Political Science, 22; School of Medicine, 547; total in college, 1,602. The total graduates (1881) in the School of Arts number 2,486; in the School of Mines, 219; in Law, 2,473. The students of the School of Arts publish *The Columbia Spectator;* also the *Acta Columbiana,* each a semi-monthly publication. The students of the School of Mines publish a quarterly called *The Miner.* Alumni associations exist in connection with the School of Arts and the School of Medicine. The Greek letter societies of the college are: Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Delta Phi, Psi Epsilon, Delta Phi, Delta Psi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and Alpha Sigma Chi.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

The School of Arts, the School of Mines and the School of Political Science occupy the block bounded by Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, Madison and Fourth avenues, within easy distance of the Grand Central railroad depot, and convenient also to several lines of city travel. In 1874 a new building for the School of Mines was erected at a cost of $150,000, and fitted up with every convenience for the purposes of the school. In 1879 a new building, with a frontage of two hundred feet on Madison avenue, and a depth of about sixty feet, was completed for the School of Arts, at a cost of over $200,000. Other college buildings occupying this block of ground are: The Chapel and Library building and the President's house.

The Library Hall of the School of Arts contains twenty-two thousand volumes. This is strictly a college and not a miscellaneous library, and, in forming and maintaining it, the wants of the Faculty and students have always been the first consideration. The literature of Greece and Rome is well represented in the best editions. There are ten *princeps* editions of the classical writers and of the early fathers. The oldest books in the collection are a translation of Plato (1473) and a Latin version of Herodotus (1475). The library has been enriched, from time to time, by liberal gifts and purchases. No special fund has been appropriated for its support.

The college possesses a chemical and geological cabinet and collection, a lithological collection, a collection of twenty-five thousand specimens, illustrating historical geology; a collection of ores, coals, oils, etc.; a mechanical collection, apparatus illustrating the subject of astronomy; a large collection of physical apparatus, acoustic apparatus, magnetic and electrical apparatus, optical apparatus, and a botanical collection of sixty thousand species, phænogams and cryptogams, With the botanical collection is connected a botanical library, containing over thirteen hundred volumes. A further description of the cabinets and collections is given in the section on the School of Mines.

Applicants for admission to the Freshman Class are examined in the English, Latin and Greek grammars; in Greek and Latin prosody and composition; in ancient and modern geography; in arithmetic, including the metric system of weights and measures; in algebra, on the first five chapters of Peck's Manual of Algebra; in geometry, on the first four books of Davies' Legendre; and in the following books, or their equivalents, in the Latin and Greek languages, viz., the five books of Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic War; the first six books of

Virgil's Æneid; six orations of Cicero, four books of Xenophon s Anabasis, and three books of Homer's Iliad.

There are held two examinations of all the classes every year — one commencing on the last Monday in January, and the other on the Monday of the third week preceding commencement. These examinations are open to the public. In addition to the public examinations, private examinations are held monthly in all the classes, and in every department, for the purpose of ascertaining the proficiency of the students in their respective studies. At the close of the Senior year the results of all the monthly, intermediate and concluding examinations of all the four years are combined, by adding together the valuations assigned to the performances of each student severally in such examinations; and upon the basis of the totals thus obtained, all academic honors are awarded. A list of the members of the graduating class, from whom the valedictorian may be chosen, is annually made by the Faculty and submitted to the class, who may select as valedictorian one of the number, subject to the approval of the Faculty. The mode of instruction in the classes, generally, is to combine recitation from text-books, with expository lectures upon the immediate text, or upon the general subject, by the instructor.

The first term of the regular course of study commences on the first Monday in October. The second term commences on the Thursday next after the intermediate examination in February. The annual tuition fee of each student in the School of Arts is $150, to be paid in two equal instalments, one on the 1st of October and the other on the 1st of January. Whenever it shall appear to the President and the Treasurer that a student, who is of good moral character and industrious habits, is unable to pay his fee for tuition, such student may be permitted to proceed without charge. There are also free scholarships, affording aid to students under certain conditions: 1. By the will of Dr. W. B. Moffat, the sum of $2,000 was, in 1863, bequeathed to the college, on which were founded two free scholarships. 2. Five free scholarships were established in 1877 by a bequest of $5,000 from the estate of the late J. J. Schermerhorn. 3. By enactment of the Board of Trustees, the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College is entitled to have always four students, and the Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning is entitled to have always two students, in each class, instructed free of charge.

The prizes established are: 1. A prize of $50, established by the Association of the Alumni, is to be awarded "to the most faithful and deserving student of the graduating class. 2. Two prizes founded by Rev. John McVickar, D. D., one to be awarded in Greek studies, the other in English studies, the prizes to be competed for by members of the graduating class. 3. A prize founded by Mr. J. W. Chandler, and to be awarded to a member of the graduating class, for proficiency in historical writing. 4. By resolutions of the Board of Trustees, there have been established

fourteen scholarships of the annual value of $100 each; and two fellowships of the annual value of $500 each. The Fellows are required to pursue a course of study, under the direction of the President, for the term of three years, at the end of which time the fellowship expires by limitation. They are required to study in the Graduate Department of the college.

The course of instruction occupies four years. The degree of Bachelor of Letters, Bachelor of Science, or Bachelor of Arts is conferred upon members of the Senior Class who satisfactorily finish their course, according to the character of studies chiefly pursued by them, the requirements being — for Bachelor of Letters, all the classics and none of the science of Junior and Senior years; for Bachelor of Science, all the science and none of the classics of Junior and Senior years; for Bachelor of Arts, a mixed course of classics and science in Junior and Senior years.

The officers of the School of Arts are: —

President, Frederick A. P. Barnard, S. T. D., LL. D., L. H. D.; Jay-Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, Henry Drisler, LL. D.; Gebhard-Professor-Emeritus of the German Language and Literature, Henry I. Schmidt, S. T. D.; Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, William G. Peck, Ph. D., LL. D.; Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Archibald Alexander, Ph. D.; Professor-Emeritus of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and English Literature, Charles Murray Nairne, L. H. D.; Mathematics and Secretary of the Faculty, J. H. Van Amringe, Ph. D.; Mechanics and Physics, Ogden M. Rood; Latin Language and Literature, Charles Short, LL. D.; History, Political Science and International Law, John W. Burgess; Chemistry, Charles F. Chandler, Ph. D., M. D., LL. D.; Geology and Palæontology, John S. Newberry, M. D., LL. D.; Adjunct-Professor of History and Political Science, Richmond M. Smith; Gebhard-Professor of German Language and Literature, C. Sprague Smith; Adjunct-Professor of Greek, Augustus C. Merriam, Ph. D.; John D. Quackenboss, A. M., M. D., Magnus C. Ihlseng, W. H. Ingersoll, Frank Drisler, E. W. Hopkins, L. H. Laudy, C. P. G. Scott, E. D. Perry, J. W. Pryor, J. A. Browning, J. E. Loiseau, E. S. Charlier, H. H. Boysen, C. R. Duffie, B. R. Betts, P. V. Leroy, W. B. Nye, W. H. Walter and S. R. Weeks.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

Prior to the year 1864, there was no school in the United States in which mining was taught as a science. There were, in several institutions, nominal chairs of Mining Engineering; but it is, nevertheless, true that, up to the date noted, the young men of the country went abroad for their technical education in this department. In March, 1863, Mr. Thomas Egleston, a graduate of the *Ecole des Mines*, of Paris, prepared a "Plan for a School of Mines and Metallurgy in New York city," and so far interested the Trustees of Columbia College in it, that they consented to make it, under certain conditions, a branch of the college. The school was, at first, seriously retarded by financial embarrassments; but the Rev. Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, who became President of the college shortly after Mr. Egleston's appointment, saw, at once, signs of promise in the newly-inaugurated school, and it was chiefly his foresight and judgment that established it upon a firm basis, carried it through the most critical period of its existence, and finally expanded and developed it into its present state of efficiency.

The distinctive purpose of the school is to furnish to persons who desire it the means of acquiring a thorough scientific and practical knowledge of those branches of science which relate to mining, and to supply to those engaged in mining and metallurgical operations persons competent to take charge of new or old works, and to conduct them on thoroughly scientific principles. Instruction is given in five regular courses of scientific study, viz.: Mining Engineering, Civil Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology and Palæontology, and Analytic and Applied Chemistry. Special students are also permitted, under certain conditions, to receive instruction in any particular branches of science which they may select.

The Plan of Instruction includes lectures and recitations in the several departments of study; practice in the chemical, mineralogical, blowpipe, and metallurgical laboratories; field surveying; practice in operative mining; projects, estimates, and drawings for the establishment of mines, and for the construction of metallurgical, chemical, and other works; reports on mines, industrial establishments, and field geology. The course of instruction occupies four years. Those who complete it receive the degree of Engineer of Mines, Civil Engineer, or Bachelor of Philosophy. There is an advanced course of one year for graduates of the school, for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The annual tuition fee is $200. Whenever it appears to the satisfaction of the President and the Treasurer of the college that a student, who is of good moral character and industrious habits, desires to pursue the studies of the school, but is unable to pay the usual fees for tuition, he may

be admitted without charge. Regulations respecting examinations, terms, etc., are the same as in the School of Arts.

THE LIBRARY OF THE SCHOOL OF MINES, established when the school was founded, was expressly designed to assist the students in the course of studies pursued in the various departments. It numbers upward of seven thousand volumes. Collections of specimens and models, illustrating all the subjects taught in the school, are accessible to the students, including crystal models, natural crystals, pseudomorphs, ores and metallurgical products, models of furnaces, collection illustrating applied chemistry, fossils, economic minerals, rocks, Olivier's models of descriptive geometry, models of mechanical movements, models of mining tools, models of mining machines. The lectures on crystallography are illustrated by a collection of one hundred and fifty models in glass and four hundred models in wood. The cabinet of minerals comprises about ten thousand specimens, arranged in table cases; a very complete collection of metallurgical products, illustrating the different stages of the type process in use in the extraction of each metal in this country and in Europe, is accessible to the students; an extensive collection of models of furnaces has been imported; applied chemistry is illustrated by several thousand specimens of materials and products, arranged in a cabinet of industrial chemistry, for exhibition at the lectures and for inspection by the students; the geological collection consists of over eighty thousand specimens; civil engineering is illustrated by a collection of models of beams, beam joints, roof and bridge trusses, masonry doorways, arches, walls, culverts, bridges, etc.; and mining engineering is illustrated by models of blowing engines, ventilators, mine shafts, tunnels, galleries, methods of walling, methods of tubing shafts, shaft-house, hoisting engine, safety cages, etc.

The officers of the School of Mines are: President, F. A. P. Barnard, S. T. D., LL. D., L. H. D.; Mineralogy and Metallurgy, Thomas Egleston, E. M., Ph. D., LL. D.; Chemistry and Dean of the Faculty, C. F. Chandler, Ph. D., M. D., LL. D.; Mechanics, W. G. Peck, Ph. D., LL. D.; Mathematics, J. H. Van Amringe, A. M., Ph. D.; Physics, O. N. Rood, A. M.; Geology and Palæontology, J. S. Newberry, M. D., LL. D.; Engineering, W. P. Trowbridge, Ph. D., LL. D.; Adjunct-Professor in Surveying, etc., H. S. Munroe, E. M., Ph. D.,; Lecturer, etc., A. L. Holley, C. E., LL. D.; Also, F. Slengel, J. E. Loiseau, E. Waller, P. D. Ricketts, W. Pistor, F. R. Hutton, J. S. C. Wells, A. A. Julien, C. A. Colton, J. K. Reese, W. W. Share, L. H. Laudy, N. L. Britton, H. C. Bowen, C. L. Constant, C. Torrey, L. M. Hooper, W. G. Baker, G. F. Fisher, and R. M. Ricketts.

SCHOOL OF LAW.

The Law School of Columbia College, in its present form, was established in New York city in the year 1858. There had been, at an early day, courses of law lectures delivered by the distinguished jurist and Professor in the college, Chancellor Kent. These had attracted much attention, and had been of great service in fitting students to practice at the bar. Subsequently, in 1848, William Betts, LL. D., was made Professor of Law, and delivered lectures, but these had, for some years, been wholly discontinued, and at the time referred to (1858) there was no systematic instruction in law given by any public institution in the city. The fundamental purpose of the existing organization was to give to students of law a more systematic and comprehensive course of instruction than was to be obtained by the ordinary methods of legal education which then prevailed. One of the chief ends in view was to impart to the study of jurisprudence a distinctively scientific character, and to inculcate a knowledge of legal principles by the constant drill of oral recitation on the part of the students, and by familiar expositions given by thoroughly qualified instructors. The school was organized under the immediate supervision and control of Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, who was appointed Warden of the School. This position he has held uninterruptedly to the present time.

The course of study in the School of Law occupies two years, and is so arranged that a complete view is given during each year of the subjects pursued. The plan of study comprises the various branches of common law, equity, commercial, international, and constitutional law, and medical jurisprudence. The first year of the course is devoted to the study of general commentaries upon municipal law, and contracts and real estate. The second year includes equity jurisprudence, commercial law, the law of torts, criminal law, evidence, pleading, and practice. Lectures upon constitutional law and history, political science, and international law are delivered, as occasion may require, through both the Senior and Junior years. Those on medical jurisprudence are delivered to the Senior Class.

The school is situated in a central part of the city, No. 8, Great Jones street, and is convenient, therefore, for students who may attend law offices. It is near the Astor Library, to which law students, as well as others, have access. The law department of this library contains several thousand volumes, including a very extensive series of English and American reports, with a valuable and rare collection of works on foreign law and a series of French law cases, ancient and modern.

Applicants for admission are divided into two classes — those who are and those who are not candidates for a degree. The admission of applicants who are candi-

dates for a degree is regulated as follows: All graduates of literary colleges are admitted without examination. Other candidates must be at least eighteen years of age and have received a good academic education, including such a knowledge of the Latin language as is required for admission to the Freshman Class of the School of Arts. The examination for admission is held upon the outlines of Greek and Roman history, as well as that of England and of the United States, upon English grammar, rhetoric, and the principles of composition, Cæsar's Gallic War entire, six books of Virgil's Æneid, and six orations of Cicero, or other Latin authors, deemed by the examiners to be equivalent to the above. It is held in the Law School building on the Saturday next preceding the first Wednesday in October, and is both oral and in writing. When any person thus examined is found to be well grounded in the principles of the Latin language, but has not read the entire amount required by the above rules, he may be admitted, at the discretion of the Faculty, conditionally as a candidate for a degree. Applicants who are not candidates for a degree are admitted without a preliminary examination in Latin. Their names are published in the catalogue as members of the class to which they may be attached, in accordance with the topics they may elect to pursue.

The tuition fee is $100 per year, payable in advance. This payment admits a student to all the lectures and to the use of the Law Library. No student is matriculated until his fees are paid. There is no gratuitous aid given to students. The annual term commences on the first Wednesday in October in each year, and closes on that Wednesday in May which is nearest to the fifteenth day of the month. This term constitutes the scholastic year. The annual commencement is held on the last day of the term. Moot courts are held each week, whose design is to aid the student to discuss debatable questions of law. Clubs are formed among the students for the discussion of the same cases which are presented in the regular moot courts.

A series of prizes has been established, to be awarded to such members of the school as shall have attained the highest excellence in their respective classes. Three such prizes are given in the department of Municipal Law. They were first awarded in 1860, and are continued annually. Competitors for these prizes must have pursued the full course of study prescribed by the rules of the school. The prizes are determined by an examination on the course and by written essays on legal topics assigned by the Faculty. The sums awarded in this department are, for the first prize, $250; for the second prize, $100. The degree of Bachelor of Laws, *cum Laude*, is also conferred upon those who receive the prizes. The successful candidates may elect to receive the amount awarded in money, medals, or books. A prize of $150, founded by R. N. Toppan, Esquire, is also awarded in the department of Constitutional Law.

An examination for degrees is held at the close of the Senior year, and extends over all the studies of the course.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.) is conferred upon such students as have pursued, to the satisfaction of the Trustees of the college and the Faculty, the entire course of study and have passed the required examination. Students pursuing extra specified studies receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws *cum Laude.*

The officers of the school are: President, F. A. P. Barnard, S. T. D., LL. D., L. H. D.; Warden of School and Professor of the Law of Contracts, and of Maritime Law and Admiralty Law, Theodore W. Dwight, LL. D.; Constitutional Law, etc., J. W. Burgess, A. M.; Real Estate, etc., J. F. Dillon, LL. D.; Criminal Law, etc., G. Chase, LL. B.; Medical Jurisprudence, J. Ordronaux, M. D., LL. D.; Secretary, R. Senftner, LL. B.

SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

This school was opened on Monday, the 4th day of October, 1880. The purpose of the school is to give a complete general view of all the subjects, both of internal and external public polity, from the threefold standpoint of history, law and philosophy. Its prime aim is, therefore, the development of all the branches of the political sciences. Its secondary aim is the preparation of young men for all the political branches of public service. To these ends the school offers a course of study of sufficient duration to enable the student not only to attend the lectures and recitations with the Professors, but also to study the source of these sciences in the most approved works of reference upon the same.

Applicants for admission to this school must have completed the course of under-graduate study in some college to the end of the Junior year. The annual tuition fee is $150, payable in two equal installments. The terms and vacations correspond to those of the School of Arts. The course of instruction extends over three years. There are annual examinations of students. The degree of Bachelor of Philosophy is conferred, at the close of the first year, upon all students of the school who shall have completed the studies of the year. Those who complete the entire course receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

The officers of the school are: President, F. A. P. Barnard, S. T. D., LL. D., L. H. D.; Constitutional History and Law, J. W. Burgess, A. M.; Political Economy and Social Science, R. M. Smith, A. M.; Philosophy, A. Alexander, A. M., Ph. D.; Lecturer on Roman Law, E. M. Smith, LL. B., J. U. D.; Lecturer on Administrative Law, C. R. Bateman, LL. B.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

In 1767 the Governors of King's College established a medical school, which continued in existence till November, 1813, at which time the Trustees agreed to incorporate it with the College of Physicians and Surgeons. There was no school of medicine in Columbia College from 1813 to 1860. In the latter year it was revived by the adoption of the College of Physicians and Surgeons as the Medical Department of the college.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons, the oldest medical institution of New York State, was chartered by the Regents of the University of New York, March 12, 1807. Its officers were elected May 5, 1807, and the first course of lectures, commenced November 7th of the same year, were delivered in a small two-story building in Robinson street. About the close of the session the college received $20,000 from the Legislature, and was enabled to purchase larger accommodations in Pearl street. The union of the Medical Department of Columbia College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons was recommended by the Regents of the University as early as 1811, and was consummated in 1814. This alliance was of short duration, since some of the Faculty withdrew and, under the authority of Queen's College, New Jersey, established the "New Medical Institution." This latter school suspended operations in 1816. At this crisis the Regents reorganized the college under an entirely new charter, which gave its management to a board of twenty-five Trustees, whose tenure of office was subject to the will of the Regents themselves. In 1821, to the dissensions between the college and the New York County Medical Society, which began in 1819, there succeeded new causes of discord between the Faculty and Trustees. These culminated in the resignation of the entire Faculty in 1826, and the appointment of a new Faculty a few months afterward.

The college removed to Crosby street in 1837, where its sessions were held up to the inauguration of the present edifice at the junction of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, June 22, 1856. Since then nothing noteworthy in its history occurred until the reunion with Columbia College. This union is complete in the single respect that the united authority of the two institutions is necessary to the conferring of degrees. The school has an independent Board of Trustees, and its financial affairs are entirely distinct from those of Columbia College.

The lot, upon which is the college building, is situated at the north-eastern corner of Fourth avenue and East Twenty-third street, ninety-eight feet on the avenue and seventy-five feet on East Twenty-third street. The size of the building is ninety-eight feet by sixty-five feet. The value of this property is estimated at

$100,000. The college library contains about one thousand two hundred volumes. The chemical and philosophical apparatus belongs to the individual Professors, who have the use of it. The college possesses a valuable cabinet of Materia Medica, also anatomical and pathological preparations, plates, casts, drawings, etc. The scholastic year consists of a single session of somewhat over seven months in length, beginning in October and ending in May. Candidates for the degree of Doctor in Medicine must have attended two full courses of didactic lectures on — 1. Anatomy; 2. Physiology; 3. Chemistry; 4. Materia Medica and Therapeutics; 5. Obstetrics; 6. Surgery; 7. Pathology and Practical Medicine. Candidates must have pursued the study of Practical Anatomy during one regular session of the school, or one regular session of some other regular school. Candidates must have studied medicine three years, under the direction of a regular physician or surgeon, have attained the age of twenty-one years, and be of good moral character. Full certificates attesting these facts must be furnished. Instruction is by didactic lectures, with demonstrations, clinical teaching, recitations and personal instruction in subjects involving physical manipulation. From two to six didactic lectures, with demonstrations, are given daily by the Faculty of the School, on the general topics of: 1. Anatomy; 2. Physiology and Hygiene; 3. Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence; 4. Materia Medica and Therapeutics; 5. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; 6. Surgery; 7. Pathology and Practical Medicine. Attendance at the lectures is a prerequisite for graduation.

The necessary expenses for graduation of a student who attends two regular sessions, having taken no previous course at another regular medical school, are as follows: First session: Matriculation, $5; tickets for full course of lectures, $140; practical anatomy ticket, $10; anatomical material, $5; total, $160. Second session: Matriculation, $5; tickets for yearly course, $140; graduation fee, $30; total, $175. For two years, $335. The college does not aid indigent students, and absolutely no reductions or remissions of established fees are granted for any cause whatever.

Prizes are awarded as follows: 1. Harsen prizes for clinical reports, founded in 1859 by the late Jacob Harsen, M. D., a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons: Three annual prizes are offered for the three best reports in writing, by students of the school, of the clinical instruction at the New York Hospital during any four consecutive months of the year which ends on commencement day. The first prize is of $150, the second of $75, the third of $25. 2. The Harsen prizes for proficiency at examinations: A first prize of $500, a second of $300, a third of $200, and seven lower prizes equal in estimation to one another and each consisting of one-seventh of the available remainder of the income of the Harsen fund. These prizes were, in 1881, worth $25 each. 3. Alumni Association prize: This is a prize of $500, open for competition to all alumni of the school. It is awarded for the

best medical essay submitted, if deemed sufficiently meritorious, upon any subject the writer may select. The Prize Committee is appointed by the association. 4. Cartwright prize of the Alumni Association. This prize consists of $500, and is offered for competition in alternate years with the "Alumni Association" prize. It is awarded on the same terms as the latter, and by the Prize Committee of the association. 5. Stevens' triennial prize, established by the late A. H. Stevens, M. D., former President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on the following plan: Each prize, to be awarded triennially, consists of the interest yielded by the principal fund during the preceding three years, and amounts to $200. 6. The Joseph Mather Smith prize: The fund for this prize is given by the relatives of the late Dr. Smith, as a memorial of his services as Professor from 1826 to 1866. Under its provisions an annual prize of $100 is awarded for the best essay on the subject for the year, presented by an alumnus of the school. The Prize Committee, consisting of the President of the School, the Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine, and the President of the Alumni Association, designate, each year, the subject for the following year.

The diploma of the school is recognized in Great Britain and Ireland as evidence of three years' medical study by all bodies which confer the degrees of Bachelor in Medicine (M. B.), Master in Surgery (C. M.), and Doctor in Medicine (M. D.). Graduates, who are Masters of Arts in certain American literary colleges, are not required to pass examinations in arts and science before proceeding to the degrees of M. B., C. M., and M. D., in the United Kingdom. Graduates may become licentiates of the Royal College of Physicians of London, Edinburgh or Dublin, by passing a satisfactory examination, without previous residence in the United Kingdom. Graduates may become licentiates of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, by becoming licentiates of one of the Royal Colleges of Physicians above mentioned, and passing a satisfactory examination, without previous residence. The above conditions, under which graduates of this school are admitted to degrees and licenses in Great Britain and Ireland, apply equally to its graduates and to those of all other recognized medical schools in the United States.

The Faculty of Medicine includes the following: President and Professor of Pathology, etc., Alonzo Clark, M. D., LL. D.; Clinical Surgery, Willard Parker, M. D., LL. D.; Physiology and Hygiene, J. C. Dalton, M. D.; Principles of Surgery, T. M. Markoe, M. D.; Gynæcology, T. G. Thomas, M. D.; Emeritus-Professor of Clinical Medicine, J. T. Metcalfe, M. D.; Emeritus-Professor of Clinical Surgery, W. Detmold, M. D.; Obstetrics, etc., J. W. McLane, M. D.; Practice of Surgery, H. B. Sands, M. D.; Anatomy, T. T. Sabine; Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, C. F. Chandler, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D.; Materia Medica and Therapeutics, E. Curtis, M. D.; Director of Pathological Laboratory, etc., F. Delafield, M. D.;

F. A. P. Barnard

Physiology and Secretary of Faculty, J. G. Curtis, M. D.; Clinical Medicine, W. H. Draper, M. D.; Diseases of Eye and Ear, C. R. Agnew, M. D.; Diseases of Children, A. Jacobi, M. D.; Venereal Diseases, F. N. Otis, M. D.; Diseases of Mind, etc., E. C. Seguin, M. D.; Diseases of Throat, etc., G. M. Lefferts, M. D.; Anatomy, W. T. Bull, M. D.; Wm. S. Halsted, M. D.; Anatomy, F. H. Markoe, M. D.; Diseases of Skin, G. H. Fox, M. D.: also, six instructors and twenty-seven clinical assistants.

FREDERICK A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., L. H. D.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS PORTER BARNARD was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, May 5, 1809; graduated at Yale College in 1828; Tutor in Yale College, 1830; Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of Alabama, 1837–48; Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in the same, 1848–54; Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Engineering in the University of Mississippi, 1854–61; President of the University of Mississippi, 1856–58, and Chancellor of the same, 1858–61. In 1854 he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church, resigned his Chancellorship and his chair in the university in 1861, and in 1863–4 was connected with the United States Coast Survey in charge of chart-printing and lithography. In May, 1864, he was elected President of Columbia College, which post he still holds (1882). He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Jefferson College, Mississippi, in 1855, and from Yale College in 1859; also the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Mississippi in 1861, and that of Doctor of Literature from the Regents of the University of New York in 1872. In 1860 he was a member of the eclipse expedition sent to Labrador by the United States Coast Survey, and during this absence was elected President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1867 he was one of the United States Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, and in 1878 was Assistant Commissioner-General from the United States. In the act of Congress establishing the National Academy of Sciences he was named as one of the original corporators, and from 1875 to 1881 was Foreign Secretary. He is a member of many scientific and literary associations in this country and abroad. During his long residence of twenty years in the South he was actively engaged, outside of his immediate duties as a Professor, in promoting the cause of public education, both primary and higher; encouraging and assisting in all departments

of scientific research, and promoting literary culture by his own abundant contributions to the best literary periodicals and by a vast amount of editorial labor. His "Letters on College Government" (1854) is one of the ablest treatises on higher education yet published. Other publications are, "Report on Collegiate Education" (1854), "Art Culture" (1854), "History of the American Coast Survey" (1857), "University Education" (1858), "Undulatory Theory of Light" (1862), "Metric System of Weights and Measures" (1871), address before the University Convocation, in 1879, on "Education and the State," and important annual reports in connection with Columbia College, particularly from 1878 to 1881. President Barnard is one of the editors-in-chief of Johnson's New Universal Cyclopedia; and, as editor of the department of "Mathematics and Applied Science" in the Cyclopedia, he has contributed numerous valuable articles to the work.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT was born July 18, 1822, at Catskill, New York, graduated at Hamilton College in 1840, and studied his profession at Yale Law School under the late Judge Hitchcock. In 1846 he was elected Maynard-Professor of Law in Hamilton College, and there established a law school. In 1858 he was chosen Professor of Municipal Law in Columbia College, and delivered an Inaugural Address which has been published as a bound volume. He was soon made Warden of the Law School, a department of the college organized under his direction, and which has been under his direction since its organization. The School now numbers more than four hundred and fifty students, assembled from all parts of the United States. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Rutgers College, New Jersey, 1859, and from Columbia College in 1860. In 1863 he published "An Argument in the Rose Will and Charity Cases," and, in association with Dr. E. C. Wines, he published "Prisons and Reformatories in the United States." He edited Maine's "Ancient Law" in 1864. He was for several years an associate editor of the *American Law Register*, and he has written articles which have been separately published. In 1868 he was elected Non-Resident Professor of Constitutional Law in Cornell University, and Lecturer in Amherst College on the same subject. He was a member of the New York Constitutional Convention of 1867; was for several years Vice-President of the New York State Board of Charities, and was, in 1873, an active member of the well-known "Committee of Seventy" of the city of New York. In 1874 he was appointed by Governor Dix a Judge of the Commission of Appeals, a court sharing the duties of the Court

Stephen A. Douglas

A. Clark

Charles F. Chandler

of Appeals. He was appointed, in 1878, by Governor Robinson, under a joint resolution of the State Legislature, sole State Commissioner to the International Prison Congress held at Stockholm, Sweden. He has been for many years President of the New York Prison Association; was appointed by Governor Hoffman one of the Commissioners to locate the Elmira Reformatory Prison. He was Secretary of the Commission, and had much to do with the plan on which that institution is founded. He was an Associate Editor of Johnson's Cyclopedia, being the author of a large number of articles on leading legal topics. In 1880 he delivered the Annual Address before the Alumni of Hamilton College. The address was published in pamphlet form, and is a valuable contribution to constitutional and political literature.

ALONZO CLARK, M. D., LL. D.

PRESIDENT CLARK graduated at Williams College in 1828; took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1835; was for a time Professor of Pathology and Materia Medica in the Vermont Medical College at Burlington; Professor of Physiology and Pathology in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1848 to 1855; Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine in the same institution in 1855, which place he still holds. He was appointed Physician to the Bellevue Hospital, New York, in 1853, and to St. Luke's Hospital, New York, in 1861. In 1853 he was elected President of the New York State Medical Society, and in 1875 he was elected to his present position as President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Clark has published many valuable professional papers. He has for many years held a leading position in his profession, and enjoyed an extended practice both as a specialist and as a general practitioner.

CHARLES F. CHANDLER, PH. D., M. D., LL. D.

DOCTOR CHANDLER was born, December 6, 1836, at Lancaster, Massachusetts. His education was obtained at the Lawrence Scientific School, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and afterward at the Universities of Göttingen and Berlin. On his return to America in 1857 he was appointed to organize and take charge of the Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry which had been established at

Union College, Schenectady. Here he labored with great acceptance and success, until he was called, in 1864, to Columbia College, to take the department of analytical and applied chemistry in the School of Mines, then about to be organized. His department of chemistry took, in the new school, a leading position, and the large attendance which, almost from the beginning, was a characteristic of the school, was largely due to the enthusiasm, ability and organizing power of the Professor of Chemistry. He was made Dean of the Faculty, and this office, as well as his professorship, he still holds. His services as an analytical chemist were widely sought after, and he has for many years enjoyed an extended practice in this profession. In 1868 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the New York College of Pharmacy, and still lectures in this institution. In 1872 he began his lectures, which he still continues, as Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was appointed, in 1865, Chemist to the Metropolitan Board of Health, and, in 1873, President of the same Board. This latter important position he has since filled with great efficiency and great benefit to the city. He was appointed by Governor Cornell a member of the State Board of Health, and is the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee. These multiplied duties he performs with a facility and thoroughness which mark him as a man of unusual executive as well as intellectual vigor.

Dr. Chandler's writings have been chiefly upon subjects connected with his scientific pursuits, or with the administration of his official trusts. He established, in connection with his brother, Professor W. H. Chandler, in 1870, the *American Chemist*, and has contributed largely to its pages. Many of his scientific papers have had a great value in connection with the industrial arts. Such are his: "Report on Water for Locomotives, and Boiler Incrustations," 1865; "Investigations on various Mineral Waters of Saratoga, Ballston, Chittenango," etc.; Papers on the Waters for City Supply; on the Purification of Coal Gas; on Petroleum and the Prevention of Kerosene Accidents, and on Milk. He was the chemical editor of Johnson's New Universal Cyclopædia, and wrote many of the important articles on theoretical and applied chemistry.

He is a member of the Chemical Society of Berlin, of the Chemical Society of London, and of the Chemical Society of Paris. He is also one of the members of the National Academy of Sciences, and of numerous other American and foreign learned societies. His degree of Doctor of Philosophy was received at Göttingen in 1856. The University of the City of New York conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine, and Union College the degree of Doctor of Laws.

UNION UNIVERSITY,

SCHENECTADY AND ALBANY.

IN 1795 the Regents of the University chartered an institution to be located at Schenectady and known as Union College. The charter conferred full university powers on the corporation, under which a College of Arts was established and conducted, and at a later period a School of Civil Engineering. No schools for the liberal professions were contemplated or organized, although the power to do this was included in the charter. Many years later professional schools for medicine and law, and an Astronomical Observatory were founded in Albany. It was a part of the plan of the promoters of these institutions to make from them, with other post-graduate schools which might be founded, a university at the capital of the State. In later years the idea suggested itself that, under the university powers of Union College, the College of Arts and Engineering at Schenectady, and the professional schools, and the Observatory at Albany might be united together in one organization. After much negotiation, the ground of a mutual agreement between the several Boards was reached, and the plan for a union was perfected. In order to carry into effect this agreement, an act of the Legislature was procured in 1873, containing, among other provisions, the following: "The several institutions uniting and together constituting the said Union University shall retain and continue their respective rights, powers and corporate existence. The funds and property of each of the said institutions and the funds and property held in trust for them or for their benefit shall remain and continue the funds and property of the said institutions, respectively, and the trusts be administered for their several and respective benefit, as if this act had not been passed or the said institutions had not united and become members and constituents of the said university." This legislative act was followed by the approval of the compact by the Board of Regents. The union of the several institutions was thus consummated in the year 1873, by the incorporation of Union University.

The oversight of the university is committed to a Board of Governors, consisting of representatives from the Trustees of Union College and from each of the

other affiliated institutions. This Board of Governors is empowered to establish in or in connection with the university such departments of science and learning as they may deem necessary, and also with the consent of the Regents of the University, to unite with the university any academy, college or seminary of learning. In the formal agreement, made and executed under authority of the act of the Legislature, the general objects and purposes of the said university are declared to be these: "To promote sound religion and learning, and the development of the several institutions, parties hereto, in the interests of higher education, in conformity with the university system." The Board of Governors is authorized to grant such degrees as the affiliated institutions, being competent to confer, may request the said Board to approve and grant as university degrees. The Board of Governors holds two stated meetings annually, to-wit, one in the city of Albany, on the fourth Tuesday of January, and one in the city of Schenectady on the day before the annual commencement of Union College. The President of Union College is *ex officio* President of the University. The other officers of the university are: A permanent Chancellor; and an honorary Chancellor, who holds office for one year and delivers a Chancellor's oration at the commencement of Union College. These officers, at the present date (1882), are as follows: President and Permanent Chancellor, Rev. Eliphalet Nott Potter, D. D., LL. D.; Honorary Chancellor for 1881, Hon. A. H. Rice, LL. D., Boston.

Under the authority vested in them, the Governors established in 1881 a department of Pharmacy. Union University is therefore at present composed of the following institutions: 1. Union College, Schenectady; 2. Albany Medical College, Albany; 3. Albany Law School, Albany; 4. Dudley Observatory, Albany; 5. Albany College of Pharmacy, Albany.

UNION COLLEGE.

UNION COLLEGE was chartered by the Regents of the University on the 25th day of January, 1795. It was the first college chartered by the Regents, the first founded in this State north of the city of New York, the first chartered after the establishment of the independence of the United States, and the first not of a strictly denominational character. It received its name from the fact that several religious denominations were united in organizing it. This movement to establish a college was the legitimate outgrowth of an effort made in 1779 to incorporate Clinton College at Schenectady. The proposed charter, which never was granted, limited the annual income to £3,000 and required that the President should

be of the Protestant Reformed faith. The disturbances of the war prevented this early project from being carried out. But in 1793, owing to the active exertions of Rev. Dirk Romeyn, pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at Schenectady, the Regents chartered the Schenectady Academy, which was opened under the charge of Colonel John Taylor, of New Jersey. Two years later the Regents granted a college charter to a Board of Trustees, under the title of "The Trustees of Union College in the town of Schenectady, in the State of New York." They were empowered to hold property with an income of $13,333 1-3, and the Trustees of the academy were authorized to merge its property into that of the college. In this way the old academy building, thirty by fifty feet, and costing $3,000, became the first home of the college.

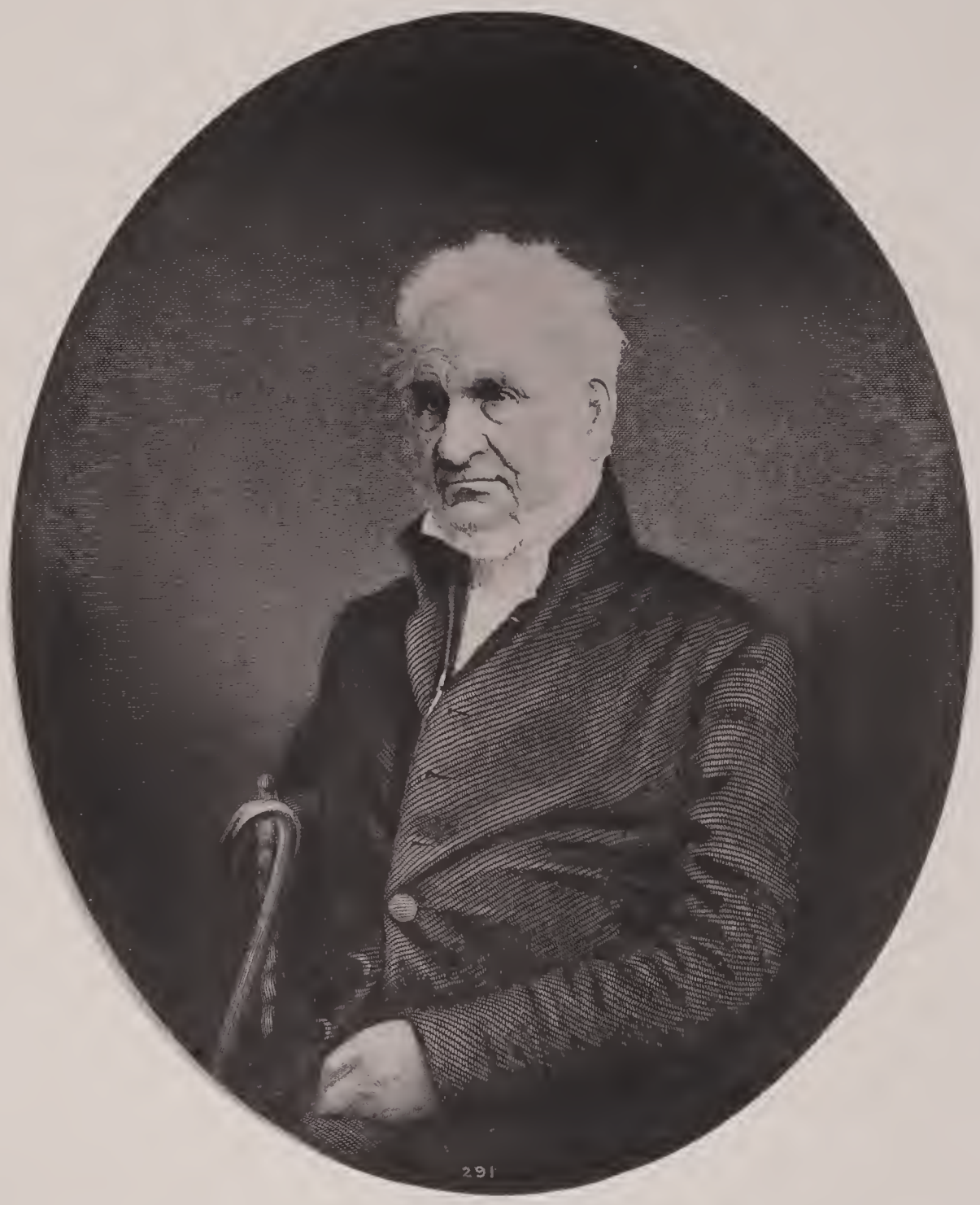
On the 19th of October, 1795, Rev. John Blair Smith, D. D., of Philadelphia, was elected the first President, Colonel John Taylor, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and Rev. Andrew Yates, Professor of the Latin and Greek languages. The first commencement was held in May, 1797, in the old Dutch church, and three young men, who had completed their studies, were graduated. In 1799 Dr. Smith resigned the presidency and returned to the pastoral work in Philadelphia. He was succeeded by Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D., a son of the more celebrated metaphysician of the same name. He occupied the presidency for a period of two years, dying in 1801, and was followed by Rev. Jonathan Maxcy, who resigned in 1804 to accept the presidency of the South Carolina College at Columbia. The whole period of the incumbency of the first three Presidents of the college was thus only nine years. Up to this time the college had maintained a precarious existence and was in want of money for buildings, apparatus and current expenses. About $42,000 had been raised by individual subscription; and grants from the State, made at various times previous to 1804, amounted to about $78,000. Much of this had been required to pay the current expenses of the college, and to procure the necessary equipments for college work. A new building had been begun under the presidency of Dr. Edwards, one hundred and fifty by sixty feet, costing for the building $56,000 and for the site $4,000. This building was unfinished in 1804, and debts for its construction had been incurred. The graduating class in that year was fifteen, and the total number of graduates up to and including 1804 was seventy-seven.

Such was the condition of the college when Rev. Eliphalet Nott, then the pastor of a Presbyterian Church, in Albany, was elected President. Dr. Nott was born, in 1773, in Ashford, Connecticut. His youth was passed in instructing others in order to acquire the means to educate himself. He entered Brown University, and graduated in 1793. He studied theology with the Rev. Joel Benedict, of Plainfield, Connecticut; and, in 1796, became pastor of a church and teacher of a classical school in Cherry Valley, New York. He was called soon after to a church

in Albany, where his fame as a pulpit orator attracted great attention. Here he delivered his famous discourse on the death of Alexander Hamilton, which gave him a national reputation. He accepted the presidency of Union College in 1804, when he was thirty-one years of age. He held it till his death in 1866, in the ninetieth year of his age, a period of sixty-two years. During this time his life is so associated with the history of the college that they cannot be considered apart. He devoted himself, with all his wonderful energy and address, to its interests, and whatever the college became, was chiefly his handiwork.

The pressing want of the college, as indeed seems to be the chronic want of all colleges, was money. There were debts to be paid, a building to be finished, and an endowment fund to be secured. At that time there was no sentiment, as now, against the employment of lotteries for the purpose of raising money even for benevolent, educational or religious enterprises. King's College in New York, and many churches of that day, had been thus aided. Hence, in the effort to obtain financial help for the young college at Schenectady, recourse was had to the same easy but delusive plan. A law was passed in 1805 authorizing a lottery for raising the sum of $80,000. The act directed that $35,000 should be used for additional buildings, an equal sum for the endowment of professorships, and the remaining $10,000 to be in part used for a classical library and in part for the expenses of indigent scholars. The result of the lottery did not equal expectations, the net proceeds being only $55,000.

In the meantime the educational interests of the college, under its gifted President, prospered greatly. The number of graduates had increased in 1814 to forty, and in 1816 to fifty, and in 1819 the number of students was two hundred and forty, and the graduates fifty-six. Dr. Nott early saw that more extensive grounds and buildings would be required for the growing institution. A tract of two hundred and fifty acres, superbly located, was secured, and buildings, planned by M. Ramée, a French engineer then in America on Government service, were begun in 1812. They were so far advanced that, in 1814, they were occupied for college purposes. These extensive plans required large additions to the funds of the college. Accordingly a second law was secured authorizing a lottery for raising $200,000 for Union College, $40,000 for Hamilton College, $4,000 for the Asbury African Church of New York, and $33,000 for the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the City of New York. The proceedings consequent on these transactions extended through many years, and were attended with many difficulties and embarrassments, and it was not till 1833 that the drawings were closed and the money realized. Of the fund thus obtained for Union College, a part was used to discharge accumulated debts, a part for the preparation of the new grounds and the erection of buildings, and only a small part remained for increasing the permanent funds of the college.



Eliphalet Nott

During this long period of business anxiety and multiplying financial cares, the internal management of the college was not neglected. The President's Senior Class lectures, his frequent and brilliant pulpit performances, his personal and unconventional methods of college government, were attractions which brought ever-increasing numbers to the college. The graduating classes steadily increased, numbering in 1820 sixty-five, in 1830 ninety-six, and in 1840 one hundred and five. The Faculty, at this epoch, was a strong one, and, indeed, down to the present, shows an unusual list of men of learning and reputation. The names and terms of service of some of these are here given: Rev. Andrew Yates, D. D., 1797–1801, 1814–182–; Rev. Thomas Macauley, D. D., 1805–6, 1811–22; Rev. Thomas C. Brownell, D. D., LL. D. (afterward Bishop of Connecticut), 1805–19; Rev. Francis Wayland (afterward President of Brown University), 1816–26; Rev. Robert Proudfit, D. D., 1818–60; Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., LL. D. (afterward Bishop of Pennsylvania), 1819–26, 1831–45; Benjamin F. Joslin, M. D., LL. D., 1822–37; Rev. John Austin Yates, D. D., 1823–49; Isaac W. Jackson, LL. D., 1826–77; Rev. Thomas C. Reed, D. D., 1826–51; John Foster, LL. D., 1836 to the present; William M. Gillespie, LL. D., 1845–68; Tayler Lewis, LL. D., 1849–77.

The semi-centennial anniversary of the college was celebrated in 1845. The occasion called together an immense number of alumni, who came to do honor to their *Alma Mater* and to its President and Faculty. Nine years later, in 1854, the semi-centennial anniversary of Dr. Nott's presidency was celebrated. Addresses were delivered by Hon. W. W. Campbell, and President Wayland, of Brown University; but the chief feature was the address of Dr. Nott himself, whose words were those of a father to his children.

Increasing infirmities made it necessary that Dr. Nott should be relieved from some of the labors and responsibilities of administration. For this purpose Rev. Laurens P. Hickok, D. D., distinguished as a writer on metaphysics, was, in 1852, appointed Vice-President. He had graduated from the college in 1820, had been Professor in Western Reserve College and in Auburn Theological Seminary, from which place he was called. On him was gradually devolved most of the duties of the presidency, and in 1866, on Dr. Nott's death, he was elected President. He resigned in 1868 and was succeeded by Rev. Charles A. Aikin, D. D., now of the Princeton Theological Seminary, who resigned in 1871. The Rev. Eliphalet Nott Potter, D. D., a son of Bishop Alonzo Potter, so long connected with the college, and a grandson of Dr. Nott, was then chosen President, and so remains at the present time (1882).

Beside the grants from the State and from other sources heretofore referred to, many benefactions have been made by private individuals to the funds of the college. The most important of these was from President Nott, in 1853, when by deed of

trust he made over to the college the magnificent sum of $610,000, in trust for the support of professorships, scholarships and other college foundations. This trust fund consisted largely in lands in the vicinity of Williamsburgh, which still, to a large extent, remain unsold and are mostly unproductive. But their value is very great, so that, including these, the trust fund is now inventoried at not less than $760,000. Other large donations have been made, especially since the accession of the present President, to whose active energy the improvement in the financial condition of the college is largely due. E. C. Delavan gave the Wheatly collection of minerals and shells, valued at $20,000; Joseph W. Fuller, of Troy, gave $10,000 for the erection of a President's residence; William and George Douglas and Mrs. Cruger gave $5,000 for the erection of a house for Dr. and Mrs. Nott; R. M. Blatchford gave $11,000; Catharine L. Wolfe, $50,000 for indigent students and $3,000 annually, for several years, for art purposes; Clarkson N. Potter and Howard Potter gave, in 1874, the funds for the completion of Memorial Hall; James Brown gave, during his lifetime, about $30,000 for general purposes, and, at his death, a bequest of $100,000; Levi Parsons, of Johnstown, has given $50,000 for the support of a library; the friends of the late Dr. Washburn, of New York, have contributed towards a Washburn Memorial; Mrs. Thomas H. Powers, of Philadelphia, has likewise made to the college a liberal donation as a memorial of her son.

The grounds of the college consist of the tract on which the buildings stand, including the *campus* and farming land and gardens, amounting, in all, to about two hundred and fifty acres. The buildings consist of a central Memorial Hall, erected by Hon. Clarkson N. and Mr. Howard Potter, now used for a library hall, and also for commencement purposes; North College and South College, standing six hundred feet apart, each with a colonnade fronting inward; a gymnasium in the rear of South College; a President's house, and four other buildings for Professors. To these is now being added the Powers Memorial Library building. In this connection may be mentioned the Jackson Garden, which was the creation and the cherished object of care of the late Professor Isaac W. Jackson. The grounds embrace about twelve acres, charming in their variety, and filled with rare and beautiful trees and plants.

The course of the history of education in Union College does not vary widely from that in other American colleges. The original curriculum, of course, was composed of Latin, Greek, mathematics and natural philosophy, and metaphysics. Gradually we find natural sciences creeping in—botany, physiology, chemistry, and mineralogy. Dr. Nott's taste for technological science, and his great attainments in such branches, early led him to establish in Union College a complete scientific course co-ordinate with the classical course, and to give an option in the choice of studies. In this way he ante-dated by many years the policy now almost universal

in American colleges. Many of the ablest of the Professors of the college have been connected with departments of science; Joslin, Alonzo Potter, Jackson, and Foster. But the most important advance in scientific education was made when Professor William M. Gillespie established, in 1845, the department of Civil Engineering. He was an accomplished engineer and a methodical and enthusiastic instructor. He arranged a course of study co-ordinate with the other courses in the college, which combined a very solid mathematical and scientific training with very considerable practice with instruments. The success of this department has justified its establishment. An analytical laboratory was established in 1855, which has, also, been an important educational agent. It has been successively under the charge of Professors Charles E. Joy and Charles F. Chandler, both now of Columbia College, and Professor Maurice Perkins, the present incumbent.

The present organization of the college includes the following departments: 1. The Classical Course, which is the usual baccalaureate course of American colleges. Students in this may pursue additional studies in the other departments. There are, in the Junior and Senior Classes, elective studies. The graduates of this course receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts. 2. The Scientific Course. In the requirements for admission, Latin and Greek are not included. The studies include a good knowledge of natural and experimental science, elementary and higher mathematics, modern languages, and political and philosophical science. The degree conferred is that of Bachelor of Arts. 3. The School of Civil Engineering. The requirements for admission are the same as for the Scientific Course. The course is four years, and graduates receive the degree of Civil Engineer. 4. Other courses are established, which may be pursued by special students, but for which no degree is conferred; such as analytical chemistry, natural history, etc. In all of these departments there are opportunities for physical training in the gymnasium, and military instruction and drill by the Professor, who is a detailed United States army officer.

The income of $100,000 is devoted to the assistance of indigent young men. All needy students have their college bills remitted wholly or in part, as the case requires. Several Fellowships, sustained by Miss Catharine L. Wolfe, afford to the incumbents the privilege of pursuing graduate studies with aid toward personal expenses. These are granted only to students who have shown proficiency and promise in the study to be pursued. A series of prizes has been established for oratory, demeanor and scholarship: 1. Blatchford Oratorical Medals; fund, $1,000. 2. Warner Deportment and Scholarship prize; fund, $714. 3. Ingham English Essay prize; fund, $1,000. 4. Allen Essay prizes. 5. Clark English Literature prize. 6. Oratorical prizes. 7. Nott Prize Scholarships. 8. Culture and Art prizes. 9. Parsons' Prize Scholarships. 10. Military and Athletic prizes. The graduates of the college number 4,631; students in actual attendance, 195.

The following magazines and periodicals have been published by the students of Union College: *The Floriad* (1811); *The Students' Album* (1827); *The Parthenon*, and *Academicians' Magazine* (1832–33); *The Union College Magazine* (1860–78); *The Unionian* (1860–80). *The Concordiensis* is still issued. Union College has at present two literary societies: the *Philomathean*, formed in October, 1795, and the *Adelphic*, formed in 1797; six "Greek letter" societies: Kappa Alpha, Sigma Phi, Delta Phi, Psi Upsilon, Delta Upsilon, Alpha Delta Phi, and the Alpha Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa of the State of New York. An Alumni Association was formed in 1857 and has branches in the principal cities.

The Faculty of the college, in 1881, was organized as follows: Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, and the Constitution, Eliphalet Nott Potter, D. D., LL. D., President; Natural Philosophy, John Foster, LL. D.; Agriculture and Botany, Jonathan Pearson, A. M.; Greek Language and Literature, Henry Whitehorne, A. M.; Modern Languages and Literature, William Wells, LL. D.; Chemistry, Maurice Perkins, A. M., M. D.; Civil Engineering, Cady Staley, A. M., C. E., Dean; Natural History, H. E. Webster, A. M.; Mathematics, I. B. Price, C. E.; Logic and Rhetoric, Rev. George Alexander, A. M.; Mental Philosophy and Hebrew, Rev. T. G. Darling, D. D.; English Literature and Oratory, Wendell Lamoroux, A. M.; Latin Language and Literature, Rev. George W. Dean, S. T. D.; History, Rev. E. C. Lawrence; Military Science and Tactics, Major J. W. MacMurray, U. S. A.; also, Instructor in Physical Culture, C. W. Vanderveer, and Assistant in Zoölogy, James E. Benedict.

The following are connected with the college as lecturers: Henry Coppee, LL. D., Lectures on History, English Literature, and Philology; Prof. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., Lectures on Christian Socialism; Hon. S. T. Benedict, Lectures on Law; E. D. Palmer, A. M., Lectures on Sculpture; William A. Potter, A. M., Lectures on Architecture; Rev. William E. Griffis, Lectures on Oriental Art; Rev. J. L. Parks, Lectures on Self-Culture; Prof. Irving Browne, Lectures on Shakespeare.

Eleph. Bott Lotter

REV. ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER, D. D., LL. D.

PRESIDENT POTTER was born on College Hill, at Schenectady, New York, September 20, 1836. His father was the Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., LL. D., late Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, who, at that time, was Professor of Moral Philosophy in Union College. His mother was Maria Nott, daughter of President Eliphalet Nott. His early education was obtained at the academy of the Rev. Dr. George E. Hall, in Philadelphia and at St. James' Academy, near Hagerstown, Maryland. He graduated at Union College in 1861. His theological studies were pursued in the Berkeley Divinity School, at Middletown, Connecticut. He had, however, before entering School, taken a voyage around the world, in a merchant vessel; at first as passenger, but afterward in the capacity of captain's secretary and mate. He visited in this way California, Peru, the Chincha Islands, the Ladrones, the Philippine Islands and Java, returning thence by the Cape of Good Hope to Boston. After taking orders in the Episcopal Church, he became the Rector of a church in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and subsequently in Troy, New York. During his incumbency at the former place, he was, in 1866, appointed Professor of Ethics and Apologetics in the Lehigh University, and lectured on this subject until his removal to Troy. He was also Secretary of the Board of Trustees. In 1871 he was chosen President of Union College, in place of Rev. Charles A. Aiken, D. D., resigned, and was inaugurated in June of that year. On the consummation of the union between Union College, the Albany Medical College, the Albany Law School and the Dudley Observatory, in 1873, constituting Union University, President Potter was appointed Chancellor of the University. During his administration of the presidency, Union College has received, through bequests, gifts, endowments, etc., benefactions amounting to more than half a million of dollars. Additional buildings have been erected and are in process of erection. The large interests of Union College at Hunter's Point, which the stringency of the times had imperiled, have been protected, and a large future return assured. Liberal provision has been secured for prizes and scholarships, and for the assistance of indigent students. The number of students has steadily increased, and the work of instruction, with the help of the best appliances, has been carried on with steady energy by a learned and faithful Faculty.

President Potter's publications have been chiefly occasional sermons and addresses. He edited his father's work, entitled "The Three Witnesses to the

Truth of Revelation." He delivered, in 1880, the annual oration before the University Convocation on "Education and the University of the State of New York." The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him in 1871 by Columbia College, and the degree of Doctor of Laws, in 1880, by Williams College.

TAYLER LEWIS, LL. D., L. H. D.

TAYLER LEWIS was born at Northumberland, in Saratoga county, New York, in 1802. His father was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and served with distinction in the battles of Monmouth and Germantown, at the siege of Fort Stanwix, and in the storming of the redoubts at the taking of Cornwallis at Yorktown. His mother was of a Dutch family in Albany, a niece of Lieutenant-Governor John Tayler, from whom he derived his Christian name. Mr. Lewis graduated in 1820 at Union College, in the class of Judge Kent, Governor Seward and Comptroller John C. Wright. He studied law in the office of Samuel A. Foote, in Albany, in company with William Kent. Though attracted by the study of such writers as Coke, Fearne, Blackstone and Butler, and much interested in the logical questions of the law of evidence and real estate, he was not at ease with the practical conduct of the profession, touching which he had some conscientious scruples. Rejecting offers of partnership at Albany, he pursued his profession in the retired village of Fort Miller, Washington county, New York, where he had sufficient time for reflection, and where, at the suggestion of a clerical friend, he entered on the study of Hebrew. The new occupation engrossed all his time and attention. He gave his days and nights to Hebrew. This led to a close and diligent study of the Bible, in the language of the Old and New Testaments. Homer and Plato followed with equal zest. Six years were devoted to Biblical and classical studies, pursued with a scholar's enthusiasm, with no thought of using the stores thus accumulated in composition or teaching, or with any prospect of leaving the humble village. Nine years had now passed, when it became evident that law or literature must be relinquished. The former was the readiest sacrifice. In 1833 he married, abandoned the law, and took a classical school in the village of Waterford. In 1835 he went to Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence county, where he remained two years, then returned to Waterford, and shortly afterward, through the influence of Mr. Foote and his old classmate, Judge William Kent, he was appointed Professor of Greek in the University of the City of New York. At this time he also became an active writer for the higher reviews, the *Literary and Theological*, the *Biblical Repository*, and others, to which he continued to be a frequent contributor. His topics were the

relations of Theology and Philosophy, following generally the ideas of Calvin; and the questions of the day in morals, politics, church and State government, and natural science. His special classical studies were subordinate to these philosophical discussions. In 1845 he published a semi-classical, semi-theological work, *Plato contra Atheos*, and he afterward prepared *A Translation of Plato's Theaetetus*, with notes and illustrations on its adaptedness to our own times. In 1844 he also published a volume on *The Nature and Ground of Punishment*. The discoveries of geology and astronomy, in their relation to the Biblical narrative, employed much of his attention. His work, published at Schenectady, in 1855, entitled *The Six Days of Creation*, is a novel and able view of the subject, displaying distinguished philological research and acumen. In 1860 he published *The Divine Human in the Scriptures*, in the preface to which he promised a work for posthumous publication, on the *Figurative Language of the Bible*. Meanwhile, he had supplied the editorial and other columns of many leading magazines and newspapers with an immense amount of invaluable material, welcomed by an ever-widening circle of readers.

The Civil War of 1861 found him ready for his country's service. He helped forward to the field his son and son-in-law, who had taken commissions in the army. He was unwearied in patriotic appeals and arguments. He furnished a series of articles on the subject of State Sovereignty, which excited great interest among the influential of all parties. He filled columns with disquisitions upon Slavery, and with similar discussions and appeals. Somewhat later appeared his *Heroic Periods in a Nation's History*. Unable to wield the sword, he wielded untiringly a pen as sharp and powerful.

His *State Rights, a Photograph from Ancient Greece*, was, without his intervention, scattered far and wide, and was felt to be influential in moulding the opinions of the cultured classes. "The Union Professor," wrote Charles Astor Bristed, "has studied Greek in a thoroughly practical and profitable manner. With the spirit of Greek philosophy, as illustrated by Greek history, he is, perhaps, more thoroughly imbued than any man in the country; nay, we have little hesitation in saying that no Hellenist throughout Anglo-Saxondom has ever drawn an historical parallel so finished and telling as this photograph." In 1863, having suffered for many years from extreme deafness, his nervous system became still further impaired by the prolonged excitement of the war and the disasters which befell his sons in the field. The alarming wounds received by one, and the sudden death in battle of the other, produced a shock which utterly destroyed his hearing and undermined his general health. But he never lost interest in the movements of society, writing for the papers on topics such as "Evolution," "Religion and Morality," etc. So late as 1872, he conducted vigorous discussions on the question of the Bible in the Public Schools. In these debates he maintained that the State had a distinct

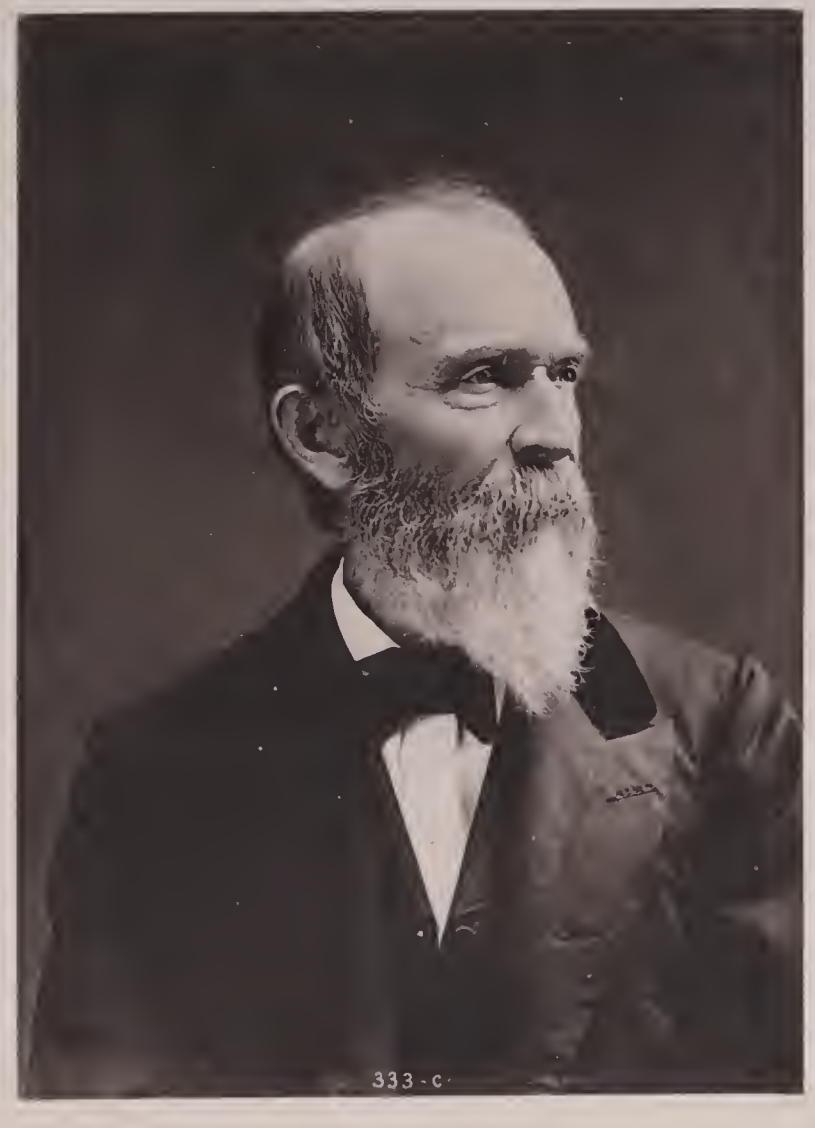
religious responsibility, its very right to existence being not in popular consent — for he had little respect for majorities — but in the command of God.

His closing labors would alone have been worthy of a long life. He gave three years to his translation and annotation of *Genesis* for Lange's Commentaries. Then followed, for the same great work, his *Rhythmical Version of Ecclesiastes, with Notes*, and then that of Job. In 1875 appeared his Lectures, delivered before the Theological School of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and published by order of the General Reformed Synod, in which he treats of the Fearfulness of Atheism, the Denial of the Supernatural, the Cosmical Objections, astronomical and geological, to Scripture, and the superiority of Bible Theism to the physical or philosophical views of Cosmos.

Professor Lewis received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Union College, and the degree of Doctor of Literature from the Regents of the University of New York. He died on the 11th of May, 1877.

ISAAC W. JACKSON, LL. D.

ISAAC W. JACKSON was born at Cornwall, Orange county, New York, August 28, 1804. Both of his parents were members of the Society of Friends. The scenery of the neighborhood, which early made its impression upon him, was beautiful and striking. In his childhood, and during the long life of his honored mother, he was a faithful and devoted son. The talents which he manifested in early youth induced his friends to send him from home to secure the best advantages of academic education. He had a taste for mathematics and mechanics, which was not unusual in the family, one of his uncles having invented a method in logarithms, while an old clock, bearing the family name and an early date, is still preserved, both as a memento of its maker and as an excellent timepiece. He was sent in his seventeenth year to the Albany Academy. Having completed his studies at the academy with the highest honors, both in the classics and mathematics, he entered Union College, where he attained high standing in the classics, and from which, in 1826, in his twenty-second year, he graduated with the first honors in mathematics and chemistry. He was at once appointed a tutor in the college. Here, as at the academy, it was evident that he possessed characteristics hardly compatible with the quiet spirit of the Friends. He became actively interested in military drill, and, having been chosen Captain of the College Company, retained that position long after graduation. From this circumstance came the name of "Captain Jack," by which he was familiarly and affectionately called.



John Foster

S M Jackson.

Sayles J. Lewis

During his collegiate course, with the co-operation of a band of congenial companions, some of whom have since attained to positions of eminent usefulness — among them Orlando Meads, LL. D., and Thomas Hun, M. D., LL. D. — he founded and maintained a society for social and literary purposes. In succeeding years, other like associations were formed; and hence Union College has been called the mother of the Greek-letter secret societies of the country. He was promoted to the Professorship of Mathematics in Union College in the year 1831. He published books on trigonometry, optics, conic sections, and mechanics, which were adopted in American colleges and in one important British institution; one of these works drawing from a competent authority the remark that he could not wish a single sentence changed. In these productions, however, Professor Jackson had no view to reputation; he based them on the observed needs of his classes, and designed them directly for their help.

As an executive officer of the college he was prompt, energetic, ever-watchful, selecting his measures judiciously and pursuing them with discretion. The severity of his earlier conceptions of discipline was modified by the influence of one whom he loved and assisted most faithfully — the late President Nott. In his family, as well as in general intercourse, he was social and genial. He was watchful of the health and education of his children. He was always neatly and simply attired; slight in form, well built, and active, with clear, piercing eye looking out from under a large and prominent brow; his head finely developed; his voice frank and friendly.

The science and art of horticulture were the delight and solace of his life. Valuable works on this subject make up a large part of his library. His life centered in and was mainly bounded by his college. It was passed in his family circle, his study, his class-room, or with members of the Faculty. He avoided occasions of personal prominence. His intellectual concentration and perseverance were such that he could not rest satisfied until he had completed what he had deliberately undertaken. Conscientious and regular in his attendance upon public worship, yet as to his personal feelings and meditations upon religion and kindred topics, he was characterized by a Quaker-like reticence, which, however, never prevented him, at the critical moment, from speaking and acting boldly for the right. He was always sympathetic, especially so with the sorrowing and the needy. Professor Henry, late of the Smithsonian Institution, who was his fellow-student in boyhood and his life-long correspondent, said that he was "the truest and most generous soul he ever knew." His charities were from the heart as well as from the hand, and he concealed their objects and extent. Fulfilling the duties of his position ably, faithfully, contentedly, no achievements of wealth or fame could have brought him wider usefulness or higher happiness; thousands of the educated men of the

country attest their gratitude for his aid in the development of mind and character. In 1876 Professor Jackson had completed a term of service in the college of fifty years. This event was made the occasion of a notable tribute of respect from his friends and former pupils. It was on this occasion that Dr. Tayler Lewis, his life-long friend and associate, delivered one of his most remarkable addresses. The titles of Professor Jackson's publications are: 1. Elements of Conic Sections. 2. Elementary Treatise on Optics. 3. Elementary Treatise on Mechanics. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by Hobart College. His death took place July 28, 1877.

JOHN FOSTER, LL. D.

PROFESSOR FOSTER, now the Senior Professor of Union College, was born August 18, 1811, at Hebron, Washington county, New York. His parents were Scotch-Irish. His earliest schooling was at the country district school of Hebron. In the winters of 1828, 1829 and 1830 he taught in the district schools of Argyle and Salem, and in the summers pursued his studies of Latin and Greek under the Rev. James Irvine, of Hebron. In the spring of 1831 he went to the Academy at Fairfield, Herkimer county, then under the charge of the Rev. David Chassell, D. D., an eminent and successful teacher of that day. Here he studied mathematics and classics till the close of the summer term of 1832, after which he became an assistant in the academy, teaching several hours daily and at the same time carrying on his studies preparatory to college. He entered the Junior Class of Union College in the spring of 1834, and graduated July, 1835. He remained in the college only about one year, because his circumstances forbade the expense of a longer residence. He resumed teaching at the Fairfield Academy even before his graduation, and continued during the following year, teaching almost all branches, and working about ten hours daily.

In the fall of 1836 Mr. Foster was appointed tutor in Union College, and was placed in charge of the building called West College, which is situated in the town and separated from the buildings in the college *campus*. At this time, and for many years afterward, the Freshman and Sophomore Classes were domiciled in this building, and Tutor Foster's duty was to look after these two classes. For about a year he held this place, and then, having an offer to take charge of the North Pearl Street Academy for Boys, in Albany, he spent about a year in this work. But in the winter of 1838, he returned to Union College and took charge again of West College. Here he was very successful, both as an instructor and as a college officer.

He had classes in algebra, geometry, trigonometry and conic sections — that is, all the mathematics taught in the first two years of the college course. Besides, he taught classes in Latin, and more particularly in Greek. After the death of Professor Edward Savage, in 1840, Mr. Foster was appointed Adjunct-Professor of Natural Philosophy, and gave instruction in the "Cambridge Mechanics." Soon after this he began to give lectures to voluntary classes on electricity, magnetism, galvanism, electro-magnetism and acoustics. These subjects were not at this time comprised in the regular course, but subsequently were added, and on these Professor Foster has continued down to the present time to give lectures. He has also issued, for the use of his classes, a syllabus of his lectures, which forms a text-book on the subject. About 1842 Professor Foster organized a voluntary class to whom he taught astronomy, and surveying and leveling. This led to the establishment, in 1845, of the Department of Civil Engineering, to which Professor W. M. Gillespie was appointed.

In the spring of 1867 Professor Foster visited Europe, partly for rest and partly for the purpose of visiting establishments for education and for the manufacture of scientific apparatus. He visited the Universities of Bonn, Heidelberg, Munich, and Zurich, and spent considerable time at Paris. After his return, he devoted himself to building up the scientific apparatus of his department. He obtained from the graduates of the college, mostly his old students, about $5,000, which he spent during the following five or six years in the purchase of the best apparatus in each of the branches. He visited Europe again in 1874, authorized by the Board of Trustees to expend $6,000 in physical apparatus. He visited the principal workshops of London and Paris, making selections and giving orders. After an extended tour, he returned to America with such a variety of new and useful apparatus as to place the collection of Union College among the best in the country.

Professor Foster (1882) still continues in the active performance of his duties. Among the students who have passed under his instruction he has a reputation as a teacher of unusual force. Being himself a man of great industry, he expects and usually secures a large amount of good work from his pupils. He is genial in his temperament, and kind-hearted and ready to advise and help those who come to him. Professor Foster was made Doctor of Laws in 1872 by the University of the City of New York.

ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE was founded, in 1838, by Drs. Alden March and James H. Armsby. Dr. March had taught a medical class since 1821, and from his class went forth some of the leading lights of the profession in this country. Dr. Armsby joined this class as a student in 1831. He afterward became one of the instructors. Other Professors were added until, in 1836, it numbered a Faculty of six, and a class of fifty-six students. In 1838 the college was regularly organized, with a Faculty numbering eight Professors. The first class contained sixty-three students. For the first year the college had no charter, but in February, 1839, a charter was received from the Legislature, and in April, 1839, the first class, numbering thirteen, was graduated, thus commencing the list of alumni. Since then, four thousand six hundred and fifty-two students have attended its fifty sessions, and one thousand four hundred and fifty-one have graduated. In 1841 the College of Medicine at Fairfield, Herkimer county, closed, and two of its most distinguished Professors — T. Romeyn Beck and James McNaughton — became Professors of the Albany Medical College, which, at that time, numbered one hundred students.

The college building is situated on Eagle street, occupying the space lying between Jay and Lancaster streets. It was originally erected for the Albany Lancaster School, and was completed in 1816. It was erected by the Common Council at a cost of $23,918,23. The Lancaster School existed till 1834, when it was superseded by the present school system of the State. The building stood vacant from 1836 until 1838, when it was resolved to lease it to the college. The lease lasted until 1877, when the property was purchased for the purposes of the institution, and the title is now vested in the Board of Trustees.

The Faculties of this college, during its existence, have contained the names of men distinguished throughout the country for their great professional learning. Few colleges in the country can point to a more brilliant list. The original Faculty are all dead. The present senior Professor and Dean, Dr. Thomas Hun, entered the Faculty of the college in the second year of its existence.

The College Museum is especially rich in its anatomical preparations, including the valuable morbid specimens accumulated by the late Drs. March, Armsby and McNaughton, and is unequaled in its models. The library of the college contains nearly five thousand volumes, and arrangements are being made for its constant increase. The Albany Hospital, St. Peter's Hospital, and the County Hospital,

ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

together with the Eye and Ear Infirmary and the Dispensaries connected with each, are, by the regulations of their governing boards, made available for clinical purposes to the students. The appointments to positions in the hospital as House-Physician and Surgeon and Apothecary are annually made, and are competed for by members of the graduating class.

Plan of Studies. — Graduates from recognized colleges, scientific schools or medical institutions are not required to pass the preliminary examination on joining the school. All other students entering this institution are required to pass a preliminary examination. Anatomy is taught by lectures, recitation and demonstration — dissection being required before a student can be admitted to final examination. Great attention is paid to study in practical anatomy, under the direction of the Professor and Demonstrator of this department. The working laboratory for practical chemistry is open during the entire year. Students are received singly or in classes for instruction in chemical analysis and medical chemistry. The laboratory is well lighted and conveniently arranged. Each student has a desk and chemicals for his own use, and is supplied with all necessary apparatus. Minute anatomy, is studied by the microscope, and with lantern illustrations before the class. A photographic gallery is connected with the hospital, in which specimens of healthy and morbid minute tissues are photographed upon glass, and subsequently used for class illustrations. The law of this State requires that each student shall attend two courses of lectures, and study three years with some reputable practitioner before he is permitted to practice.

The fees of the course are First Year: For matriculation, $5; for lecture tickets, $100; for dissection, $10. Second Year: For matriculation, $5, for lecture tickets, $100. Third Year: For matriculation, $5; for graduation, $25. Total fees for graduation, with three courses of lectures, $250. The student, by purchase of the perpetual lecture ticket, can reduce this amount to $200. The collegiate year includes a special Spring Course of eight weeks, at which attendance is optional; and a regular session of twenty weeks commencing in October, at which attendance is compulsory. An Alumni Association has been organized. Attendance in 1881–82, one hundred and seventy-nine students. The degree of Doctor of Medicine is conferred on graduates.

Following is the Faculty for 1881–82: President of the University, Lectures on Medical Ethics, Eliphalet Nott Potter, D. D., LL. D.; Dean of the Faculty, and Emeritus-Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, Thomas Hun, M. D., LL. D.; Emeritus-Professor of Pathology, Practice, and Clinical Medicine, S. O. Vanderpoel, M D., LL. D.; Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Albert Vanderveer, M. D., Registrar, and Professor of Pathology, Practice, Clinical Medicine and Hygiene, Jacob S. Mosher, M. D., Ph. D.; Chemical Philosophy and Organic

Chemistry, Maurice Perkins, M. D.; Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Diseases of the Throat, and Clinical Laryngoscopy, John M. Bigelow, M. D.; Anatomy, Lewis Balch, M. D.; Surgical Pathology, Operative Surgery, and Clinical Surgery, Samuel B. Ward, M. D.; Psychological Medicine, John P. Gray, M. D., LL. D.; Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, James P. Boyd, M. D.; Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry, Willis G. Tucker, M. D.; Anthony-Professor of Histology and Pathological Anatomy, William Hailes, M. D.; Ophthalmology and Otology, Cyrus S. Merrill, M. D.; Adjunct-Professor of Pathology, Practice, and Clinical Medicine, S. O. Vanderpoel, Junior, M. D.; Physiology, Franklin Townsend, M. D.; Adjunct-Professor of Dermatology, F. C. Curtis, M. D.; Curator of the Museum, Henry March, M. D.; Demonstrator of Anatomy, Eugene Van Slyke, M. D.

THOMAS HUN, M. D., LL. D.

THOMAS HUN, now the Dean of the Faculty of the Albany Medical College, was born in the city of Albany, on the 14th day of September, 1808. He is of Dutch ancestry, on both his father's and mother's side, running back, in the history of Albany, for nearly or quite two hundred years, and thus connecting him with the De Wandelaers, the Douws, the Van Rensselaers, the Gansevoorts, and others of the oldest Albany families. His father was Abraham Hun, who married Maria Gansevoort, a daughter of the late Leonard Gansevoort, Jr., and the Doctor was their only son. Abraham Hun was a graduate of Columbia College, in 1786, and by profession a lawyer, and held the influential position in Albany, in that day, of counsel and legal adviser of General Stephen Van Rensselaer, known as the "Old Patroon." He was a man of education and high character and consideration, and his collection of rare books shows him to have been of decided intellectual tastes and habits. He died in 1812, and his wife died also in 1813, thus leaving two children, the subject of this notice and his sister, to the care of their maternal grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gansevoort. Thomas was sent to a school then much approved in Albany, kept by Mr. and Mrs. Upfold, the parents of the late Rt. Rev. George Upfold, Bishop of Illinois.

In 1818, at the age of ten years, he entered the Albany Academy, where he remained until he had completed his course of academical preparation for college. The academy was then, as it still is, one of the best classical and mathematical schools in the country, and young Hun left it in the autumn of 1824 and entered

JAMES H. ARMSBY.

Thomas Ewing

Alden March

the Junior Class of Union College at the age of sixteen, and graduated with honor in 1826.

Immediately after leaving college he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Platt Williams. In 1827 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1830 received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then returned to Albany and commenced the practice of his profession in connection with Dr. Williams. Early in the summer of 1832 a cholera hospital was organized in Albany, and Dr. Hun was appointed one of its physicians. He continued in this position, discharging its duties with marked skill and fidelity, until the disappearance of the cholera and the closing of the hospital in the autumn of that year. In the spring of 1833 he went to Europe, and, with the exception of two brief visits to this country, he remained abroad, residing chiefly in Paris, until 1839. During the six years of his stay abroad, he availed himself of the opportunities thus afforded him for a wide and liberal range of studies.

The Albany Medical College was organized in 1838, and Dr. Hun, previous to his return home, was invited to accept the Professorship of the Institutes of Medicine. On his return he accepted the appointment and entered upon its duties. His inaugural address excited much interest from its philosophic treatment of his subject as well as from its lucid style and its clear and forcible illustrations. His lectures and instructions added much to the reputation of the college. He continued to hold this chair until 1858, when he resigned it and devoted himself wholly to his private practice. In April, 1841, he married Miss Lydia L. Reynolds, the eldest daughter of Marcus T. Reynolds, Esquire, a lawyer of great eminence in Albany. She was a lady of rare endowments of mind and character. She died, in 1876.

On the incorporation of the Albany Hospital, in 1848, Dr. Hun became one of the Board of Consulting Physicians. Subsequently, on the organization of St. Peter's Hospital, he held the same position on the medical staff. In 1862 he became the President of the State Medical Society, and, as such, delivered an inaugural address which attracted much attention from the profession, from the boldness of its position and its opposition to the traditional ideas of medical theory and practice. He maintained that neither medicine nor the physician, although both were important in their places, ever cured disease; that the *curative power* was in nature alone; that the function of the physician was not to cure, but to preside over, watch and aid the efforts of nature to cure, by securing, as far as possible, such favorable circumstances, aids and conditions as may be most contributory to its restorative powers. On the reorganization of the Albany Medical College, in 1876, Dr. Hun was unanimously called to be the Dean of the Faculty, but he declined undertaking with it the duties of any Professorship. He soon afterward, in a public address to one

of the graduating classes, took occasion to examine the history and scientific claims of homœopathy and to demonstrate, from the writings of its founder, what he considered to be its manifold peculiarities and absurdities.

Dr. Hun's natural tastes and tendencies have always inclined him more to a studious and contemplative life than to an active and practical one. He has a rare power of abstract thought; and philosophical studies, especially in the line of metaphysical and ethical investigation, have always had much attraction for him. He has, nevertheless, been a careful and intelligent observer of events, and is a man of very decided opinions. In his profession he has been regarded as a skillful and successful practitioner, and in the knowledge and treatment of pulmonary diseases no physician in Albany has ever stood higher in the confidence of the profession and the public. As a practitioner he has been especially noted, not only for his sagacity and accuracy in the diagnosis of disease, but also for his calm, far-sighted wisdom and his large comprehension of the constitutional tendencies, habits and other circumstances specially affecting the case and calling for consideration in its treatment. — O. Meads.

ALBANY LAW SCHOOL.

THE Albany Law School was incorporated under an act of the Legislature in the spring of 1851. The Trustees met on the 21st of April and organized the school by the following appointments: President of the Board of Trustees, Thomas W. Olcott; Secretary, Orlando Meads; Professors, Ira Harris, LL. D.; Amasa J. Parker, LL. D., and Amos Dean, LL. D.; President of the Faculty, Hon. Greene C. Bronson.

At first the Law School encountered difficulties and embarrassments incident to a new enterprise, which was regarded by the profession and the public with some distrust; but it soon overcame all obstacles, and its course has been one of continued prosperity. It is one of the oldest and most successful law schools in the Union. Its graduates number about three thousand, and among them are many of the most successful and honorable men in the profession of the law. The instructors have been men of eminence and marked ability. Among them may be named Amasa J. Parker, LL. D.; Amos Dean, LL. D.; Ira Harris, LL. D.; William F. Allen, LL. D., late Judge of the Court of Appeals; John T. Hoffman, ex-Governor of the State of New York, and Professor Amasa McCoy. In 1873, by act of the Legislature, the Law School became a department of Union University.

The course, consisting of three terms, commences on the first Tuesday of September and closes the last week in May following, including a holiday vacation

of two weeks. There are two lectures each day, except Saturday, during the entire course, and a portion of the time three lectures a day. There are weekly oral examinations of the whole class, and written examinations at the close of each term. During the larger portion of the course there are two moot-courts each week.

The following are the requirements for graduation, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws: 1. The student must be twenty-one years of age; 2. He must sustain a good moral character; 3. He must have attended one course of three full terms each at the Law School, in addition to one year's previous study of law, allowing a reasonable time for vacation, or two courses of three full terms each without previous study of law; 4. He must have sustained satisfactory examinations throughout the course, and, 5, must have faithfully performed all the exercises assigned him, and have prepared and read, before the school and Faculty, six weeks before the close of the term at which he proposes to graduate, a thesis on some legal subject. A student commencing with any term, by attending that and the two succeeding ones, will complete the course and may become a candidate for graduation. The requisites for admission are, good moral character and a fair English education. Tuition is $50 a term, payable in advance. But the payment of $130 in advance will be received in full for the whole course. For members of the bar the tuition is $40 a term, or $100 for the full course, if paid in advance.

In 1879 a new and commodious building was purchased for the use of the school. It is situated on State street, a short distance west of the New Capitol, and fitted up in a convenient and attractive manner for the purposes of the school. On the first floor is a spacious library and study-room, well lighted and warmed, conveniently fitted with desks, book-cases and tables, and open to the students at all hours of the day and evening. On the floor above is a lecture-room, with all the modern appliances. In addition to the school library, the students have access, for reference, to the State Law Library near by, which is one of the best-selected and most extensive collections of law literature in the Union. The course of instruction is designed to be practical. It is the aim of the Faculty, first, to instruct their students in the principles of law; and, secondly, to make of them good lawyers.

The present Faculty is organized and subjects assigned as follows: President Eliphalet Nott Potter, D. D., LL. D., Feudalism and Constitutional Law; Hon. William L. Learned, LL. D., Civil Law, Equity Jurisprudence, and Trial of Causes; Hon. Horace E. Smith, LL. D., Dean, Personal Property, Contracts, Commercial Law, and Torts; Hon. Matthew Hale, Criminal Law and Personal Rights; Henry S. McCall, Real Property, Wills, and Practice in Surrogate and Probate Courts; Hiram E. Sickels, the Law of Evidence and Sources of the Municipal Law; Charles T. F. Spoor, Practice and Pleading at Common Law, and under the Code; Henry Coppée, LL. D., International Law; and Irving Browne, Domestic Relations.

HON. HORACE E. SMITH, LL. D.,

WAS born in Weston, Vermont, in 1817. His father, Dr. Rogers Smith, was a native of Massachusetts, but removed in infancy with his parents to Amherst, New Hampshire. He there resided until manhood, and the completion of his professional education. Then he settled in the neighboring town of Mount Vernon, and there practiced till 1812, when he was commissioned by President Madison as a Surgeon in the Army of the United States. During the war he was connected with the General Hospital in Greenbush, New York; and at the close of the war he settled in Weston, Vermont. Possessing fine literary taste and an ardent passion for books, he achieved a broad and varied culture; he ranked well in his profession; and, during his residence in New Hampshire, he was an active politician of the Jeffersonian school, but he gave little attention, comparatively, to worldly thrift. His wife was a woman of strong character, marked intelligence, and indomitable energy. It seemed to her children, on whom she strongly impressed herself, that she was equal to all demands upon her wisdom, efficiency, and maternal instincts. Dr. Smith died in 1845, leaving two sons and three daughters. The elder son, Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., LL. D., was President of Dartmouth College, from his appointment in 1863 to his resignation, a short time prior to his death in 1877.

The younger — the subject of this sketch — was early thrown upon his own resources for the means of acquiring a liberal education. By resort at first to manual labor, and subsequently to teaching, and by severe economy, he succeeded in accomplishing his purpose. In the fall of 1839 he went to Fulton county, New York, where, after teaching for about two years, he engaged in the study of law, and in 1844 he was admitted to the bar. He has since been admitted to the State courts in Massachusetts, all the Federal courts for Massachusetts and New York, and to the Supreme Court of the United States. In all of these courts he has had more or less practice, and in some of them his practice has been varied and extensive, embracing matters of great importance.

In the spring of 1847 he removed to Boston, Massachusetts, where, in connection with Hon. Thomas L. Wakefield, he continued in practice seven years, doing a large law business. During this period he took an active part in the stirring political movements which revolutionized the State, and culminated in the organization of the Republican party. Elected to the Legislature of Massachusetts for the session of 1851–52, he served on several important committees, and took a prominent part in the deliberations of that body. In October, 1852, he received and declined a nomination for Congress, to the seat made vacant by the death of Hon. Robert Rantoul,

DUDLEY OBSERVATORY, ALBANY.

Junior. Hon. John B. Alley, nominated in place of Mr. Smith, afterward represented that district in Congress for several terms. The climate proving too rigorous for the health of Mrs. Smith, a native of New York, he left Boston in the spring of 1854; and in the fall of that year he opened an office in the city of New York. There he soon established a prosperous, and, as he hoped, a permanent business. But, at the end of five years, his wife died, after a lingering illness; and having suffered severely in health from the combined effect of exhausting professional labor and long watching by the sick-bed, he retired with his children to Johnstown, New York, for rest and recuperation. On regaining his usual health, he there resumed practice, and soon gathered a large clientage. Elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867–8, he took an active part in its labors and deliberations.

In the summer of 1879 he was elected Dean of the Albany Law School, and Professor of Commercial Law — the chair made vacant by the death of Isaac Edwards, LL. D. Accepting the position, he entered upon the discharge of his duties in the autumn of that year. In June, 1880, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Dartmouth College. For many years past, Mr. Smith has been connected by membership, and much of the time officially, with Congregational and Presbyterian churches. He has also been an earnest worker, with tongue and pen, in various reformatory and benevolent enterprises of the day, and in political campaigns involving questions of great public interest. Acting upon the principle that it is both the duty and privilege of every man to make the most of his abilities and opportunities, and to contribute all in his power to the welfare of humanity, Mr. Smith's life has been one of hard and persistent work.

DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

THE Dudley Observatory at Albany, New York, was incorporated by the Legislature in March, 1852. It was named in honor of Hon. Charles E. Dudley, as an acknowledgment of the munificent contributions made to its endowment by his widow, Mrs. Blandina Dudley. Professor Mitchel selected the site about half a mile north of the Capitol, and General Stephen Van Rensselaer gave the land for the Observatory building. The trustees have since purchased additional land, amounting in all to eight acres. The building was completed in 1854, from plans furnished by Professor Mitchel. The Observatory was inaugurated August 28, 1856, at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The inaugural address was delivered by Hon. Edward Everett. A eulogy on Hon. Charles E. Dudley was also pronounced by Hon. Washington Hunt.

Mrs. Dudley's donations, including a bequest, amount to more than $105,000. The aggregate donations amount to more than $200,000. More than $100,000 have been expended on the buildings, instruments, grounds and other objects, and about $90,000 invested as a permanent fund for the support of the institution. The Observatory is amply furnished with instruments procured from the best European and American artists; of these, the Olcott Meridian Circle is worthy of especial note.

Prominent among the astronomers who have been connected with the Observatory were, Directors, B. A. Gould (1856–1858), O. M. Mitchel (1859–1861), G. W. Hough (1862–1874); Assistant Directors, Francis Brunnow (1859–1860); Assistants, C. A. F. Peters (1856–1858), A. Sountag (1859). The buildings and scientific apparatus belonging to the Observatory have undergone important improvements, and the instruments are now actively employed in observation. The following persons are connected with the Observatory: Director, Lewis Boss, A. M.; Assistant Astronomers, C. D. Palmer, C. E., R. H. Tucker, Jr., C. E., H. V. Egbert, A. B., C. S. Wells, A. B.

LEWIS BOSS.

MR. BOSS was born in Providence, Rhode Island, October 26, 1846. His father was Samuel P. Boss, a farmer of Scituate, Rhode Island, a prominent citizen, who has held local offices and represented his district in the Legislature. His grandfather was Captain Benjamin Boss, who served five years in the Revolutionary War. The family is of Dutch descent. Mr. Boss prepared for college at Lapham Institute, Rhode Island, and at New Hampton, New Hampshire. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1870, with a high reputation for scholarship, taking, in 1868, the first prize for mathematics, and in 1870 the Grimes prize for the best English essay. He studied his profession of astronomer at the Naval Observatory, in Washington.

From 1870 to 1872 he was employed on special work in the Department of the Interior, his duties being, in part, astronomical. From 1872 to 1876 he was engaged, under the United States Northern Boundary Commission, as Chief Civilian Astronomer. In 1876 he was appointed Director of the Dudley Observatory at Albany, which position he still holds. Since 1879, he has also been Secretary of the Observatory. He is also Professor of Astronomy in Union University, and for three years gave lectures on astronomy at Union College, and professional instruction at the Observatory during the entire period of his connection.

Professor Boss' work and publications have been almost exclusively professional. He has published a quarto work, of two hundred and thirteen pages, on the

Horace E. Smith.

Jacob S. Mosher

Lewis Ross

"Declinations of the Fixed Stars," which has been used as an authority in determining the star positions for the American Nautical Almanac. This work received favorable mention in the annual address of the President of the Royal Society of London, and favorable and extended comment from English journals of astronomy. His published contributions to the science of astronomy include: A Report on the Total Solar Eclipse of 1878, Washington, 1880; Papers on Astronomy in the Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; in Viertel Jahrsschrift der Ast. Ges., Leipzig, in Astronomische Nachrichten, Kiel; in the American Journal of Science, New Haven, Connecticut, and in other scientific journals, together with numerous popular articles on Astronomy published in the newspapers. In January, 1882, he obtained, over one hundred and twenty-four competitors, the prize of $200 offered during the previous year by Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, New York, open to any person in the United States or Canada, for the best essay on "Comets: their composition, purpose and effect upon the earth." Professor Boss' principal work in the Observatory at present consists of zone observations undertaken on the programme of the International Astronomical Society. This work was begun in 1878, and still continues.

Professor Boss is a Fellow of the Astronomische Gesellschaft, Berlin, 1876; Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Member of the American Metrological Society, etc. He is Bachelor of Arts, 1870, and Master of Arts, 1873, of Dartmouth College.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

THIS department has been recently created. The first course of lectures opened on Monday, October 31, 1881. The exercises of the college are held in the Albany Medical College building, on Eagle street. The course of instruction extends over two years, divided into Junior and Senior Classes, composed of first and second year students, respectively. The annual session lasts five months. Three lectures are delivered to each class each week; to the Senior Class on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings; and to the Junior Class on Tuesday and Thursday evenings and Saturday afternoon. Candidates for the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy (Ph. G.) must attend two full courses of lectures; be at least twenty-one years of age; submit a thesis and pass the required examinations. They must also have served at least four years with some reputable pharmacist. Fees: Matriculation fee, $3; tickets for each course of lectures, $30; no charge for courses after the second; laboratory fee, $15; graduation fee, $10. The following con-

stitute the Faculty: President of the Faculty and Professor of Botany and Materia Medica, Jacob S. Mosher, M. D.; Chemistry, Willis G. Tucker, M. D.; Pharmacy, Gustavus Michaelis.

JACOB S. MOSHER, M. D., PH. D.

JACOB S. MOSHER, the first President of the College of Pharmacy, was born in Coeymans, Albany county, March 19, 1834. He was educated at Rutgers College, and received from it the degree of Master of Arts in 1862. He entered the Albany Medical College, from which institution he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1863. Early in the following year he served as a volunteer surgeon in the United States service, with the Army of the Potomac, before Petersburg. He was afterward made Assistant State Medical Director for New York, and was Surgeon-General of the State, under Governor Hoffman, from 1869 to 1873, inclusive. He was Military Superintendent and Surgeon in charge of the Hospital for Disabled Soldiers from 1869, until it was closed by the Government, when he transported the troops to Logus, Maine. He was Deputy Health and Executive Officer of the Port of New York from 1870 to 1876; has been a member of the Executive Committee of the State Normal School since 1860; a Trustee of the Albany Female Academy since 1878; has been connected with the Albany Hospital from 1867 to 1870, as a member of the Medical Staff, and as one of the Surgeons in attendance, since 1876; has been, since 1876, a Surgeon at St. Peter's Hospital; from 1863 to 1870 was Professor of Chemistry in the Albany Academy; from 1864 to 1870 was Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, and also Registrar and Librarian of the Albany Medical College; from 1876 to 1881 was Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene, and in 1881 was appointed to the chair of Theory and Practice, Hygiene and Clinical Medicine in that institution; was also appointed Professor of Botany and Materia Medica in the Albany College of Pharmacy at its organization in 1881. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him in 1878 by Rutgers College. He is a member of the Albany County Medical Society; Albany Institute, of which he was for several years Secretary; New York State Medical Society; a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; was, in 1872, a Delegate to the Annual Convention of the American Medical Association; and, from 1865 to 1868, a member of the Albany Board of Public Instruction. He is at present following his profession in Albany, where he has resided since 1864, with the exception of the period from 1870 to 1876, when his residence was at Quarantine in New York harbor.

HAMILTON COLLEGE, CLINTON.

HAMILTON COLLEGE,

CLINTON.

HAMILTON COLLEGE owes its beginning to the influence and generosity of Rev. Samuel Kirkland (Princeton, 1765), who, as early as 1766, was appointed by the Connecticut Board of the Scottish Missionary Society to labor among the Oneida Indians in Central New York. During the War of the Revolution, his labors as a preacher and Christian teacher were interrupted. In 1779 he was Brigade Chaplain with General Sullivan, in his campaign on the Susquehanna. At other times he was engaged in efforts to hold the Six Nations in a state of neutrality. In this endeavor he was opposed by the combined and persistent efforts of Sir William Johnson, Joseph Brant, and other British agents. The Oneidas and Tuscaroras followed the advice of Mr. Kirkland. In 1788, as a token of gratitude for Mr. Kirkland's public services, the State of New York united with the Oneida Indians in making to him a grant of about four thousand seven hundred and sixty acres of land. This valuable grant, since known as Kirkland's patent, was two miles square, and was located in what is now the Kirkland township, in Oneida county. It was contiguous to the historic "Line of Property," as it was fixed by the treaty of Fort Stanwix, in 1768, between the British Government and the Six Nations.

The time had now come when Mr. Kirkland could give practical expression to his long-cherished desire for founding a permanent seat of Christian education. His plans were liberal and far-reaching. Without some general provision for educating the young, he could see no good result from the long war in which he had borne a prominent and perilous part. He proposed the founding of a classical school after the best New England model, to which Indian youth should be admitted, with the hope that they might be trained to the habits and tastes of civilized life. He undertook the work of collecting funds and materials for building. He headed a subscription list by pledging five pounds sterling, fifteen days work, and three hundred acres of land. In the preamble to the title-deed of the land, he states that it

is his earnest wish that "the institution may grow and flourish; that its advantages may be permanent and extensive, and that, under the smiles of the God of Wisdom, it may prove an eminent means of diffusing useful knowledge, enlarging the bounds of human happiness, and aiding the reign of virtue and the kingdom of the Blessed Redeemer." He solicited subscriptions from others, until seventy-six names were added to his own. In 1793 a charter was granted, by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, for the "Hamilton Oneida Academy."

As the present Oneida county was not yet organized, the name of the new institution must have been chosen in honor of the Oneida Indians, and of Alexander Hamilton, who had expressed a warm interest in the school, and who was placed at the head of its Board of Trustees. The spot selected for the academy building was a natural plateau that overlooks the fertile valley of the Oriskany, about a mile west of the village of Clinton. On the first day of July, 1794, the corner-stone was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, by Baron de Steuben, in the presence of a large assemblage of citizens and Indians. The foundations of the building were completed, and the frame was put up without delay. Then the work was suspended for lack of means, and remained about two years in an unfinished condition. Renewed efforts were made from time to time. In 1798 the building was so far completed that the school could be opened. It was ninety feet long, thirty-eight feet wide, and three stories high, with a chapel in the third story. The first Principal was John Niles (Yale, 1797), who held this position three years, and then removed to Bath, Steuben county. He died in 1812. Preceptor Niles was assisted for one year by Rev. James Murdock (Yale, 1797), afterward Professor of Languages in the University of Vermont, and of Church History in Andover Theological Seminary. Dr. Murdock's translation of Mosheim's "Ecclesiastical History" is the work of an accurate and laborious scholar. Niles was succeeded by Rev. Robert Porter and Seth Norton.

A good work was accomplished by the Hamilton Oneida Academy during its active life of fourteen years. During its existence a great change had taken place in Central New York. The country was no longer a wilderness; the Indian had been forced westward, and into this open field men of enterprise hastened in large numbers. From all parts of Central and Western New York the guardians of Hamilton Academy were pressed with a demand for a higher institution of learning. With the exception of Columbia College, isolated in the city, and Union College in the eastern part, there was no collegiate institution in the State — none at all for the middle and western sections. To meet this demand subscriptions were started, and the funds necessary to obtain a collegiate charter were secured. The sum of $50,000 was given by the State; $50,000 more were collected from subscribers by Rev. Caleb Alexander. The largest private subscription was that of

$1,000 from the late Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany. The necessary funds being secured, Hamilton College was chartered by the Regents of the University of the State of New York in 1812.

It appears from the minutes of the Board of Regents that the original petition praying that the Hamilton Oneida Academy might be invested with the privileges of a college was referred to a select committee consisting of three persons, now illustrious in the history of the State, viz., James Kent, Simeon De Witt, and De Witt Clinton. A second petition to the same end was referred to Mr. Kent, Abraham Van Vechten, and Solomon Southwick. This committee subsequently reported "that, in their opinion, the prayer of the applicants ought to be granted." On the strength of this opinion, the Regents instructed the then Chief Justice Kent, Lieutenant-Governor De Witt Clinton, and Secretary of State Elisha Jenkins to make the draft of a charter, which was adopted by a subsequent meeting of the Board.

Hamilton College has had eight Presidents, all men of various learning, of intellectual strength and Christian integrity, and all ordained ministers of the gospel by Presbyterian or Congregational bodies. Five of them were graduates from Yale College, one from Glasgow University, one from Dartmouth, and one from Amherst. The first President of the college, Rev. Dr. Azel Backus (Yale, 1787), had won high distinction as a preacher and classical teacher in Bethlehem, Connecticut. He loved his pupils and treated them with paternal tenderness. In the class-room he was independent of the text-book, and used the resources of his own mind. His greatest power, however, was revealed in the pulpit. His address at the funeral of Sachem Skenandoa, in the old white meeting-house of Clinton, was full of genuine pathos. Dr. Backus died suddenly in December, 1816, aged fifty-two. A volume of his sermons, with a brief sketch of his life, was published in 1824. Twenty-five graduates, in three classes, received diplomas signed by President Backus. Fourteen graduates, in the Class of 1817, received diplomas signed by Professor Seth Norton.

In 1817 Rev. Dr. Henry Davis (Yale, 1796), then President of Middlebury College, was elected to succeed President Backus. At the same time he received and declined an election to the presidency of Yale College, to succeed Dr. Timothy Dwight. Dr. Davis was inaugurated as the second President in the fall of 1817. His administration covered a period of sixteen years. They were years of mingled sunshine and disaster, closing with full classes in 1833. Two hundred and fifty-five graduates received diplomas with his signature. He died in 1852, aged eighty-two, having lived nineteen years in retirement and constant ill health. The third President, Rev. Dr. Sereno Edwards Dwight (Yale, 1803), was elected in the fall of 1833, and resigned in 1835, after giving diplomas to thirty-three graduates in two classes. Like his pre-eminent father, Timothy Dwight, the third President was a finished

scholar and a brilliant preacher. Perhaps the most important question he was called to deal with was that of removing the college to Utica. He enlisted with the advocates of removal, and the final decision, that the college must remain where its founder had placed it, may have had something to do with his early resignation. President Dwight died in 1850, aged sixty-seven, after many years of bodily suffering.

The fourth President, Rev. Dr. Joseph Penney (Glasgow, 1813), was elected in 1835. He had been remarkably successful as a teacher at Flushing, Long Island, and as a pastor at Rochester, New York, and at Northampton, Massachusetts. His large knowledge in every branch of science and literature made him a pleasant companion and a valuable instructor. He resigned in the winter of 1839, after giving diplomas to forty-four graduates in three classes. His last years were spent in Rochester, where he died in 1860. The fifth President, Rev. Dr. Simeon North (Yale, 1825), was promoted from the chair of Ancient Languages, which he had filled for ten years. During his long administration of eighteen years, decided advances were made in all that contributes to the substantial worth, vitality and usefulness of a college. President North resigned in 1857, after conferring diplomas upon five hundred and fifty-six graduates in nineteen classes. He is still living (1882) at Clinton, New York.

The sixth President, Rev. Dr. Samuel Ware Fisher (Yale, 1835), took charge of the institution in 1858. With restless energy and enthusiasm, President Fisher devoted himself to bringing the college into closer sympathy with the community, and thus increasing its patronage and means of usefulness. He introduced the study of the Bible as a part of the regular curriculum. His addresses before religious bodies were frequent and impressive. After conferring degrees upon two hundred and twenty-six graduates in eight classes, President Fisher resigned his office in July, 1866, to accept a call to the pastorate of Westminster Church, in Utica. He resigned this pastorate in January, 1871, and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 18, 1874. The seventh President, Rev. Dr. Samuel Gilman Brown (Dartmouth, 1831), was called, in 1866, from Dartmouth College, which he had faithfully served for twenty-seven years, first, in the chair of Oratory and Belles Lettres, next, in that of Metaphysics and Political Economy. He entered upon the President's duties in the spring of 1867. As a teacher, President Brown held the highest rank. His sermons and lectures were models of vigorous and polished thinking and writing. His "Life of Rufus Choate" was favorably received on both sides of the Atlantic. He resigned in 1881 and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. Henry Darling, D. D., LL. D.

The history of the different departments of instruction shows that they also have been filled by men eminently skilled in their departments. In the departments of classical learning, the college has had the services of such men as Seth Norton,

Edward Robinson, John Monteith, Simeon North, John Finley Smith, and Edward North. In the Maynard chair of History, Law and Political Economy, it has had John H. Lathrop, Theodore W. Dwight and Ellicott Evans. In Mathematics it has had Theodore Strong, Marcus Catlin, and Oren Root, father and son. Christian Henry Frederick Peters has made its department of Astronomy famous. In the department of Rhetoric and Oratory we find the names of John Wayland, a brother of President Wayland, Henry Mandeville, and Anson J. Upson. And, finally, we find in the department of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, besides the Presidents who have given instruction in those branches, the name of the distinguished metaphysician, John W. Mears.

Hamilton College was not cradled in abundance and luxury. It began its checkered existence with $100,000, half of which sum was given by the State and the other half was collected from subscribers. The college has been the recipient of a long line of generous benefactions, of which the following may be mentioned: In 1832 Hon. W. H. Maynard bequeathed $20,000, as an endowment for the chair of Law and Political Economy; in 1834 a fund of $40,000 was secured by the joint efforts of President Dwight and Professor Charles Avery; in 1836 the State of New York made an annual appropriation of $3,000, which was cut off by the Constitution of 1846; in 1854–55 Professor Avery secured, by subscription, $50,000; in 1854 B. S. Walcott and W. D. Walcott gave to the college $30,000; in 1864 subscriptions were obtained in New York and Brooklyn for the Professorship of the Greek Language and Literature; in 1865 Charles C. Kingsley, Dr. J. P. Gray, P. V. Rogers, and other citizens of Utica, New York, endowed the chair of Rhetoric and Logic; in 1866 the will of Silas D. Childs, of Utica, established the chair of Chemistry, with an endowment of $30,000, and the later will of Mrs. Childs brought the college $60,000 more for the same purpose; in 1867 the Observatory and chair of Astronomy were endowed with a fund of $30,000, by Edwin C. Litchfield, of Brooklyn, New York; in the same year John C. Baldwin bequeathed $40,000 to the college; in 1868 the chair of Latin was endowed by a bequest of $20,000 from Simeon Benjamin, of Elmira; in 1872 Samuel F. Pratt died in Buffalo, and bequeathed $30,000 to the college; Hon. Gerrit Smith sent two donations, each of $10,000, to be used at the discretion of the Trustees, and Hon. James Knox, of Knoxville, Illinois, gave $10,000 for the improvement of the Hall of Natural History; in 1874 Hon. John N. Hungerford gave $15,000, to be expended on the college buildings. In 1880 Mrs. Valeria G. Stone, of Malden, Massachusetts, gave $30,000 to endow the Chair of Natural History. Among other donations may be mentioned the Noyes Law Library, valued at $50,000, and donated by Hon. W. C. Noyes; $25,000 donated by the Western Alumni, prize foundations, scholarships, etc. Important additions to the funds of the college were made during the year 1881–82.

The financial exhibit of the college for 1881 was:

PERMANENT FUNDS.

The permanent funds of the college at this date are:

The Maynard and Knox fund	$28,300 00
The Walcott fund	30,000 00
The Litchfield fund	28,538 56
The Silas D. Childs fund	24,300 00
The Bates and Benjamin fund	19,663 00
The Alumni fund	17,850 00
The W. H. Skinner fund	9,781 00
The Stone Professorship fund	30,000 00
The Roxana Childs fund	15,000 00
The Knox Hall fund	10,000 00
The S. A. Munson College Cemetery fund	1,000 00
The C. C. Kellogg Prize fund	700 00
The Charles McKinney Prize fund	2,200 00
The S. D. Hungerford Scholarship fund	1,000 00
The Undistributed fund of 1859	21,200 00
The Samuel F. Pratt fund	30,000 00
Total	$269,532 56

The debts of the college are:

Bonds outstanding	$28,700 00	
Notes outstanding	16,100 00	
		44,800 00

The course of study pursued in the college occupies four years, and leads to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Students in each class are required to attend four exercises each week-day, including morning prayers. Biblical exercises are held each Monday morning, and rhetorical exercises twice a week in the chapel. In most of the studies, recitations are made from approved text-books, with familiar explanations, criticisms and occasional lectures by the instructors. In addition to the special contests for prizes, four regular examinations are held in the studies of each year; one at the close of each term, and one for the Senior Class during the first week in June.

The college grounds contain about forty acres of land, ornamented with trees, shrubs and flowers, and made accessible in every part by graveled walks and drives. The principal college buildings are as follows: 1. Three stone buildings, each four stories high and forty-nine feet wide by ninety-eight feet long, for study, lodging and recitation-rooms. The buildings are called Hungerford Hall or South College; Kirkland Hall or Middle College, and Dexter Hall or North College. Hungerford Hall has undergone a thorough repair, is modernized within and without, and has

been in use since September, 1874. It is now known as "Hungerford Hall," in honor of Hon. John N. Hungerford, of Corning, who gave to the college $15,000 to be expended in making these improvements. 2. A stone chapel, three stories high and fifty-one feet wide by eighty-one feet long, with lecture and recitation-rooms. 3. A boarding-house. 4. A hall for collections of mineralogy, geology and natural history. 5. A gymnasium. 6. A chemical laboratory. This building, a few years since, was entirely remodeled and renovated, and furnished with a large amount of new and valuable fixtures and apparatus, under the direction of Professor E. W. Root, the Childs-Professor of Agricultural Chemistry; and since that time it has been further improved by Professor Albert H. Chester, the present incumbent. 7. The astronomical observatory. This building has been thoroughly repaired in every part, and in several respects much improved. Recently an addition has been made to the observatory, containing working-rooms and two revolving towers, in which new instruments have been mounted; and, among others, the excellent and well-tried instruments belonging to the United States Government, which were used by Dr. Peters on the expedition to New Zealand in 1874, to observe the transit of Venus, and which the Government has courteously permitted Dr. Peters temporarily to retain and use. 8. A library hall, which is completed and in use. The alumni and friends of the college in the West have mainly furnished the funds for this building. It has cost $50,000, and, after the name of one of the principal donors, is called the "Perry H. Smith Library Hall." The dormitories have been repaired recently, and all the buildings are in excellent condition.

The college is furnished with extensive collections in mineralogy, geology and natural history. The observatory is well furnished with instruments. The great equatorial in the tower, constructed by Spencer and Eaton, has an object-glass of thirteen and five-tenths inches in diameter, and focal length of nearly sixteen feet. It is mounted upon a granite shaft, nine feet in height, resting upon a pier of solid masonry. A clock work, with Bond's isodynamic escapement and spring governor, causes the telescope to follow the daily motions of the stars, by acting upon long arms attached to the equatorial axis. In the west room is mounted a portable transit instrument, two and a half inches aperture, the gift of Hon. Anson S. Miller, LL. D., of Santa Cruz, California, and constructed by W. Wurdeman, of Washington, District of Columbia.

The college and society libraries, amounting to twelve thousand volumes, are accessible to students. A few gentlemen in the city of New York, a few years since, presented to the college the private library of the late Edward Robinson, D. D., LL. D., of Union Theological Seminary. It consists of one thousand four hundred and twenty volumes, and about one hundred valuable maps, and furnishes rare facilities for the study of Biblical exegesis and Scriptural geography. Hon. William

Curtis Noyes, LL. D., a native of Oneida county, and an honorary alumnus of the college, after a life of eminent service, professional and political, bequeathed to Hamilton College his law library. The collection numbers about five thousand volumes. The books had been collected during a practice of over twenty-five years, at a cost of not less than $60,000. The Noyes Library is at all times accessible to members of the bar. Valuable additions were made to the library, in the Department of Metaphysics, by Professor Mears, whose friends contributed $492 for this purpose, of which sum, George W. Childs, Esq., of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, contributed $100.

In honor of the prizes awarded Mr. Julien M. Elliot, '76, and Mr. Frank F. Laird, '77, at the Inter-Collegiate Contest in Oratory, held in the Academy of Music, New York, January 4, 1876, and January 3, 1877, $1,500 were presented to the college by the Rev. Peter Lockwood, the Hon. Samuel D. Hand, M. D., and the Hon. Charles McKinney, of Binghamton, New York, for the purchase of recent books in polite literature. These books were selected with special reference to the work of the Rhetorical Department, and are called the Rhetorical Library. The students have provided for its annual increase, and Messrs. Lockwood and McKinney have recently made a valuable addition in annotated editions of English classics for the especial use of classes in English literature.

The prizes founded in the college are as follows:

1. A fund of $1,500, founded by Hon. Charles McKinney, of Binghamton, furnishes two prizes for the members of the Senior Class who excel in Extemporaneous Speaking.

2. A fund of $700, founded by Charles C. Kellogg, A. M., Utica, furnishes a prize for any student of the Senior Class, except the successful competitors for the Clark Prize, the Pruyn Medal, the Head Prize and the Kirkland Prize, who shall excel in the composition and delivery of his Commencement Oration.

3. A fund of $500, founded by the late Hon. Aaron Clark, of New York, furnishes a prize for the Senior who excels in Original Oratory.

4. A fund of $500, founded by the late Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, LL. D., Chancellor of the University of the State of New York, furnishes a Gold Medal for any student of the Senior Class, except the successful competitors for the Head Prize and the Kirkland Prize, who shall write the best Oration on the Political Duties of Educated Young Men.

5. A fund of $500, founded by Hon. Franklin H. Head, A. M., of Chicago, Illinois, furnishes a prize for any student of the Senior Class, except the successful competitors for the Pruyn Medal and the Kirkland Prize, who shall write the best Oration on Alexander Hamilton.

6. A fund of $500, bequeathed by the late Mrs. Abigail R. Kirkland, of Clinton, furnishes a prize for any student of the Senior Class, except the successful com-

petitors for the Pruyn Medal and the Head Prize, who shall write the best Oration on Biblical Science.

7. A fund of $500, founded by the late Hon. George Underwood, of Auburn, furnishes two prizes for Seniors who excel in Chemistry.

8. A fund of $500, founded by General S. D. Hungerford, of Adams, furnishes prizes for two Seniors who excel in Intellectual Philosophy.

9. A fund of $700, founded by Hon. Charles McKinney, of Binghamton, furnishes two prizes, in the form of valuable books, for the two students in each of the three lower classes who excel in Elocution. Valuable books will also be given to the two in each class who excel in English Composition.

10. A fund of $700, founded by relatives of the late Colonel Henry H. Curran, of Utica, furnishes a Gold Medal and a Silver Medal for members of the Junior Class who excel in Classical Studies.

11. A fund of $500, founded by Martin Hawley, A. M., of Baltimore, Maryland, furnishes four Silver Medals for members of the Junior Class who excel in Classical Studies.

12. A fund of $500, founded by the late Rev. Tertius D. Southworth, of Bridgewater, furnishes two prizes for members of the Junior Class who excel in Natural Philosophy.

13. A fund of $700, founded by Hamilton B. Tompkins, Esquire, of New York city, furnishes two prizes for members of the Junior Class who excel in Mathematics.

Two prize scholarships have been permanently endowed — one by General S. D. Hungerford, of Adams, for graduates of the Hungerford Collegiate Institute, another by Dr. W. O. Perkins, of Boston, for graduates of the Clinton Grammar School.

In addition, twenty-four permanent scholarships have been established, varying in their annual income from sixty to one hundred dollars. Upwards of $3,000 are annually distributed to needy students. The expenses of students are: for tuition per term, $25; for incidentals, $5 per term; rent of unfurnished rooms in college buildings, from $1 to $12 per term. The degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred upon graduates of the classical course. Graduates of three years standing, who have continued their studies, are entitled to the degree of Master of Arts, on application to the President.

The literary and religious societies are: Young Men's Christian Association, Society of Christian Research, Reading-Room Association, Irving Club. Greek-letter societies: Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Delta Phi, Sigma Phi, Psi Upsilon, Chi Psi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Theta Delti Chi, and Delta Upsilon. The college journal, the Hamilton *Literary Monthly*, is accorded a high place among college publications. The Alumni Association meets annually, during commencement week, and its efficiency is shown by its branch organizations throughout the country.

The attendance in 1881 was: Seniors, 35; Juniors, 38; Sophomores, 39; Freshmen, 69; total, 181. The whole number of Alumni is 2,136; Stelligerents, 529. Whole number of living Alumni, 1,607; graduates of Maynard Law School, 202; Lawyers, 421; Clergymen, 615; Foreign Missionaries, 27; Members of Congress, 21; State Governors, 5; State Senators, 16; Supreme Court Judges, 19; College Presidents, 12; Regents of the University of the State of New York, College Professors and Tutors, 70; Theological Seminary Professors, 13; Normal School Principals and Professors, 10; Principals of Academies and High Schools, 64; Physicians, 61; Bankers and Brokers, 31; Editors, 52; Agriculturists, 16; Merchants, 39; Civil Engineers, 7.

The Faculty, in 1881–82, was as follows: President and Walcott-Professor of the Evidences of Christianity, Rev. Henry Darling, D. D., LL. D.; Professor-Emeritus of Chemistry, Charles Avery, LL. D.; Mathematics, Mineralogy and Geology, Oren Root, LL. D.; Litchfield-Professor of Astronomy and Director of Litchfield Observatory, Christian Henry Frederick Peters, Ph. D.; Maynard-Knox-Professor of Law, History, Civil Polity and Political Economy, Ellicott Evans, LL. D.; Edward Robinson-Professor of Greek Language and Literature, Edward North, L. H. D.; Albert Barnes-Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy and Instructor in Modern Languages, and Librarian, Rev. John W. Mears,* D. D.; Stone-Professor of Natural History, Ambrose Parsons Kelsey, A. M.; Pratt-Professor of Mathematics, Rev. Oren Root, Junior, A. M.; Childs-Professor of Agricultural Chemistry and Professor of General Chemistry, Metallurgy and Mining Engineering, Albert Huntington Chester, E. M., Ph. D.; Benjamin-Bates-Professor of Latin Language and Literature, Rev. Abel Grosvenor Hopkins, A. M.; Kingsley-Professor of Logic, Rhetoric and Elocution, Rev. Henry Allen Frink, Ph. D.*; Examiner in Greek and Latin Languages, Herman Carl George Brandt, A. M.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

President, Rev. Henry Darling, D. D., LL. D.; Maynard-Knox-Professor of Law, History, Civil Polity, and Political Economy, Ellicott Evans, LL. D.

The course of instruction in Law includes the thorough and careful study of the most approved text-books. Among these are Blackstone's and Kent's Commentaries, Parsons on Contracts, Washburn's Law of Real Estate, Greenleaf on Evidence, and the Code of Procedure. The Professors connect oral and familiar lectures with each recitation, putting cases to the class, involving the principles of the text, and requir-

* Since the preparation of this sketch, Dr. Mears has died.

Edward North — Henry L Darling

CHRISTIAN HENRY FRED PETERS.

ing a solution, and endeavoring, in every manner which may suggest itself, to quicken and interest the student by exciting his mind to continued action.

Any person of good moral character, who complies with the rules of the department, may join the class. After having passed the regular course of study, and the examination prescribed by the rules of the college, the student is entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The terms of tuition are $20 per term, or $60 per year, with a graduation fee of $5. The order of studies in the principal subjects is the Law of Contracts, in the fall term; of Real Estate and Evidence, in the winter term; the New York Code, in the spring term. Text-books are furnished by the institution, and loaned to the student without charge, with the exception of Blackstone and Kent.

The course of study necessary for candidacy for the degree of Bachelor of Laws embraces the rights of persons, including the domestic relations and the law of corporations, contracts, real estate, torts, equity, jurisprudence, evidence, and practice. The term of attendance for the degree is two collegiate years, and the terms correspond with the terms of the academic year. Students in the academic department pursuing law in the regular course, or as a special study, are not regarded as members of the Law School.

REV. HENRY DARLING, D.D., LL.D.

PRESIDENT DARLING is a native of Reading, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1823. He entered Amherst College, and graduated, in 1842, at the early age of nineteen. He pursued his theological studies for one year at the Union Theological Seminary in New York, and for two years more in the Auburn Theological Seminary. He was ordained for the ministry at Hudson, New York, to which place he had been called to take the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church. He remained at Hudson from 1848 to 1853, and then accepted a call to the Clinton Street Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, where he labored with great success and with increasing reputation till 1861. The exhausting labors of his pastorate, and the constant demands on his time and strength, consequent on a residence in a large city, temporarily impaired his health and he was compelled to seek recreation. From 1861 to 1863 he was without a charge.

At the close of this period of rest, Dr. Darling assumed charge, in 1863, of the large and influential Fourth Presbyterian Church in Albany. Here he labored nearly eighteen years. Under his ministrations the church enjoyed great prosperity. The present commodious and beautiful edifice was built shortly after his settlement. The Sixth Presbyterian Church on Second street was an enterprise originating in

the society to which Dr. Darling ministered, and the cost of the edifice was chiefly borne by it. Both of these societies are now prosperous and entirely free from debt.

Dr. Darling has always taken an active and leading part in the deliberations of the different church assemblies of his denomination. His clear and practical judgment, his extensive and ready knowledge of parliamentary forms, and his power of methodical and impressive statement gave him, in the later years of his ministry, a commanding influence. This leading position was recognized by his election, in 1881, as the Moderator of the General Assembly held at Buffalo, New York. He has high ideas in regard to the duty of the church to look after the education of its members. He has been the earnest advocate of a plan to take Hamilton College under the patronage of the Presbyterian Church in the State of New York, and to provide for it an ample endowment. It is as the representative of this policy that he has accepted the position of President of Hamilton College.

President Darling has a reputation as a solid and impressive preacher. His style is deliberate, finished and scholarly. He has a strong will and great perseverance, and these are combined with striking and unaffected urbanity. He has published many sermons, delivered on special occasions, and contributions to religious periodicals, of which may be named, "The Great Work of the Church," a sermon, 1855; "Slavery and the War," a historical essay, 1863; "Worship as an Element of Sanctuary Service," 1864; "Worldly Compromise a Foe to Christian Progress," 1867; "Religion and the Common Schools," 1875; "Closer Walk," A Treatise on Sanctification. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Union College in 1860, and the degree of Doctor of Laws, in 1881, by Hamilton College, and by La Fayette College.

CHRISTIAN HENRY FREDERICK PETERS, PH. D.

DR. PETERS was born at Coldenbüttel, Sleswick, Germany, September 19, 1813. After being graduated at the University of Berlin, he traveled extensively in Italy and the East. Previous to 1858 he was employed by the American Government upon the United States Coast Survey. In 1858 he became Professor of Astronomy in Hamilton College. In 1867 the Observatory and chair of Astronomy received an endowment of $30,000 from Edwin C. Litchfield, of Brooklyn. Since then Dr. Peters has been constantly engaged with remarkable success in various branches of astronomical work. In 1869 he organized an expedition to Des Moines, Iowa, to observe the total eclipse of the sun. In 1874 Dr. Peters was appointed Chief of a Government Expedition to New Zealand, to observe the transit of Venus on the 9th of December, 1874. The preparations for

this party were very elaborate, and its success was probably more complete than that of any similar expedition sent out by our own or other governments. At his station, near Queenstown, New Zealand, Dr. Peters took fourteen measures of chords and cusps while Venus was on the limb. He also took twenty-one measures of distances of the planet from the limb, and determined its apparent diameter by ten good measures. The number of photographs taken by his party was two hundred and thirty-seven. In the finding of asteroids, the astronomers of the world acknowledge Dr. Peters as their champion. Since 1858 he has discovered, from the Litchfield Observatory, no less than forty-one asteroids. He has also catalogued seventy-five thousand zodiacal stars and recorded over twelve thousand solar spots. Under the auspices of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, Dr. Peters determined the longitude of several places in the State. He is the author of several articles on astronomy, and is a constant contributor to American and foreign scientific journals.

EDWARD NORTH, L. H. D.

PROFESSOR NORTH was born on the 9th day of March, 1820, in the town of Berlin, Connecticut, — the native place of at least two other eminent teachers of the State of New York: Mrs. Emma Willard, founder of the Troy Female Seminary, and Dr. Simeon North, for many years President of Hamilton College. After completing his preparatory course of studies at the Clinton Grammar School, he entered Hamilton College, where he graduated, in 1841, with the rank of Valedictorian. In December, 1843, a little more than two years after his graduation, and being at that time less than twenty-four years of age, he was elected to the Professorship of Ancient Languages in his *Alma Mater*, which had recently been made vacant by the death of the lamented John Finley Smith.

Entering upon the duties of his responsible position so soon after graduating, it required eminent capacity and fitness to achieve the popularity with which Professor North was accredited long before the expiration of his first decade of service. His devotion to the institution with which the greater part of his life has been identified, is attested by the fact that he has withstood all inducements to enter other and seemingly more inviting fields of professional distinction. In 1871–2 Professor North passed the autumn and winter at Athens, with the family of the Hon. John M. Francis, then United States Minister to Greece; and spent many pleasant evenings with Dr. Henry Schliemann, in the critical reading of Homer, Æschylus and Sophocles.

Professor North's eminent literary and educational labors earned for him, in 1869, the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature, conferred by the University of

the State of New York. In 1881 he was elected one of the four Trustees whose commissions are given by the votes of Hamilton Alumni. He has given instruction in Greek to thirty-nine successive classes, and among his present pupils are some whose fathers were instructed by him nearly forty years ago. Of his first colleagues in the Faculty, no one now remains. Professor North enjoys, to a rare degree, the affectionate esteem of the college students, and the numerous graduates with whom he has been associated.

Some of Professor North's characteristics, in addition to those already indicated, are the peculiarly Grecian type of his mental, not to say physical, organization and culture; the almost feminine delicacy and refinement of his tastes and manners; a genial though subdued vein of humor, which seldom speaks through the features, but finds expression in rich and sparkling quaintness of speech; the affluent and easy dignity, indicative of genius, with which he discourses upon whatever themes engage his pen; his cordial and abiding interest in the welfare of each college student; and his cosmopolitan concern, as a true citizen, in every enterprise affecting the public welfare, and especially the cause of education in all its departments. Thoroughly imbued with the *esprit de corps* of his own profession, he actively participates in State and national organizations in the interest of education. He is also incidentally, though effectively, devoted to the work of normal instruction. He is an earnest believer and able expounder of the doctrine that many colleges may do and ought to do a much greater work for the special improvement of academical instruction, and for the reflex benefit of the colleges themselves, through the better preparation which would thus be secured to candidates for admission. It is largely due to the practical enforcement of his views on this subject that Hamilton College is now annually sending forth a large proportion of her graduates to engage as teachers of high schools and academies, with unusual prerequisites for success.

An accomplished essayist and critic, he is also favorably known as a lecturer on literary themes. His style is peculiarly chaste and elaborate, and so well seasoned with originality as to magnetize the hearer's attention, and reward him at every step with fresh entertainment and instruction. Professor North is known to the public as the author of a memorial of Colonel Henry H. Curran, who fell at the head of his regiment in the battle of the Wilderness, of contributions to the *North American Review*, the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, and the *Horticulturist*, and of published addresses before the University Convocation, the New York State Teachers' Association, the National Teachers' Association, the New York State and the Oneida County Agricultural Societies. For thirty years he has been editor of the College Annual and Triennial Catalogues, and for fifteen years editor of the Alumniana in the *Hamilton Monthly*.

HOBART COLLEGE, GENEVA.

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GENEVA.

IN the year 1821 there was opened in Geneva, New York, a branch of the Episcopal Theological School which had been established in New York city. The branch school, styled the "Interior School of Geneva," was founded and supported by the joint contributions of the citizens of Geneva, and of Trinity Church of New York city, and was under the charge of the Rev. D. McDonald, D. D., and the Rev. Orin Clark, D. D. With the approval of Bishop Hobart, and at the suggestion of Drs. McDonald and Clark, the Trustees of the branch school petitioned (January, 1822) the Regents of the University of New York for a college charter. The Regents required that funds providing an annual income of at least $4,000 should be raised before the charter could be secured. In 1824 the following statement of funds was presented to the Regents of the University: 1. The original school fund of $1,800; 2. The donation from the Protestant Episcopal Society for Promoting Religion and Learning, $20,500; 3. A donation from Bishop Hobart, out of the "Startin Legacy," $5,000; 4. Amount collected from various subscriptions and donations, $33,800; total, $61,100; income, $4,072. On the 24th of May, 1825, the organization of the college, under its charter, was effected, the college being known as Geneva College. The following year Rev. Jasper Adams, D. D., was elected President. At the Commencement of 1826, there was graduated the first class: Henry Gregory, Ulysses M. Wheeler, W. W. Bostwick, B. H. Hickox, R. Salmon, O. H. Smith. The Faculty at that time consisted of the President; Rev. D. McDonald, D. D., Professor of Languages; Horace Webster, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; J. N. Faribault, Professor of the French Language; H. Gregory, Tutor. In 1828 Dr. Adams was succeeded by Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D. Toward the close of Dr. Mason's term of office, a medical school was established in connection with the College, which subsequently attained an honorable position among the medical institutions of the land, and was finally abandoned a few years since, in view of the attraction of students to the great centers where they could naturally secure better opportunities for the study of their specialties.

The year 1836 was marked by the financial depression of the College, a second donation from the Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New York, and the entrance upon the presidency of Rev. Benjamin Hale, D. D. For twenty-three years Dr. Hale gave himself to the arduous duties of his charge. In 1836 the middle college building was erected for the use of the Medical Department. In 1837 another college building was erected and was known as Trinity Hall. In 1838 the State granted the College an annuity of $6,000 per annum; it was continued until 1846, when the grant was held to be inoperative by the amendment made to the Constitution in that year. In 1841 the Medical College building, to the erection of which the State had granted the sum of $15,000, was added to the number of college edifices, and the middle college building was appropriated to the use of the Academic Department. In 1848 the building known as the Philosophical Room was fitted up as a chapel. In 1849 the sum of $15,000 having been raised for the purpose, chiefly in the diocese of Western New York, the Hobart Professorship was established, and, in 1851, the Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New York gave to the College the interest of a similar sum for the endowment of the Hobart Professorship of the Latin Language and Literature. The cessation of the State grant created an immediate and pressing need, and application was made to Trinity Church, of New York city, for relief. That corporation responded by a grant of "$3,000 per annum in perpetuity, payable quarterly." This grant was qualified by certain conditions which were accepted and fulfilled: First, that the College should assume the name of Hobart; second, that any necessitous young man should receive his education and lodging in the College without charge, thus making this institution of the Episcopal Church free to all. This arrangement was consummated under the beloved and wise Bishop De Lancey. The retirement of Dr. Hale was succeeded, in 1858, by the inauguration of Rev. Abner Jackson, D. D., LL. D. In 1860–61 the efforts of President Jackson to increase the endowment of the College added about $67,000 to the funds of the institution. On the retirement of Dr. Jackson, in 1867, Rev. James K. Stone, D. D., was called to the presidency, and held the office for one year. Rev. James Rankine, D. D., was next appointed and continued in office for two years. Rev. M. Van Rensselaer, D. D., was the next incumbent, whose term of office terminated in 1876. During the presidencies of Drs. Rankine and Van Rensselaer, mainly through the exertions of the Bishop of the Diocese, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Coxe, assisted by the Presidents and the local Geneva clergy and Trustees, the sum of $65,000 was added to the permanent funds of the College. In 1867 the Rev. W. S. Perry, D. D., LL. D., was elected President, but being called to the Episcopate of the Diocese of Iowa, the presidency was filled by the election, June, 1876, of the Rev. R. G. Hinsdale, Professor of Chemistry and Geology in Racine College, Wisconsin.

President Hinsdale entered on his duties in September following. His first care was the renovation of the college buildings, which had fallen into a wretched condition. For this purpose funds were obtained from private individuals. In 1878 the means were secured, largely through the exertions of one of the Trustees, William B. Douglas, of Rochester, and the Hon. William C. Pierrepont, of Pierrepont Manor, for the erection of a chemical and philosophical laboratory. The apparatus for this laboratory was the gift of Mr. Pierrepont, who also gave $3,000 for the increase of the library. In 1881 the College met with a severe loss in the death of John H. Swift, of New York, a life-long friend of the College and a Trustee. It was mainly through funds contributed by him that the chaplaincy was endowed in 1861. In his last will he evinced his abiding interest in the College by leaving a large sum for the further endowment of the Chaplaincy and Library funds. The Trustees contemplate, at an early day, the erection of a new central building connecting Geneva and Trinity Halls as wings, the designs for which have been already adopted, and the cost of which is estimated at $50,000.

Appended is given a statement of the financial condition of the College taken mainly from the report made to the Board of Regents: Estimated value of grounds and buildings, $73,650; library, $18,000; apparatus, $9,500; annuity principals, $70,000; general endowment fund, $62,000; chaplaincy fund, $30,259.28; professorship funds, $57,413.14; scholarship funds, $47,964.87; prize funds, $2,500; library fund, $1,250; total, $372,537.29. No debts. Income from all sources, including annuities, $22,173.46. The college grounds consist of about twelve acres. The buildings are: 1. Trinity Hall; 2. Geneva Hall; 3. Middle building; 4. Chapel; 5. Medical College; 6. Observatory; 7. President's house; 8. Boat-house; 9. Post-house; 10. Gymnasium. The library contains about fifteen thousand volumes. A reading-room, supplied with the principal periodicals, is open daily. There is a good cabinet of geological and mineralogical specimens. The philosophical and chemical apparatus is very complete. The observatory contains an equatorial telescope, a transit instrument, a siderial clock, etc.

The Courses of Study are: 1. The Classical Course, completed in four years; 2. The English or Scientific Course, completed in three years: Candidates for this course must be prepared for examination in the same studies as are required for admission to the Classical Course, except Latin and Greek. Examinations of all classes are held at the close of Trinity and Easter Terms.

The expenses are: Tuition, per term, $25; per year, $50; room rent, including gas, fuel, and care of room, $1.50 per week, or $57 per college year; contingents, $12.50 per term; per year, $25; reading-room and library, per year, $4. All students are required to room in one of the college buildings, except those whose parents reside in town, or who shall give satisfactory reasons to the President for

rooming elsewhere. The charge for tuition is remitted, at the discretion of the President, to all who need the aid and who come properly recommended. In addition there are the following scholarships:

1. *The Laight and Watts Scholarships* are each upon a foundation of $1,000, the interest on which sums is for the benefit of two undergraduates of the College. The scholars on these foundations are appointed by the Bishop of the Diocese, and must be communicants of the Episcopal Church.

2. *The Ayrault Scholarships* are twenty-two in number, founded by the late Hon. Allen Ayrault, of Geneseo. These scholarships yield the incumbents $100 each, annually. Scholars upon this foundation must be communicants well reported of for character and scholarship in the studies preparatory to the College Course; they must be students in the Classical Course, and have in view the sacred ministry.

3. *The Pierrepont Scholarships* are three in number. The endowment is $6,000, and each incumbent receives the income of $2,000. The conditions are the same as those of the Ayrault scholarships, except that the Pierrepont scholarships may be given to sons of clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, being communicants, in case, after the Ayrault scholarships shall have been filled, there are no applicants who design to enter the ministry.

4. *Scholarships of the Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New York.* By agreement, in 1836, with the venerable society above named, twenty scholarships in this college were founded. They entitle those by whom they are held to free tuition. The right of nomination is in the Trustees of the above-mentioned corporation, or their assigns, or any person by them authorized.

5. *Union School Scholarship.* The Trustees grant a free-tuition scholarship to that student from the Union School of Geneva who shall pass the best entrance examination for the Freshman Class.

6. *Trinity Church, Geneva, Scholarship.* A scholarship has been established by Trinity parish, Geneva. The incumbent thereof is subject to the nomination of the President of the College and the approval of the Rector of Trinity parish.

The prizes are: 1. The *Horace White Medals* in English composition; 2. The *Cobb Medals* in English composition; 3. Prize in declamation (Sophomore year); 4. College Prize in Greek prose composition; 5. Prize in English composition (Sophomore year); 6. *Horace White Prize* in oratory (Junior and Senior years).

The attendance of 1881 was: Seniors, 13; Juniors, 18; Sophomores, 11, Freshmen, 18. The Zeta Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society is established in Hobart College. The secret societies are: Sigma Phi, established 1840; Kappa Alpha, in 1844; Theta Delta Chi, in 1857; Chi Phi, 1860.

The following is a list of the members of the Faculty of Hobart College, 1881: The Rev. Robert Graham Hinsdale, S. T. D., President, Trinity-Professor of

Christian Ethics, Startin-Professor of the Evidences of Christianity, Acting Professor of Intellectual Philosophy, and Lecturer on the Connection between Science and Revealed Religion; John Towler, M. D., Professor of Civil Engineering and of Chemistry, and Acting Professor of Mathematics and the Modern Languages; Hamilton L. Smith, LL. D., Prendergast-Professor of Astronomy and Natural Philosophy; Joseph H. McDaniels, Professor of the Greek Language and Literature; Edmund H. Smith, Hobart-Professor of the Latin Language and Literature; Charles D. Vail, Adjunct Horace White-Professor of Rhetoric and Elocution and of the English Language and Literature; The Right Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D. D., LL. D., Lecturer on English Literature and History; The Hon. Chas. J. Folger, LL. D., Lecturer on Constitutional Law; The Rev. Walter Ayrault, D. D., Chaplain and Pastor on the Swift Foundation; Charles J. Rose, Adjunct-Professor of History and Instructor in German; The Rev. Chas. Fr. Kellner, Ph. D., Instructor in Hebrew; Charles D. Vail, Librarian.

REV. ROBERT G. HINSDALE, S. T. D., LL. D.

ROBERT GRAHAM HINSDALE was born November 2, 1833, in the city of New York. He is the son of Henry Butler Hinsdale and Laura Graham Clarke. On his father's side he is of English extraction. His mother was of Scotch descent, of the house of John Graham, Duke of Montrose. His ancestors came in the last century to New York and to Blanford, Massachusetts. His father removed, in 1840, to Kenosha, Wisconsin, where he has for many years been Secretary and Treasurer of the North Western Telegraph Company. His mother having died in his infancy, young Robert was placed in the care of his great-aunt, in Greenwich, Connecticut. At the age of nine years he accompanied his father to the West, under the charge of his step-mother, a lady of Maryland, whose rare scholarship and accomplishments greatly influenced his youthful tastes. She not only taught him Latin grammar, but the rudiments of music, for which, even in childhood, he evinced a strong passion. By the example of her sincere piety he learned also to revere her faith, which was that of the Episcopal Church. During this period, also, he began to study intensely the phenomena of the natural world. The wilds of Wisconsin were to him a treasure from which he was never weary of gathering. He learned to collect and classify the natural objects which he found. He took delight in the wonders of chemistry, and his brothers and sisters relate how they used to follow him to the attic and witness his experiments.

In the meantime, also, music had taken an intense hold upon him, and he used to spend hours in the company of Schubert, Mozart and Beethoven; so absorbed, oftentimes, that he was utterly unconscious of the groups that would gather round to hear his ardent strains. He began even then to fashion melodies of his own, which gave promise of the rich musical nature of the matured man. After a year's employment in Danbury, Connecticut, as teacher, Robert entered Princeton College. He was then eighteen years of age. He graduated in 1856 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During his college course he served as organist of the college chapel, and began to be known in the New York musical world for his able musical critiques and arrangements of church music, of which the beautiful anthem, "The Lord's Prayer," dedicated to his old classmate and friend, now the Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., of Boston, is a representative. Immediately after his graduation, Mr. Hinsdale entered Princeton Theological Seminary, from which he graduated after a three years' course. Soon after he was licensed by the Presbytery of Nassau, Long Island; but for the next year his health permitted him to do very little work. In the year 1860 he received a call to the Third Presbyterian Church of Troy, New York, where he remained two years. His next charge was the Presbyterian Church of Freeport, Long Island. This position he resigned in 1864, and became tutor and private chaplain in the house of a gentleman of Westchester county, New York. While there, in 1865, he accepted a call to Sunbury, Pennsylvania, but soon after, severe illness compelled him to give up preaching entirely for one year.

During these long hours he was able to devote himself to the study of the natural sciences. In this he was stimulated by the desire to know the relations of science and religion. For this purpose he studied not only the results of science as recorded in books, but the life of the rocks and the meaning of its problems as revealed to his own eyes. In the summer of 1866 he entered the Episcopal Church, and decided to prepare for orders with his brother-in-law, the Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., then Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Nashotah, Wisconsin. In the following November he was called to the Professorship of Chemistry and Geology at Racine College, Wisconsin. He entered upon its duties the 2d of November, 1866. The years that followed were filled not only with the duties of his Professorship, but with contributions to various scientific and literary publications, and with mission work at Elkhorn and Burlington, Wisconsin, and the Rectorship of Immanuel Church, Racine.

He organized the Racine College choir, serving much of the time as Organist and Precentor. He accompanied his students in their scientific excursions during vacation to the regions of Lake Superior and the North-west, communicating to them by his own personal enthusiasm that love of natural science which has led many of them to honored fields of labor.

Many difficulties hampered the work in Racine College. In the beginning, the want of chemicals and apparatus interfered with the work of the lecture-room until, by his own personal influence, he secured them for his department. After the burning of Taylor Hall, Professor Hinsdale volunteered to obtain aid in the building up of the new laboratory which he organized, and which is to-day so important an addition to Racine College.

In the year 1876 Professor Hinsdale was unanimously called to the Presidency of Hobart College and the chair of Trinity-Professor of Christian Ethics, Startin-Professor of the History of Christianity, Acting Professor of Intellectual Philosophy and Lecturer on Science and Revealed Religion. He entered upon his important duties the following September. The difficulties of President Hinsdale's work in the beginning are familiar to those who are interested in the welfare of Hobart College. Dissensions had arisen which had resulted in the resignation of several members of the Board of Trustees, in the resignation of the President, and in the withdrawal of the majority of the students. So intense were the partisan feelings excited, not only among those immediately associated in the management of the College, but among its friends less directly connected, that the most earnest well-wishers of the College lost heart and looked forward sorrowfully. This feeling was intensified by the dilapidated condition of the buildings and grounds, the want of adequate apparatus, the forlorn condition of the college library, and the general air of gloomy desolation which pervaded the place. Most of the Faculty, however, remained at their several posts of duty, and strove zealously to bring about a better state of feeling.

One of President Hinsdale's first cares, on assuming his duties, was the examination of the finances, which were found to have been ably managed, and were so arranged that its large endowments were amply secure and yielding a large revenue; and were in such a shape that no dissensions nor internal revolutions could disturb them. Moreover, it was found that no debt rested upon the College. It was fortunate that the President elect had no connection with existing difficulties, and could, therefore, bring to his work an energy crippled by no partisanship, and be heartily supported by the whole Faculty and Trustees. The path of duty was, therefore, plain: to ignore the past, and to develop the splendid foundation which had been so wisely and securely laid by the labors and energies of his predecessors in the Presidential office, by the self-sacrificing devotion especially of the Rt. Rev. William H. DeLancey, D. D., LL. D., the first Bishop of Western New York, and his successor, the Rt. Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D. D., LL. D., the present Diocesan.

Through private munificence Dr. Hinsdale readily obtained the means for the repair of the college buildings, and for the grading and laying out of the college grounds. A beautiful new stone building was erected, in the year 1878, for the

Chemical and Physical Departments, mainly with funds contributed by a lady of Westchester county, through Mr. William B. Douglas, of Rochester, and the department was adequately provided with chemicals and philosophical apparatus. With the co-operation of citizens of Geneva, an amount was secured sufficient to build a handsome boat-house for the use of the students. Large additions were made to the library of approved works in classical, scientific and general literature, and the general work of the College was thereby promoted. Returning confidence on the part of the friends of the College was speedily followed by an increase in the number of the students and in the general efficiency of its work. It has at present but a single aim — the thorough carrying out of the old-fashioned classical curriculum. While one or two institutions in the State, with ampler means, have been enabled, in addition to the ordinary College Course, to enlarge their spheres of usefulness by special technical instruction in several departments of the arts and of applied science, Hobart College has sought simply to carry out effectively the work of preparing young men to enter upon the professions of law, medicine and theology, and for general usefulness.

President Hinsdale has produced, since his accession to Hobart, a very strong impression of personal power, both in his teaching and preaching. The most marked characteristic of both is his earnestness. Cautious in statement, methodical in arrangement and fully imbued with the spirit of his subject, his lectures arrest attention and carry conviction. He is equally a master of the branches of instruction with which he is now charged, as of the scientific topics which formed the themes of his earlier lectures. In 1879, having been prostrated by domestic affliction and by the pressure of official cares, he spent nearly a year in Italy, renewing his strength in a congenial climate and amid historic associations. President Hinsdale resides in the old house of the Presidents of Hobart. His hospitable doors stand open to the students, who are encouraged to come to him as to a father. In the memorable year when malignant diphtheria visited the community, he took to his own house such students as needed his care, and with his own hands ministered to their wants. Dr. Hinsdale's family consists of a wife and a son by a former marriage, who is a student of Hobart College. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Princeton College, 1856, Master of Arts in course in 1859, and the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology from Hobart College in 1876. He is a member of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, of the Buffalo Academy of Sciences and of the New York Chemical Society.

R. G. Stursdale

R. B. Fairbairn

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE,

ANNANDALE.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE is an academic body, composed of religious men, Trustees, Professors and Students, who are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The college was chartered in 1860, with full collegiate powers and privileges. Among the first Trustees were the Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L., the late Hon. John V. L. Pruyn, LL. D., and the late Rev. John McVickar, D. D. Rev. George F. Seymour was appointed the first Warden, by which title the head of the college was to be known. He soon resigned and was followed, in 1861, by the Rev. Thomas Richey, and in 1863 by the present Warden, the Rev. R. B. Fairbairn, D. D., LL. D. The growth of the college, from its first organization, has been steady and healthy. In 1860 it had a Warden, an assistant Professor and six students, and it had nothing more. To-day it has a chapel which cost nearly $40,000, the gift of John Bard, Esquire, who also gave more than half of the twenty-three acres of land which the college possesses; the Ludlow and Willink Hall, a memorial gift of Elizabeth Ludlow and of her sister, Cornelia Ann Willink, which cost nearly $60,000; a dining-hall, built with money left to the college by Miss Preston, which cost about $4,500; a college building, containing students' rooms and recitation-rooms, which was built by subscription, at a cost of $17,000, and an additional building for the accommodation of students, which cost $4,500.

The college has never received an appropriation from the State, directly or indirectly. It has no endowment, but is sustained by the annual contributions of the Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning, and by the annual subscriptions of Mr. John Bard, Mrs. Aspinwall, and a few others, and by the annual payments from students.

The college is situated on the Hudson river, in the town of Red Hook, in Dutchess county, New York. The post-office address is Annandale, New York. The landed property of the college consists of about twenty acres of ground,

beautifully diversified by wood and lawn, and peculiarly well fitted for the health and enjoyment of the students. The college chapel is a pre-eminently beautiful building of stone, in which the students of the college attend service morning and evening. It is also the parish church of the neighborhood, having been consecrated in 1860 by the name of the Church of the Holy Innocents. The south wing of the college was erected in 1861. It is seventy-five feet by forty feet, standing on elevated ground. It contains recitation-rooms, a library, rooms for thirty-two students, and a refectory, which is under the superintendence of a matron who resides in the building. During the summer vacation of 1868, a building seventy feet by thirty-eight feet was erected. It contains accommodations for thirty-one students and for a college officer.

The Ludlow and Willink Hall was built in 1869. It is the residence of the Warden of the college, and also contains a spacious hall for public purposes. A dining-hall, sixty feet by thirty, was built in 1873. The library conssits of about two thousand five hundred volumes, and the philosophical apparatus consists of a valuable collection of instruments presented by the late Chancellor Pruyn. There are two courses of study. In the Preparatory Course an opportunity is afforded to those who do not intend to pursue the regular course of study for a degree, but who wish to become candidates for orders, of reciting with such classes as will prepare them for an examination on the subjects prescribed by the canons of the Church. Such a course will require two or three years, according to the previous preparation of the student. The Collegiate Course is the usual classical course of colleges, and its graduates receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Applicants for the Preparatory Course are examined in arithmetic, geography, English grammar, and spelling. A New York Regent's certificate of academic scholarship will be received in *lieu* of the above examination. Applicants for the Freshman Class, in addition to the above, are examined in Latin: Cæsar, four books; Virgil's Æneid, six books; Cicero, six orations; Sallust's Catiline and Jugurthine War or Virgil's Eclogues; twelve chapters of Arnold's Latin Prose Composition; Andrew's Latin Grammar. In Greek: Xenophon's Anabasis, three books, or Jacob's Greek Reader; Homer's Iliad, three books; Hadley's Grammar, including Prosody. In Mathematics: Algebra to Quadratics; six books of Plane Geometry. The standing of students is determined entirely by an examination at the end of each term, conducted in writing. Only those marked seventy-five or more on scale of one hundred are declared to have passed. The first man of the graduating class is styled *Primus*, if his marks for the whole college course are above ninety-five; and the second *Secundus*, if his marks are above ninety. Instruction is given by means of daily recitations from text-books, and by lectures. The religious culture of the students is a prominent object.

There are three terms in the year. Christmas Term begins in September and ends in December; Easter Term begins in January and ends in April; Trinity Term begins in April and continues into June. The charges to those who are studying for the ministry are $225 per annum for board, washing, fuel, lights, and partly-furnished rooms. Tuition and room rent are free. With the exception of the McVickar scholarship, on a foundation of $2,000, there are no scholarships connected with the college. Prizes are: 1. The McVickar Prize in Elocution; 2. A prize in memory of Mrs. John Bard to be given to the *Primus* of the graduating class; 3. A prize in memory of the late Hon. John V. L. Pruyn, LL. D.; 4. A prize to the best scholar in the Greek of the New Testament. The following societies are recognized by the college authorities: The *Eulexian*, the *Kappa Gamma Chi*, the *Sigma Phi*, the *Missionary Society*, and the *St. Peter's Brotherhood*. An Alumni Association has been formed. The Alumni number one hundred and thirty-nine. Of these, ninety-two are already in Episcopal orders. The present (1881), numbers in attendance are: Seniors 9; Juniors, 6; Sophomores, 13; Freshmen, 12; numbers in preparatory class, 11; total attendance, 51.

The Faculty consists of: The Warden and Professor of Moral Philosophy, Rev. R. B. Fairbairn, D. D., LL. D.; Latin Language and Literature, Rev. George B. Hopson; Greek and Hebrew Languages and Literature, Rev. William W. Olssen, D. D.; Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, James Stryker; also George J. Coe, A. M., Tutor; H. A. L. Peabody, Instructor in Music.

REV. ROBERT B. FAIRBAIRN, D. D., LL. D.

REV. ROBERT B. FAIRBAIRN, D. D., LL. D,, was born in the city of New York, May 27, 1818. He was educated at the Mechanics' School in Chambers street, and at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, where he graduated in 1840, and also at the Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church, New York. Immediately after his ordination as Deacon, July 2, 1843, he became the Rector of Christ Church, Troy, New York. From 1853 to 1862 he was the Principal of Catskill Academy, as well as Rector of Calvary Church, Cairo, New York. In 1862 he was appointed the Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in St. Stephen's College, and in 1863 he became Warden of the institution and Professor of Moral Philosophy. He is the author of several printed sermons, addresses and pamphlets on religious and educational subjects. He has held important offices on committees in connection with the Annual Convocation of the University of the State of New York. In 1881 he was Chairman of the Executive Committee. His papers and discussions have been a valuable feature of the Convocation.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

THE Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute was founded, in 1824, by the late Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, as a school of theoretical and practical science. In 1826 it received from the Legislature of New York its act of incorporation. Rev. Samuel Blatchford was chosen its President; Orville L. Holley, First Vice-President; T. Romeyn Beck, Second Vice-President; H. W. Lockwood, Treasurer; and Dr. Moses Hale, Secretary. The object of the founder was to establish a school in which there should be taught "the physical sciences and their application to the arts of life," and Professor Amos Eaton and Professor Lewis C. Beck were appointed "to give courses of instruction particularly calculated to prepare operative chemists and practical naturalists, properly qualified to act as teachers in villages and school districts." A laboratory was fitted up, apparatus supplied and a library started, through the liberality of the founder.

The school was immediately opened in a building in Troy called the "Old Bank Place." In 1834 the school was removed to the Van der Heyden mansion in Troy. In 1837 an act of the Legislature revived the Troy Academy, and united it with the Rensselaer Institute. In 1849 the Institute was reorganized upon the basis of a general Polytechnic Institute. Among the changes then introduced were a material enlargement of its course of study, with a proportionate increase of the time allotted to it, and a more elevated standard of requirements for the admission of candidates to the honors of graduation. In 1862 the Institute buildings, furniture, appurtenances, library and cabinets, together with the records of the Board of Trustees, were destroyed by fire. In May, 1864, the Institute entered into possession of the land and buildings at the head of Broadway, where it now is.

Until his death, in 1839, the Institute was largely supported by the annual donations of Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer. In 1843 the city of Troy gave to the Institute the "infant school lot," valued at $6,500, provided W. P. Van Rensselaer gave a like amount in money to the Institute. The Williams Proudfit Memorial Observatory, erected in 1877–78, is a memorial gift to the Institute from the parents of Wil-

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY

liams Proudfit. The following bequests have been received: In 1873, from Major-General J. E. Wool, United States Army, $15,000; in 1879, from L. L. Southwick, $2,000; and numerous smaller sums at different periods. The Institute at present, 1881, is out of debt, owns a good property well adapted to its purpose, pays its own expenses, and has an invested fund of $20,000. The site of the Institute buildings, in the eastern slope of the city, at the head of Broadway, combines the advantages of a commanding position and quiet surroundings, with great convenience of access. The main building is a substantial and imposing structure, one hundred and fifteen feet in length, fifty feet in width, and four stories in height. It contains full *suites* of recitation, lecture, and drawing-rooms, the cabinet of natural history, the library, and the quarters for the janitor. The rooms are spacious, conveniently arranged, and well lighted and ventilated. The Winslow Laboratory, sixty feet in length, forty feet in width, and three stories in height, was thus named in honor of John F. Winslow, Esquire, of Poughkeepsie, New York, a former President of the Institute. The first story contains the metallurgical laboratory. The second and third stories contain the chemical laboratory and lecture-room, both of which are fitted up in the most approved manner for complete courses in general and analytical chemistry. The Williams Proudfit Observatory consists of a central or main building, thirty feet square, and three wings, the total length being seventy-six feet, and breadth sixty feet. The central part is two stories in height, surmounted by a paper dome twenty-nine feet in diameter, under which is the large pier designed for an equatorial telescope. The east wing contains piers for the meridian circle and its collimators, and the transit instrument. The Institute Hall, one of the finest rooms in the city, is expensively decorated, and has memorial windows to Professors Amos Eaton, John Wright, M. D., and William Elderhorst, M. D. The library contains four thousand valuable scientific works. It has recently been increased by a collection of American and foreign scientific periodicals, and is accessible to all the members of the Institute. The collections of apparatus and instruments in the departments of astronomy, geodesy, chemistry, and physics are quite complete and in good order.

Cabinets. — The collection of minerals contains over three thousand specimens; the geological collection is divided into several sections, illustrating lithological and phenomenal geology, the geology of some peculiar localities, and palæontology; the collection of shells contains nearly ten thousand specimens; many of these are very rare and the completeness of several genera is quite remarkable. The herbaria contain about five thousand specimens of American and European plants, and nearly three hundred specimens of wood from all parts of the world. The collection of birds numbers one hundred and forty specimens; another collection of birds, from all parts of the world, numbers two hundred and twenty specimens. The metallurgical collection is especially rich in the different varieties of iron, steel, and slags, from

works in the vicinity. The chemical cabinet contains a large number of chemical elements and their compounds; also specimens illustrating the manufacture of glass, earthenware, porcelain, gunpowder, illuminating gas, coal-tar products, and a large collection of specimens of common salt, native, and manufactured from American and European brines. A large number of models, charts, maps, engravings, and photographs add much to the completeness of these collections. In addition to the foregoing, a collection of minerals and rocks, numbering over three thousand specimens, is placed in the mineralogical lecture-room, for the constant use of the students in the lectures and practical exercises.

A department of engineering is attached to numerous American colleges, but the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute is, we believe, the only exclusively civil engineering school in the country. The course of Civil Engineering is now the *only* course pursued in the Institute. All the regular members of the Institute pursue this course, which is completed in four years; the degree conferred is that of Civil Engineer. This course of study is comprehensive and practical, and although it has been arranged expressly for students of civil engineering, yet it is believed to be well adapted to the wants of others who are desirous to receive the thorough discipline furnished by the careful study of the mathematical, physical, and natural sciences. Formerly, courses of instruction were given in several other kindred subjects; but it became necessary, a few years ago, to discontinue those courses, in order to concentrate the entire work of the Institute upon the course in civil engineering alone. In consequence of these changes, and other important improvements, the Institute is now able to offer students of civil engineering very superior facilities for the study of that subject, much greater even than those it ever before possessed. The studies of the course are designed to secure to all the graduates a professional preparation, at once thorough and practical, for the following specialties of engineering practice:

The location, construction, and superintendence of public works, as railways, canals, water-works, etc.; the design, construction and management of mills, iron works, steel works, chemical works, and pneumatic works; the design and construction of roofs, arch bridges, girder bridges, and suspension bridges; the survey and superintendence of mines; the design, construction, and use of wind motors, hydraulic motors, air engines, and the various kinds of steam-engines; the design, construction, and use of machines in general, and the determination of their efficiency; the survey of rivers, lakes and harbors, and the direction of their improvements; the determination of latitude, longitude, time, and the meridian in geographical explorations, or for other purposes, together with the projection of maps; the selection and test of materials used in construction; the construction of the various kinds of geometrical and topographical drawings.

Persons desiring to attend the exercises in particular departments, without becoming candidates for the degree, are allowed to do so, provided they have the requisite preparation for the study of the subjects selected. Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class must be at least sixteen years of age, and pass an examination in the following subjects. Geography, English grammar, including spelling; arithmetic, as treated in the higher text-books; algebra, through equations of the second degree; plane geometry; first five books of Davies' Legendre's geometry. These examinations are partly oral and in part written.

The mode of instruction adopted by the Institute has been carefully perfected by the aid of the accumulated experience of more than fifty years of successful operation. It is believed to be well adapted to secure, with the least expenditure of time and work, that high grade of scholarship, which is justly esteemed so indispensable to the successful engineer and the practical scientist. Lectures, with full illustrations, are given on most of the experimental, practical, and technical courses; and these are written out by the students in their lecture-books, and carefully corrected by the instructors. In the other courses, text-books are used in the usual manner. The practical exercises, consisting of geometrical, topographical, and free-hand drawing, field practice, laboratory work, astronomical observations, excursions in connection with the courses in geology, botany, metallurgy, etc., and the inspection of machines and structures, are regarded as essential parts of the course of instruction, and therefore receive that attention which their importance demands. Public examinations of all the classes of the Institute are held immediately preceding the close of each semi-annual session These examinations, which are partly oral and in part written, are continued simultaneously over a period of about eight days, and are made to cover the entire field of study for the session. All graduates receive the degree of Civil Engineer. A special certificate may be issued by the Faculty to any candidate who shall have sustained a satisfactory examination in the full course of studies through the Junior year.

The scholastic year is divided into two sessions of nineteen weeks each. The first, or winter session, is followed by a vacation of one week; the second, or summer session, by a vacation of thirteen weeks. In the general course, the fees for instruction, use of astronomical and field instruments, use of consumable materials, chemicals, etc., are $100 for each semi-annual session; and in the partial course, they are in the same proportion for the time of study. These fees must be paid to the Treasurer in advance for each session. The graduation fee, including the diploma, is $18, and must be paid to the Treasurer at least two weeks before the time of graduation.

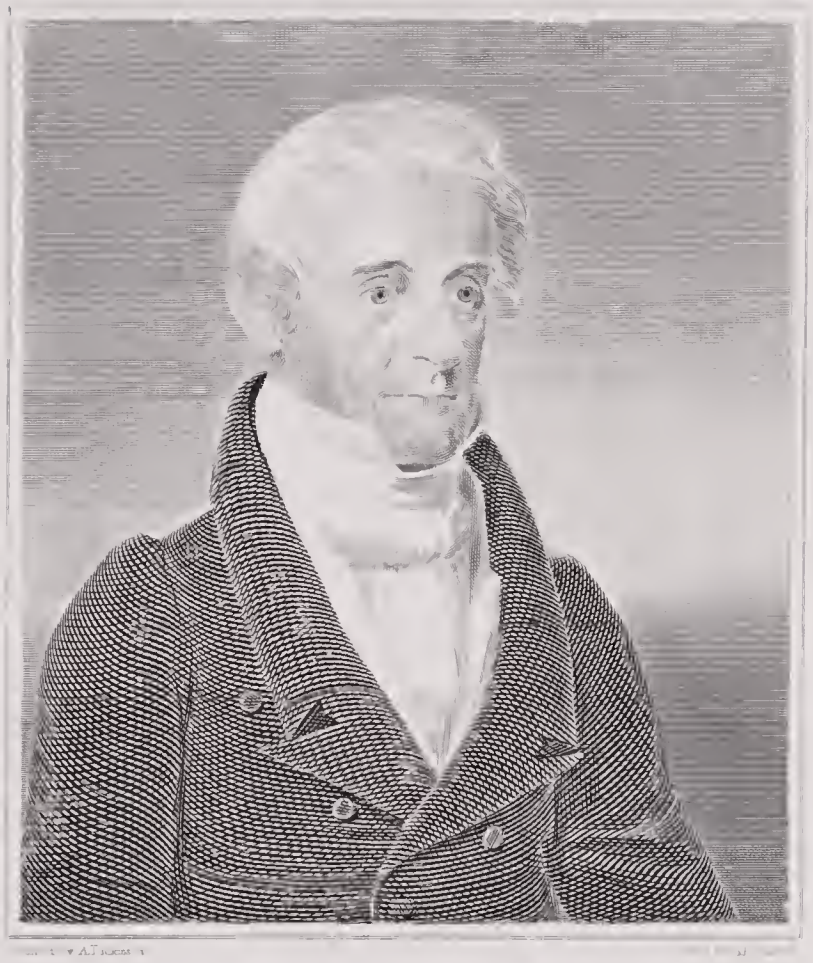
No prizes or scholarships have been founded, and no gratuitous aid is extended to students. It is proposed, however, to establish several perpetual scholarships in

the Institute immediately, and subscriptions for this purpose are now being solicited from the friends of the Institute in all parts of the country. These scholarships will be established in accordance with the following conditions: "Any person subscribing $2,500 will be entitled to be proprietor of a perpetual scholarship, to be named for the subscriber, who will be entitled to keep one student at the Institute without paying any tuition fees."

A flourishing alumni association holds annual meetings at the Institute during Commencement week. A branch alumni association was organized in New York city, February 11, 1881. The Greek-letter societies are: Theta Chi, founded at the Institute in 1862, and now having additional chapters in the Sheffield Scientific School, and the Stevens Institute of Technology; Delta Phi; Zeta Psi; and Delta Kappa Epsilon.

The following compose the present Faculty of instructors (1881): President, and Lecturer on the Law of Contracts, Hon. James Forsyth; Director and Professor of Geodesy, Road Engineering, and Topographical Drawing, David M. Greene, C. E.; Emeritus-Professor of Theoretical and Practical Mechanics, Charles Drowne, C. E.; Emeritus-Professor of Theoretical, Practical and Mining Geology, James Hall, LL. D., New York State Geologist; Mathematics and Astronomy, Dascom Greene, C. E.; Chemistry and Natural Science, Henry B. Nason, Ph. D., M. D., LL. D., F. C. S.; Descriptive Geometry, Stereotomy, and Drawing, Dwinel French Thompson, B. S.; Rational and Technical Mechanics, William Hubert Burr, C. E.; Botany, Richard Halstead Ward, M. D.; Physics, Frank P. Whitman; Instructor in French Language and Literature, Jules Godeby; Instructor in English Language and Literature, William W. Morrill; Assistant in Mathematics and Astronomy, Palmer P. Ricketts, C. E.; Assistant in Chemistry and Natural Science, William C. Mason, C. E.; Assistant in Rational and Technical Mechanics, Descriptive Geometry, and Drawing, Adolfo E. Besosa, C. E.; Assistant in Geodesy, Robert R. Chadwick, C. E.

The graduates in 1881 numbered twenty, and the total graduates 759. Students in attendance in 1881: Seniors, 20; Juniors, 20; Sophomores, 21; Freshmen, 39; special, 4; total, 104.



S. Rempslay

STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, LL. D.,

THE founder of the Institute, was born in the city of New York, November 1, 1764. He was the fifth in lineal descent from the first ancestor of the family in America. His father was Stephen Van Rensselaer, the proprietor of Rensselaerwyck, who died in 1769. His mother was Catharine, daughter of Philip Livingston, of Livingston Manor, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His uncle, General Ten Broeck, had the care of his estate during his minority.

He went to school in Albany, and then, by the direction of his grandfather Livingston, he was sent to the Kingston Academy, where he was a classmate of his life-long friend and counselor, Abraham Van Vechten, the lawyer, of Albany. After preparation, he went to Princeton College, New Jersey, but the seat of war at that time was near, and he was sent to Harvard College, where he graduated in 1782, at the age of nineteen. Next year he married Margaret, daughter of General Philip Schuyler. She died in 1801, leaving three children. The Manor-house in Albany was his residence. In 1802 he married Cornelia, daughter of William Patterson, of New Jersey, Judge of the United States Supreme Court.

He held many offices of honor and trust in the State. He was elected to the Assembly in 1789, 1808, 1810, and 1818. Was a State Senator from 1791 to 1795. He was Lieutenant-Governor from 1795 to 1801, a Colonel of State Cavalry in the War of 1812, and in the service on the Canada frontier. He was on a commission appointed to explore a route for a canal to Lake Erie in 1810. He was a member of Congress from 1822 to 1829. Yale College, in 1829, gave him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was a member of its conventions of 1801, and of the Constitutional Convention of 1821. He was for twenty-two years a Canal Commissioner, and for fifteen years President of the Board. Twice he was the candidate of his party for the office of Governor. In 1829 he was instrumental in forming a State Board of Agriculture, of which he was an active member. In 1822 he commenced a geological survey of Albany and Rensselaer counties, employing for the work Professor Amos Eaton. This was the first enterprise of the kind in the country, and out of it grew the great geological survey of the State which was undertaken a few years later. He was appointed, in 1819, a Regent, and, in 1835, Chancellor of the University of the State of New York. In 1824 he founded the Rensselaer Institute, and largely supported it from his own means as long as he lived. He died in Albany, January 26, 1839. Few men have left a nobler record of good deeds done for their fellow men, or a more admirable character for imitation.

AMOS EATON.

AMOS EATON was born in the town of Chatham, Columbia county, New York, on the 17th of May, 1776. At the age of sixteen he had made himself a practical land surveyor, making his own magnetic needle and compass case out of the rude material at hand. He graduated at Williams College in 1799, with a high reputation for scientific attainments; he commenced the study of law with Elisha Williams, in Columbia county, soon after graduating, and continued the study in New York in the office of Josiah Ogden Hoffman. In New York he came under the instruction of Dr. Hosack and Dr. Mitchell, and became greatly interested in botany and other natural sciences. He was admitted an Attorney of the Supreme Court of this State at Albany in 1802, and established himself as lawyer and land-agent at Catskill. Here he gave his first course of popular lectures on botany, and prepared a small elementary treatise on the subject. He attended lectures at New Haven in 1815. In 1817 he returned to Williamstown and gave lectures to the students on botany, mineralogy and geology. The first edition of his "Manual of Botany" was published this year. He continued his public lectures in the large towns of New England and New York, exciting great attention and interest in the natural sciences. In 1818 Governor De Witt Clinton invited him to Albany, and he gave a course of lectures before the members of the Legislature. In 1820 he was appointed Professor of Natural History in the Medical College at Castleton, Vermont, and delivered several courses of lectures there. About this time he seems to have made his home in Troy, and extended his system of instruction to the people. With the co-operation of many of the citizens at that time, he founded the "Lyceum of Natural History" and one of the most extensive collections of American geological specimens in the whole country was gathered and arranged. He also made geological and agricultural surveys of the counties of Rensselaer and Albany, under the patronage of the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, and also a geological survey of the district of country on the line of the Erie canal, the result of which was embodied in a report of one hundred and sixty pages, published in 1824. In 1824 Stephen Van Rensselaer established the Institute which bears his name, and Amos Eaton was placed at the head of its Faculty as senior Professor, and the remainder of his life was devoted to it. During this period he published several scientific works of great value. His system of teaching was peculiar and successful. He maintained that the teacher learns more in teaching than the scholar, and, therefore, he made each scholar a teacher of his classmates. Each man was required to tell what he knew on a particular topic to his classmates

S. P. Forsyth

D. M. Greene

in presence of the Professor. Thus he awakened a zeal for investigation, and by speaking made the ready man.

He died in Troy, May 6, 1842. A monument over his grave in Oakwood and a memorial window in the great hall of the Institute now testify to the gratitude of his pupils and to his fame as a philosopher and teacher. Professor Eaton's most distinguished son was the late General Amos B. Eaton, who served his country from 1826 to 1874, when he was retired from active service. He died in New Haven, Connecticut, February 21, 1877. A son of General Eaton, Professor Daniel C. Eaton is, at present, Professor of Botany in Yale College.

HON. JAMES FORSYTH

WAS born in the town of Peru, Clinton county, New York, on the 8th day of September, 1817. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish extraction, and came over in the emigration of the years 1719–30, when about one hundred and twenty families from the north of Ireland settled at Londonderry, Chester and other towns in southern New Hampshire. His parents crossed Lake Champlain in the year 1816, and settled on the banks of the Ausable river, pioneers in the wilderness. His father, Robert Forsyth, carried on an extensive business, held various town offices, and met a premature death by drowning at Plattsburgh in 1834. His mother was Sabrina, daughter of James Ramsey, of Grafton county, New Hampshire, and was a woman of superior mental force and culture. She died in 1864. James Forsyth, the subject of this sketch, attended the common schools of his neighborhood, and prepared for college at the Keeseville Academy. In 1835, he entered the University of Vermont, and graduated in 1839. During this year he entered the law office of Simmons & Tabor, of Keeseville, as a student, where he remained until he was admitted to the bar, in 1842.

In the year 1843 Mr. Forsyth removed to Troy, New York, where he has since resided. Soon after he came to Troy he became largely interested, professionally, in the railroad interests then developing in the vicinity of Troy, and for more than fifteen years was largely identified with the litigation and legislation growing out of the same, together with other important matters, among which was the noted case of the contested seat of the Supreme Court Judgeship between Judge Wright and Judge Hogeboom. Mr. Forsyth for many years held the position of Attorney and Counsel for the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, and the Troy Union Railroad Company, and of the latter corporation was the Secretary and Treasurer from the date of its incorporation until the year 1868. He was also a Director, Attorney and Counsel of the Commercial Bank of Troy from the year

1853 until its close during the war; also, a Director of the Troy City National Bank in 1865. He was one of the incorporators, and is now a Trustee of the Union Trust Company of New York, and since the completion of the work in 1874 has been the President of the Troy and West Troy Bridge Company.

When the war broke out in 1861 Governor Morgan appointed Judge Forsyth Chairman of the War Committee of Rensselaer county, which committee raised and sent three regiments into the field. He was also appointed by President Lincoln a member of the Board of Enrollment, and was Provost Marshal of the district composed of Rensselaer and Washington counties, from July 1, 1864, till the end of the war. In the year 1868–69 he was Collector of the United States Internal Revenue for the district. On the 13th day of September, 1881, he was appointed by Governor Cornell to the office of County Judge of Rensselaer county in place of Judge Strait, deceased. In the year 1859 he went abroad with Governor Seward and Henry J. Raymond, passed the summer on the continent, witnessing the battle of Solferino in Italy, on the 24th day of June of that year. In 1870, after the opening of the Union Pacific railroad, he visited California.

Judge Forsyth has at all times manifested a strong interest in educational work. For many years he has been a Trustee of the Troy Female Seminary and of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and is a firm advocate of the free-school system. Since the year 1868 Judge Forsyth has been the President of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and has devoted himself especially to the scientific and technical education of young men for the profession of civil engineering, for which that institution is famous.

DAVID M. GREENE, C. E.

DAVID M. GREENE was born July 8, 1832, in Brunswick, Rensselaer county, New York. His family is descended from John Greene, who emigrated from England in 1635 and settled in Rhode Island, where he was associated with Roger Williams. At the age of three years he was taken to Adams, New York, where his family have continued to reside, and where he grew up on a farm. His schooling was in the district school until fifteen years old, when he attended the Adams Seminary. In October, 1850, at eighteen years of age, he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and was admitted to the graduating class, consisting of twenty-four members. He was one of the four, out of this number, who passed the examinations and was graduated August 29, 1851, as civil engineer.

Immediately upon graduation he was appointed an assistant instructor in the Institute, but in the spring of 1852, having been appointed chain-man on the

enlargement of the Erie canal, he relinquished his position. He rose through the grades of chain-man, rod-man, assistant leveler and leveler. In September, 1853, he went west and was employed as assistant and division engineer on railroads in Ohio and Indiana. After a year's service he was prostrated with sickness and returned east. In September, 1855, he was appointed Professor of Geodesy and Topographical Drawing in the Institute. In order to prepare himself for his work he spent part of his first year at West Point as a pupil of Captain, now General, Thomas H. Neill, United States Army, taking a course in topographical drawing. His success in his department was immediate and marked, the work of his classes being quite equal to that at West Point. He held this Professorship till the spring of 1861, when he was appointed third assistant engineer in the United States Navy. He was, at the same time, offered a position as chief topographical engineer for the Government of Peru for five years at a large salary, which he declined.

He was ordered to the frigate *Susquehanna*, upon which he served sixteen months, participating in the engagements at Hatteras, Port Royal, Fortress Monroe and the capture of Norfolk, and doing blockade duty along the coast from Hatteras to Mobile. In September, 1862, he was detached and ordered to the United States Naval Academy, as senior assistant in the department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and as instructor in steam engineering. After remaining three years in this position, he was detached and ordered to duty as Assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department at Washington, where he remained for three years; during which time he was detailed on a commission to devise means to secure the collection of the revenue on distilled spirits. Subsequently he was ordered to the United States steamer *Narragansett*, as chief engineer, in the West India squadron. Yellow fever broke out on board, and Engineer Greene was attacked. The vessel was ordered north, and went out of commission. Next Mr. Greene was chief engineer of the Port Admiral's vessel in New York Harbor; but, in 1869, resigned from the Navy, having served about eight and a half years.

After resigning, he settled in Troy and began the practice of his profession. He served as engineer to the State Commission appointed to examine plans for introducing steam on the canals. In 1874 he was appointed division engineer on the New York State canals. In July of the same year he was appointed Deputy State Engineer, and served until January 1, 1878. In September, 1878, he accepted the appointment of Director of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, which position he still holds. From 1872 to the present time he has been the engineer of the Troy City Water Board. He acts also as general consulting engineer. The Institute has never been more prosperous or efficient than under his directorship.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY

OF NEW YORK.

A FEW leading and public-spirited citizens of New York city associated themselves together and determined to lay the foundation of an institution of learning, to be erected by private liberality, which should bear the name of the University of the City of New York, and which should be in every way worthy of the metropolis. The organization was perfected in 1830, and on the 18th of April, 1831, an act of incorporation was passed by the Legislature. This act provides that the government and estate of the University shall be conducted and managed by a Council composed of thirty-two shareholders, together with the Mayor and four members of the Common Council of the city of New York; that no one religious sect shall ever have a majority in the Board, and that persons of every religious denomination shall be equally eligible to all its offices and appointments. Among the members of the first Council named in the act were Jonathan M. Wainwright, James M. Matthews, Spencer H. Cone, Samuel H. Cox, Morgan Lewis, Albert Gallatin, Samuel R. Betts, James Tallmadge, Henry J. Wyckoff, George Griswold, Martin E. Thompson, William Cooper, Valentine Mott, and Walter Browne, then Mayor of the city. Albert Gallatin was the first President of the Council, elected in 1831, and Morgan Lewis the first Vice-President. On the resignation of Mr. Gallatin, the duties of President were discharged by the Vice-President, up to 1834, when General James Tallmadge was elected, and held the office for a period of twelve years. On his death, in 1846, the Rev. Dr. Gardiner Spring acted as President *pro tempore* for a period of three years. Immediately after their organization, the Council proceeded to the work of erecting a suitable building for the accommodation of the institution, and the magnificent structure on Washington square stands to-day a monument of their public spirit, wise foresight, and persistent energy. Rev. James M. Matthews, D. D., was appointed by the Council to the office of first Chancellor in 1831, which office he held until 1839. He was one of the original founders, and had taken perhaps a more active part than any other, in all the measures to establish the institution.

UNIVERSITY OF CITY OF NEW YORK

In 1839, Dr. Matthews was succeeded as Chancellor by the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, who made it a condition of his acceptance of the office, that the friends of the University should relieve it from its floating debt; and to this end about $80,000 were promptly subscribed. On his resignation, in 1850, and after an interval of two years, he was succeeded by Dr. Isaac Ferris, and soon after the election of the latter the debt was extinguished, mainly through his influence and instrumentality. Dr. Ferris, after seventeen years of faithful duty, resigned, and the Council placed him on the foundation of Chancellor-Emeritus, with a continuance of salary during his life, a testimonial most richly deserved. He was followed as Chancellor, in 1870, by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D. Dr. Crosby graduated from the University in 1844. His father was one of the founders, and for many years was a member of its Council. In 1851 Dr. Crosby had been called to fill the chair of Greek in the University, which position he held until he was called, in 1859, to a similar position in Rutgers College, New Jersey. He resigned the Chancellorship in July, 1881. The University commenced its instructions in October, 1832, with forty-two students, in rooms hired for the purpose in Clinton Hall. The first Faculty besides the Chancellor was composed of Rev. Chas. P. McIlvaine, Henry Vethake, D. B. Douglas, John Torrey, Thos. H. Gallaudet, John Mulligan, Rev. H. P. Tappan, Samuel F. B. Morse and Edward Robinson. The first class, consisting of three students, was graduated in 1833, and the first public commencement was held in 1834, in the Middle Dutch Church, Nassau street. The plan of the institution contemplated instruction in every department of learning, with the exception of theology, this omission being made to avoid any charge of sectarianism. A large number of Professors were appointed, among whom the institution had the honor of numbering S. F. B. Morse, whose early experiments in the departments of science, which have since given him so distinguished a name, were made during his connection with the University. In 1836, Isaac Nordheimer was appointed Professor of the Hebrew and German Languages. He continued his connection with the institution until his death, in 1842. The Rev. Cyrus Mason was appointed Professor of the Evidences of Christianity in 1836, and occupied a prominent position in the Faculty and business relations of the institution until his retirement, in 1850. In 1838, Tayler Lewis was appointed Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, and the Rev. C. S. Henry of Moral Philosophy. Benj. F. Joslin, M. D., was Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy from 1838 to 1844. In 1839 Dr. John W. Draper was appointed Professor of Chemistry. Dr. Elias Loomis, the author of several important scientific text-books, was, in 1844, appointed Professor of Mathematics. In 1871 the tuition fees were abolished in the Department of Arts and Science, and instruction made free to all worthy of admission. These notable changes doubled the number of students in these departments. The salaries of the

Professors were also increased by the liberality of friends. The Council undertook the task of raising a new endowment of $250,000 for the permanent enlargement of the course of study, but owing to the financial stringency which overtook them in their efforts they were not completely successful. The law school was reorganized in 1870, with a new Faculty of five Professors, having Hon. Henry E. Davies, LL. D., at its head. The Faculties of the University (1881) consist of a Chancellor and sixty-three other instructors, as follows: Departments of Arts and Science, thirteen Professors and two Adjunct-Professors; Department of Medicine, twenty Professors, three Lecturers, and twenty-one Assistants; Department of Law, a President and three Professors. The number of students, undergraduates, in the University during the same year was: Arts and Science, 110; Medicine, 609; Law, 90. Graduates at the Commencement in June, 1881, were: In Arts and Science, 13; in Medicine, 204; in Law, 76.

DEPARTMENTS OF ARTS AND SCIENCE.

The Department of Arts was organized at the establishment of the University, and is essentially similar to the ordinary American college. A distinct Department of Science was created in 1871, in which Dr. Draper was appointed President of the Faculty.

A School of Civil Engineering and a School of Arts are connected with the Department of Science. The University is furnished with valuable cabinets and collections, illustrating different branches of science. The philosophical apparatus has been selected with great care and collected with much cost. The libraries are: the general library of 3,847 volumes; the law library of 2,295 volumes, and the society libraries of 1,500 volumes. The grounds and buildings, in 1880, were valued at $300,000; the libraries and apparatus at $28,175; all other University property at $193,000. The revenue for the year ending August 31, 1880, was $26,164, and the expenditures for the same period were $26,035. The debt of the University is $30,000. The above financial exhibit embraces all departments except that of medicine.

For the past ten years instruction in the Departments of Arts and Science has been free to all who are sufficiently advanced in attainments to be able to avail themselves of it, the former fee of $80 per annum for tuition having been abolished, the incidental fee only of $15 per annum being still retained. Beyond this, the only aid rendered the undergraduates is that derived from the "Thomas S. Baley Scholarship." The income from this fund amounts to $350 yearly, and the benefit of it is

now enjoyed by one of the students. Prizes are awarded as follows: By legacy of Abraham Ogden Butler, of the class of 1853, provision was made for two prizes to be awarded annually to members of the Eucleian Society, for the best essays. Three fellowships, one of $300, the second of $200, and the third of $100, to be enjoyed for one year after graduation by the most meritorious students in this department, have been established. The use of these fellowships is conditioned upon examinations during the fellowship year.

The following degrees in course are conferred: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Sciences, Civil Engineer, and the post-graduate degrees, Master of Arts and Master of Sciences. The Seniors, in 1881, numbered 18; Juniors, 24; Sophomores, 29; Freshmen, 34. Literary and religious societies have been formed in the University; the following Greek-letter societies are also represented: Psi Upsilon, Delta Phi, and Zeta Psi.

The Faculties of the departments of Arts and Sciences (1881) are: Chancellor, Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D.; Latin Language and Literature, and President of the Faculty of Arts, E. A. Johnson, LL. D.; Chemistry and Natural History, and President of the Faculty of Science, John W. Draper, M. D., LL. D.; Logic, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, History, and English Literature, Benjamin N. Martin, D. D., L. H. D.; Greek Language and Literature, Henry M. Baird, Ph. D., D. D.; Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy, and Secretary of the Faculties, George W. Coakley, LL. D.; Civil Engineering, and Adjunct-Professor of Mathematics, Richard H. Bull; Physiology, and Analytical Chemistry, and Adjunct-Professor of Chemistry and Natural History, Henry Draper, M. D.; Political Science, Henry P. Mott; Italian Language and Literature, Vicenzo Botta, Ph. D.; French and German Languages and Literature, Charles Carroll; Spanish Language and Literature, Louis F. Mantilla; Modern Greek Language and Literature, D. N. Botassi; Geology, John J. Stevenson, Ph. D.; Civil Engineering, Arthur Spielman, C. E., and Charles B. Brush, C. E.; Arts of Design, T. Addison Richards. The collegiate year is divided into three terms, the first beginning in September and the last closing in June.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Medical Department of the University was opened in 1841, and its progress has been most gratifying. The class of 1880 was the largest ever graduated from a medical institution in the United States.

The college edifice is situated directly opposite the entrance to Bellevue Hospital, on Twenty-sixth street. The general lecture-room will seat five hundred students, and every facility is provided for clinical and didactic instruction. The

dissecting-room, containing an area of nearly three thousand square feet, has been constructed with especial attention to light and ventilation. There are three large chemical and physiological laboratories, which offer superior facilities for practical study and investigation in these branches. In addition to these, there are rooms containing a large museum, recitation-rooms, reading and reception-room. Ample provision has also been made for the illustration of the use of all modern devices and appliances in the diagnosis and treatment of medical and surgical diseases.

The Collegiate Year is divided into three sessions — the Preliminary Winter Session, the Regular Winter Session, and the Spring Session, the design of the Faculty being to furnish instruction to medical students throughout the year. Attendance on the Regular Winter Session is required of each candidate for graduation. The Preliminary Term commences in September, and continues until the opening of the Regular Session, which commences in October, and continues to the latter part of February. The Post-Graduate Course consists of Clinical Lectures delivered during the Winter and Spring Sessions by the several Professors of the Post-Graduate Faculty, in Bellevue and Charity Hospitals, and in the college. After an attendance of one regular session on these lectures any candidate, who is already a graduate of a recognized medical college, can obtain a diploma-certificate, countersigned by the Chancellor of the University and the Dean of the Faculty of the Medical Department, and by four or more Professors of the Post-Graduate Course, to the effect that the candidate has passed an examination by them in their respective branches of special medical instruction.

Prizes are awarded as follows: — By the will of the late Dr. Valentine Mott, a founder of this college, and for many years its President and Professor of Surgery, perpetual provision was made for the following medals: A gold medal to the candidate who shall prepare the best dried anatomical or anatomico-surgical preparation; a silver medal to the second best of that description; and a bronze medal to the candidate who shall furnish the best book of recorded cases and remarks of the Professor of either of the Surgical Clinics.

The Faculty awards the following to members of the Graduating Class: 1. A prize of $100 to the candidate who has received the highest marks in the examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine; 2. A prize for the best examination in Pathology and Practical Medicine; 3. A prize for the best examination in Materia Medica and Therapeutics; 4. A prize for the best examination on Physiology; 5. A prize for the best examination in Obstetrics; 6. A prize for the best examination on Chemistry; 7. A prize for the best examination on Surgery; 8. A prize for the best examination on Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine must have attended two full courses of lectures — the latter in the college. They must have studied medicine

three years, under the direction of a regular physician or surgeon, and have attained the age of twenty-one years. Each candidate is required to write a medical thesis, and to deposit it with the Dean of the Faculty. Full certificates of the time of study, of age and of moral character must also be furnished. Two commencements take place annually in the University, at either of which the candidates who have complied with the above requirements may graduate. The first is at the close of the Winter; the second at the close of the Spring Session.

The charges to students are: Fees for the full Course of Lectures by all the Professors, $140; for each separate ticket, $20. No additional charge is made for the Spring Term. The ticket of the Professor of Practical Anatomy is $10; graduation fee, $30. The tickets must be taken out at the beginning of the session. Students who have already attended two full courses of lectures in other regular schools are admitted on paying the matriculation fee and $70. Students who have attended two full courses in the college, or who, having attended one full course in some regularly established medical school, shall subsequently attend one full course in the college, are admitted to a third course of lectures on paying the matriculation fee only. Graduates of regular schools are admitted on general ticket, by paying the matriculation fee. On the organization, in 1841, of the Medical Department by the Council of the University of the City of New York, a foundation was established for the purpose of assisting a limited number of beneficiaries, each of whom is required to pay $43 for the Winter Session and the matriculation fee toward the expenses of the institution. The sons of physicians and clergymen, other things being equal, are considered as having a preferred claim.

Scholarships have been founded in the University by the following friends of the Medical Department: D. Willis James, Wm. Niblo, Wm. H. Vermilye, John C. Green, Rev. Wm. H. Taylor, D. D., John Taylor Johnston, R. A. Witthaus, M. D., Wm. E. Dodge, Junior, Rev. Chas. F. Deems, D. D., and David Dows.

The educational collections of the college are valued at $28,000. The buildings, grounds and furniture of the Medical Department are valued at $135,000. The revenues of the department are derived from the scholarship endowments and the tuition of students. The number of students in attendance during the session of 1880–81 was six hundred and twenty-three. The number of graduates at the Commencement of 1881 was two hundred. The whole number of graduates is four thousand and ninety-two.

The Faculty 1881 was: Chancellor of the University, Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D.; Professor-Emeritus of Clinical Surgery; President of the Faculty, Alfred C. Post, M. D., LL. D.; Otology, Dean of the Faculty, Charles Inslee Pardee, M. D.; Chemistry, John C. Draper, M. D., LL. D.; Pathology and Practice of Medicine, Alfred L. Loomis, M. D.; General and Descriptive Anatomy,

William Darling, M. D., F. R. C. S.; Materia Medica and Therapeutics, William H. Thomson, M. D.; Physiology and Histology, J. W. S. Arnold, M. D.; Surgery, J. Williston Wright, M. D.; Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, William M. Polk, M. D.; Practical and Surgical Anatomy, Faneuil D. Weisse, M. D.; Pathological Anatomy, Lewis A. Stimson, M. D.; Physiological Chemistry, R. A. Whitthaus, M. D.; Adjunct-Professor of Anatomy, Ambrose L. Ranney, M. D.; Demonstrator of Anatomy, Joseph W. Winter, M. D.

Faculty of the Post-Graduate Course: Ophthalmology, D. B. St. John Roosa, M. D.; Diseases of the Mind, William A. Hammond, M. D.; Orthopædic Surgery, Stephen Smith, M. D.; Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System, J. W. S. Gouley, M. D.; Gynæcology, Montrose A. Pallen, M. D.; Dermatology, Henry G. Piffard, M. D.; Medical Jurisprudence, A. E. MacDonald, M. D.; Clinical Professor of Surgery, James L. Little, M. D.; Clinical Professor of Venereal Diseases, Frederic R. Sturgis, M. D.

Lecturers and Laboratory Instructors: F. R. S. Drake, M. D.; Franz Heuel, Junior, M. D.; Lawrence Johnston, M. D.; Wesley M. Carpenter, M. D.; Frank M. Deems, M. D.; Maurice N. Miller, M. D.; Leigh H. Hunt, M. D.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

The aim of this department is thorough instruction in the law, with a view to preparation for practice in any of the States. The science of pleading receives special attention, while the study of procedure is confined to the Code of New York, in which students preparing for the bar in that State receive a thorough drill. The method of instruction is, in the main, that adopted by Judge Story and Professor Greenleaf, at the Dana Law School. The scheme of studies embraces the history of the law, jurisprudence, Roman law, international law, and municipal law. To the various heads of municipal law, including common law, equity, and statute law, much the larger portion of the time and attention of the classes is given; the design being that the students should get a comprehensive view of every subject prescribed for examination by the rules of the Supreme Court of New York.

Lectures are delivered by the Professors on the following topics during the year: 1. Classification of subjects and methods of study. 2. The sources: (*a*) The Corpus juris and the Latin of its authors. (*b*) The early English Latin treatises. (*c*) The English treatises in Norman-French and the year-books. (*d*) Text-writers and commentators before Blackstone. (*e*) Commentators on the commentaries of Blackstone, and the estimate of his work since his day. (*f*) Treat-

Horace Greeley

ment of law as a science since Blackstone and since Bentham, by English and American text-writers. 3. Digests and reports; how to use them. 4. Practical conveyancing and searching titles. 5. The clerical duties of an attorney's office. 6. The science of jurisprudence, classification, codification. 7. Law reform in England. 8. Law reform in America.

The classes are required to attend at least two lectures on each secular day, except Friday and Saturday. There are no entrance examinations to this course. The course embraces two years of study. Its graduates receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The tuition fee is $100 per annum. The following prizes have been established, to be awarded at commencement, on the report of committees of the Alumni Association of this department: A prize of $250 for the best essay of positive merit, on a subject announced in January. A condition precedent of the award is that the writer should have passed a satisfactory written examination. A prize of $150 for the best examination for degree, by papers or written answers to printed questions. A prize of $100 for the best oral examination for degree.

The attendance in 1881 was: Seniors, 76; Juniors, 14. Graduates of 1881 numbered 76.

The Faculty of this department in 1881 was: Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor; Hon. Henry E. Davies, LL. D., President; Professors, Hon. David R. Jaques, A. M.; George H. Moore, LL. D.; C. F. Stone, A. M.

REV. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., LL. D.

HOWARD CROSBY, son of the late William B. Crosby, was born in the city of New York, February 27, 1826. His father, William B. Crosby, was the nephew of Colonel Henry Rutgers, a patriotic and public-spirited citizen of New York, who owned a considerable landed estate on the east side of the island. The Rutgers family mansion was inherited by Mr. Crosby, and here he lived until his death. Here were born the four sons, three of whom are still living, viz.: Professor William H. Crosby, of Poughkeepsie, Robert Ralston Crosby, and Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D., of New York.

Howard Crosby entered the University of the City of New York where he had the instruction of Theodore Frelinghuysen, the Chancellor, and Dr. Tayler Lewis, then Professor of Greek. He graduated in 1844. He traveled extensively in Europe and the East, and subsequently published, in 1850, "Lands of the Moslem." It was during his visits to Egypt at this time that he laid the foundation for his subsequent extensive studies in Egyptology. He visited Greece and studied the

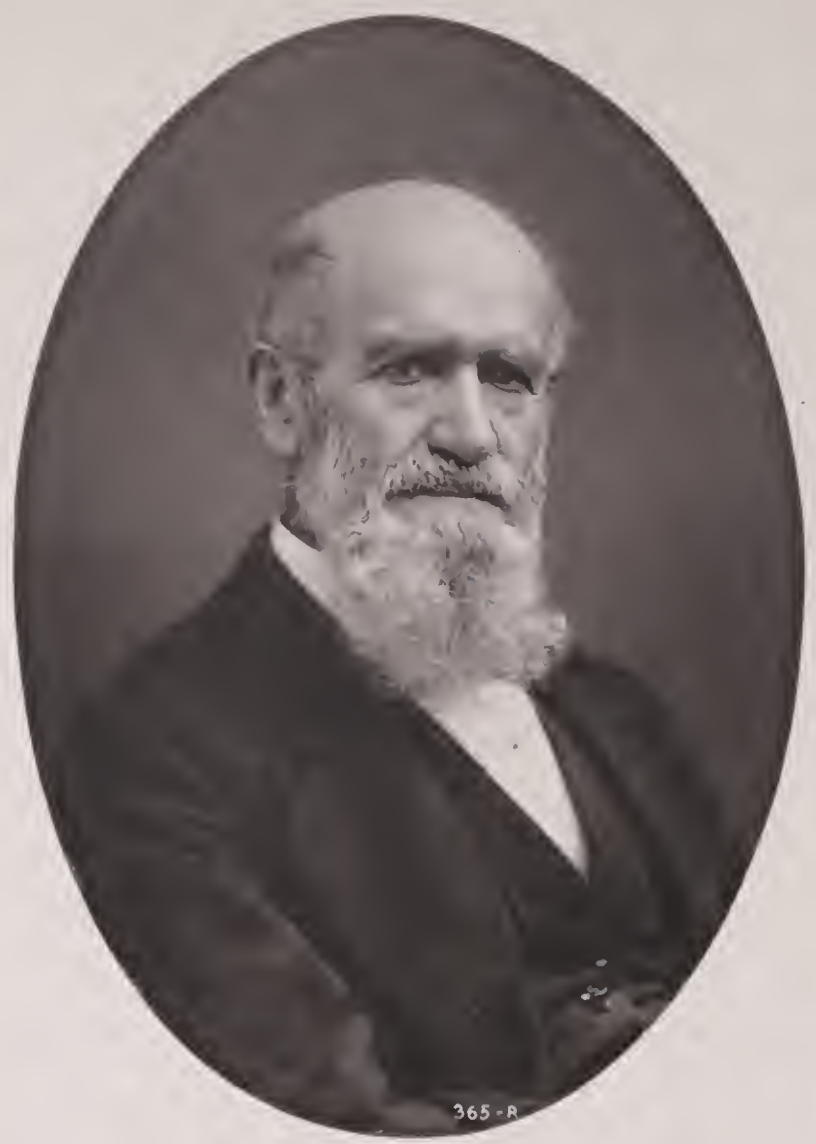
language and literature of the modern Greeks. On his return from his travels he was, in 1851, elected Professor of Greek in the University of the City of New York and served in this capacity till 1859, when he resigned to take the Professorship of Greek in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey. In 1861 he was ordained, and in addition to his professorship became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in New Brunswick. In 1863 he resigned both places and became pastor of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York, in which he still remains. He was elected Chancellor of the University of the City of New York in 1870, which position he held in connection with his pastorate, up to 1881, when he finally retired. In the discussions which have recently arisen as to the future policy of the University, he has taken ground in favor of devoting the energies of the institution to its professional schools and surrendering its undergraduate department.

Dr. Crosby has made numerous contributions to literature. Besides sermons, addresses and articles in periodicals, he is the author of the "Lands of the Moslem," above mentioned; he edited with critical notes the *Œdipus Tyrannus* of Sophocles in 1851; he published in 1861, "Notes on the New Testament;" in 1866, "Social Hints for Young Christians;" in 1869, "The Bible Manual;" in 1870, "Jesus, his Life and Works as Narrated by the four Evangelists;" in 1872, "The Healthy Christian," and in 1873, "Thoughts on the Decalogue;" in 1878, an "Exposition of Joshua," and in 1880, "The True Humanity of Christ." Dr. Crosby was appointed one of the American Committee on Bible Revision, and for the past ten years has given much time to this work.

Dr. Crosby is not only a scholar, but a reformer, who devotes much of his energy to problems of practical charity and the repression of crime. He organized the "Society for the Prevention of Crime," and has been its President and champion from the beginning. This has brought him into contact, and sometimes into collision, with those who make and administer the laws relating to the vicious classes, and has awakened much attention to this part of municipal government. His experience in this department of work has led him to consider what common ground might be found for the practical co-operation of all good citizens in suppressing intemperance. His views were stated, in a clear and incisive form, in a lecture entitled "A Calm View of Temperance," which has awakened a very extended discussion.

Dr. Crosby received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Harvard College in 1859, and the degree of Doctor of Laws from Columbia College in 1872.

I. W. DRAPER.



Alfred C. Post

JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, M. D., LL. D.

THIS distinguished scientist, educator and author was born at St. Helen's, near Liverpool, May 5, 1811. His father was a clergyman of the Wesleyan Methodist denomination. His early educational training was chiefly by private tutors, except for about two years that he attended a public school under the patronage of his father's denomination. On the opening of the University of London, he was placed as a student with the celebrated chemist, Dr. Turner, where he laid the foundation of his eminent attainments in that branch. His family connections had, at various times, mostly gone to America, and in 1833 he joined them and pursued his medical studies in the University of Pennsylvania. He graduated in 1836 with great distinction. He was appointed at once Professor of Chemistry in Hampden Sydney College, where he remained about three years, and then, in 1839, was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in the newly-organized University of the City of New York. In this position he remained down to the time of his death, for many years holding the office of President of the Faculty of Science. In 1841 the Medical Department of the University was organized and opened, and Dr. Draper was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Physiology in it. He quickly advanced to the front rank, as a teacher of science. His lectures were eagerly listened to, and were notably original and stimulating. With unparalleled industry he carried on series after series of original investigations, while he was giving his courses of lectures in the two departments of the University.

His first investigations were into the chemical effects of light upon vegetation, upon which he published several memoirs which attracted great attention in England and on the continent. These memoirs were published, in 1844, in a volume called "The Forces producing the Organization of Plants." In 1847 he published his memoir "On the Production of Light by Heat," a publication which preceded by thirteen years that of Kirchoff in which the same deductions are made. Dr. Draper was also a pioneer in the discoveries relating to photography. In 1839 he succeeded in taking photographic portraits, and published a minute account of his process. This ante-dated the successes of Daguerre in the same line by several years. Dr. Draper published text-books on chemistry (1846) and natural philosophy (1847), which were widely used in colleges and academies.

About 1850 Dr. Draper became deeply interested in physiology, especially as a branch of chemistry. One of his most famous publications was "A Treatise on Human Physiology, Statical and Dynamical," 1856. This at once became a standard work, and was translated into several foreign languages. Dr. Draper has also

conducted important and successful investigations in electricity and electro-dynamics. Some of his results were acknowledged by Professor Morse to have been of great value to him in his telegraphic inventions. He was the first to photograph the spectrum, which he did by using a grating. In 1846 he gave the analysis by the spectrum of many flames, in this way being the pioneer in spectrum analysis.

Nothing displays the many-sided character of Dr. Draper's mind more strikingly than to find him achieving his greatest success in inquiries entirely different from those above enumerated. In 1862 he published "A History of the Intellectual Development of Europe," which at once attained universal celebrity. It passed through many editions at home, and has been translated into every important European language. In the same line of thought he delivered, in 1864, before the New York Historical Society, his celebrated lectures, which afterward formed his book, "Thoughts on the Civil Policy of America." Topics of the greatest importance to the country are here treated, such as, internal immigration, Asiatic immigration, polygamy, etc. Following this came Dr. Draper's great work on "The History of the American Civil War," 1867–8, and in 1874 his history of the "Conflict of Religion and Science." Like all his important works, these last two have been equally celebrated at home and abroad. Both have been translated into nearly all important European languages, and the latter has been put under ban in the *Index Expurgatorius*.

Dr. Draper's sons have inherited his scientific tastes and ability. One, Dr. John C. Draper, is Professor of Natural History and Physiology in the College of the City of New York; another, Dr. Henry Draper, is Professor of Physiology and Chemistry in the University of the City of New York, and has, in his private observatory at Hastings, on the Hudson river, made discoveries in celestial photography which have given him a world-wide reputation; the third, Dr. Daniel Draper, is Director of the Meteorological Observatory in Central Park. Dr. Draper's death occurred at Hastings, January 4, 1882.

HENRY E. DAVIES, LL. D.

HENRY EBENEZER DAVIES was born at Black Lake, St. Lawrence county, New York, February 8, 1805. At the time of his death, in the city of New York, on December 17, 1881, he was, therefore, in his seventy-seventh year.

On the paternal side, Judge Davies was descended from John Davies, of Herefordshire, England, who came to Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1732. His grandson, Rev. Thomas Davies — a grand-uncle of Judge Davies — was an early graduate of Yale College, and afterward went to England, where he was ordained by the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth, and on his return became one of the first

clergymen of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut. On his mother's side, Judge Davies was of Puritan ancestry, being descended from Nathaniel Foote, one of the Massachusetts Bay colonists of 1633, and afterward a resident in Connecticut. Judge Davies' father, Thomas John Davies, removed from Litchfield to this State in 1800, and settled at Black Lake, near Ogdensburg. He was a prominent citizen of St. Lawrence county, and held the offices of Sheriff and County Judge.

Judge Davies lived on his father's farm until about the age of fourteen, and received an ordinary school education. He then went, as was at that time customary, to reside and study law with Judge Alfred Conkling, the father of Roscoe Conkling, at Canandaigua. Here he completed his classical and legal training.

In 1826 he was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Buffalo, where he soon rose to prominence and became Attorney to the village. In 1830 he removed to New York city, and entered into partnership with his uncle, Judge Samuel A. Foote. He was married, July 2, 1835, to Rebecca Waldo Tappan, daughter of John Tappan, of Boston, Massachusetts, who now survives as his widow.

Judge Davies' public and professional career in New York was long, active, and varied. He became a partner, in 1848, with Judge Kent, son of the eminent Chancellor. A year later he was chosen to the Board of Aldermen, and soon after became Corporation Counsel, which office he held until 1853. In 1855 he was elected to the Supreme Court to fill the place made vacant by the death of Robert H. Morris. Four years later he was elected to the Court of Appeals, where he was Associate Judge until 1866, and Presiding Judge until 1869.

Judge Davies became connected with the University of the City of New York in 1870, when he accepted the presidency of the Law Faculty of that institution. He had shortly before retired from the bench, having formed a partnership with Judge Noah Davis, which continued until the election of the latter gentleman to the Supreme Court. For ten years he gave to the University Law School the benefit of his learning and experience, and only recently felt it necessary to resign the position. The Council of the University accepted his decision with sincere regret, and gave him the position of Professor-Emeritus, in which it was expected that he would still continue to visit and encourage the school.

Judge Davies declined a renomination to the Court of Appeals, preferring to return to private practice. In his letter of resignation to the University Council, he bore testimony to his sense of the efficiency and value of the Law School, and desired that his place might be filled by one who could continue to render it more active service. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Amherst College, and also from the University of the City of New York. D. S. Martin.

ALFRED C. POST, M. D., LL. D.

THIS distinguished physician was born in the city of New York, on the 13th of January, 1806. He is of Holland descent, his ancestors having come from Amsterdam to Long Island early in the eighteenth century. His father was Joel Post. His early education was received at a private school at Basking Ridge, New Jersey, and at Nelson's Classical School, in New York. He entered Columbia College and graduated in 1822. After graduation, for a short time he was with his father in his business as a druggist, but soon determined to study medicine. He entered the office of his uncle, Dr. Wright Post, then Professor of Anatomy in the old College of Physicians and Surgeons. He attended the lectures of this medical school, and received his diploma in 1827. Afterward he spent two years in the study of his profession in Europe, chiefly in the hospitals of London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin. On his return he was made house surgeon in the New York Hospital, and, in 1831, established himself as a general practitioner in New York. He was attending surgeon to the New York Hospital from 1836 to 1852, and since that till now consulting surgeon. In 1831 he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1843 he was elected Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery in the Medical School in Castleton, Vermont, but, on account of his increasing private practice, he was unable to retain the position. In 1851 he was appointed Professor of Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, which position he continued to fill till 1875, when he was made Emeritus-Professor of Clinical Surgery. He also received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of the City of New York.

From 1863 to 1869 he was Vice-President of the Academy of Medicine, and was then elected President for two years. He is an honorary member of the Gynæcological Society of Boston, and of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society of Berlin. During the war he volunteered his services as a surgeon, and for a time was in charge of an hospital. He is connected with St. Luke's Hospital, the Presbyterian Hospital and the New York Hospital.

Dr. Post, although an acceptable lecturer and a clear and forcible writer on medical subjects, has not been a voluminous author. His chief writings have been the reports of the interesting surgical cases which he has encountered in his practice. He is the author of a small volume on squinting and stammering. He is still, at the advanced age of seventy-six, actively engaged in the practice of his profession and interested in all that concerns it. He holds the honorable position of President of the Medical Faculty of the University of the City of New York.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

OF NEW YORK.

THE College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, organized in 1829, enters with the present session (1881–82) upon the fifty-first year of its existence. It was incorporated by act of the Legislature of the State of New York in 1831, and its charter was permanently extended in 1856. After a successful career of fifty years, during the latter part of which it has been sheltered under the roof of the venerable old University building, the College has come into possession of a home of its own by the purchase of the building heretofore known as the Memorial Chapel, at Nos. 209 and 211 East Twenty-Third street, one of the best and most accessible localities in the city. This building has been enlarged and fitted up so as fully to meet the wants of the College, and answer the requirements of the annually increasing classes. The large herbarium, a very full collection of materia medica, and an abundant supply of chemical and pharmaceutical apparatus furnish ample facilities for instruction.

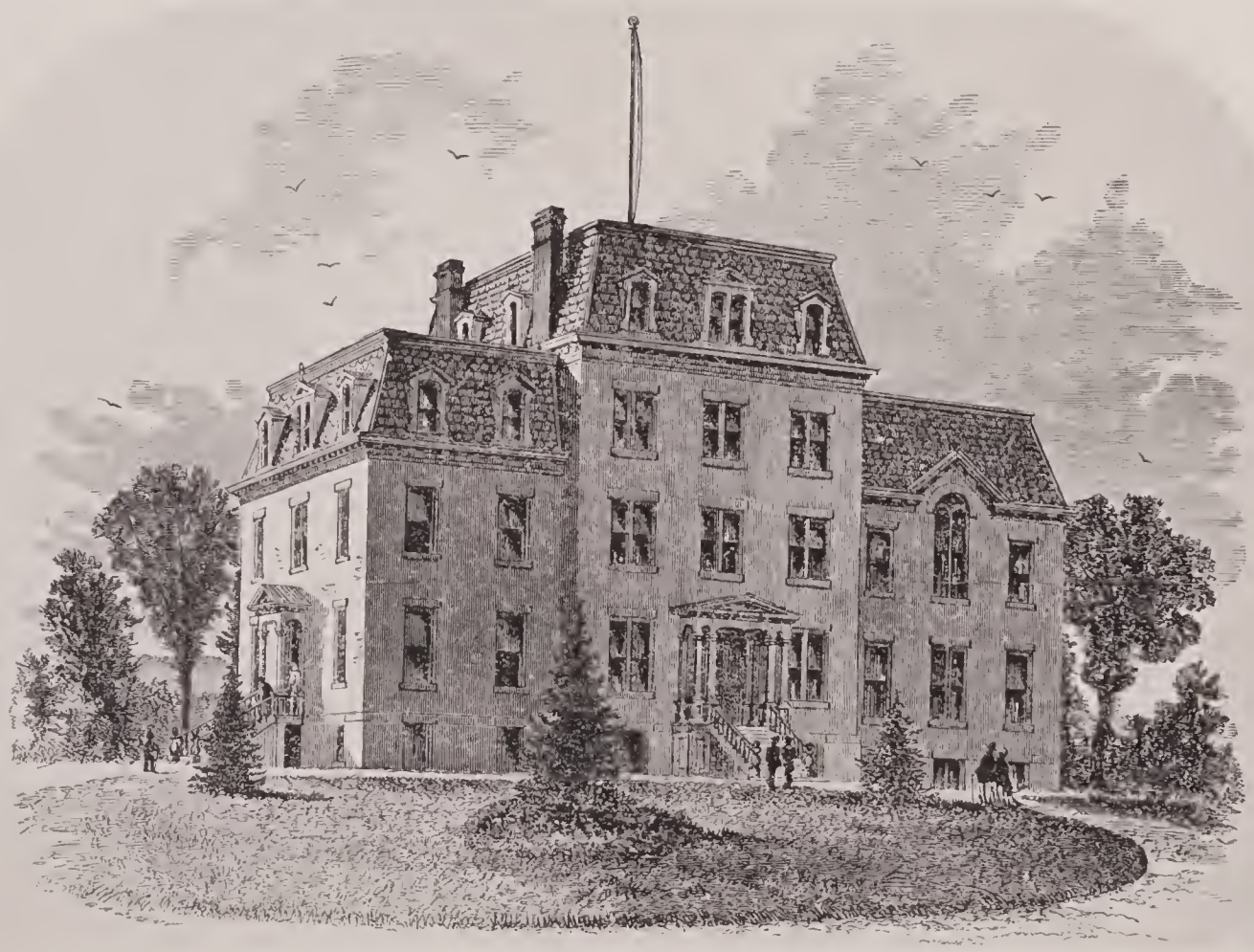
The full course extends over two years. The students are divided into Junior and Senior classes, consisting of first and second year's students, respectively. The plan of instruction embraces theoretical, pharmaceutical and analytical chemistry (including toxicology), theoretical and practical pharmacy and botany, materia medica and pharmacognosy. The full course occupies five months each year, beginning in September and closing in March. The college library contains a large collection of standard works in all branches of the profession, in English, German, French and Spanish, including the latest important publications. All the American and the most valuable foreign pharmaceutical, chemical and botanical journals are kept on file, and may be consulted by the students. Annual examinations are held in both classes. Every person upon whom the Diploma of Graduate in Pharmacy of the College is conferred must be of good moral character, have attained the age of twenty-one years, and must have attended two full courses of lectures (two years) in this College; or one course in this and one in another recognized college of pharmacy, or in some

corresponding institution where the same branches are taught. The Senior course must invariably be attended at this College. He must also have served at least four years with a person or persons engaged in, and qualified to conduct the business of an apothecary. The fees are: For lecture ticket for the annual course, $40; for lecture ticket in any single department of the full course, $15.

The Alumni Association offers three prizes, as follows: A gold medal, for the best general examination; a silver medal, for the second best examination; a bronze medal, for the third best examination. Students who have attended the two full courses required, but have not graduated, will be entitled to have their tickets indorsed for future lectures, without charge.

The Faculty (1881) is as follows: Chemistry, Charles F. Chandler, Ph. D., M. D., LL. D., F. C. S., etc.; Materia Medica and Botany, Walter De F. Day, M. D.; Pharmacy, P. W. Bedford, Ph. Gr.; Analytical Chemistry, Charles Froebel; Botany, Alphonso Wood, A. M. Its students in 1881 were: Residents of the State of New York, 148; other States, 136; foreign countries, 51; total, 335. Its graduates for the year were 65, and from its origin, 587.

MADISON UNIVERSITY HAMILTON.



COLGATE ACADEMY, HAMILTON

MADISON UNIVERSITY,

HAMILTON.

THIS University is located in a beautiful village near the geographical center of the State, and near the center of a network of railways, which give easy communication with every part of the State. In its several forms it is sixty-one years old, having been opened as a theological school in 1820, organized as a seminary, college and academy in 1834, and chartered as a University in 1846. As a University it at once appropriated the patronage, faculty, classes, alumni, and whatever of property and other resources there then were in the "Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution." Its early patronage was drawn not from New York only, but from Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan.

The sect that founded it was, at the time, weak in educational advantages, but energetic and diffusive. It looked to this school as its great hope, and on it concentrated its best offerings and fervent prayers. This school was strictly indigenous, springing up from the smallest of beginnings, brought from no foreign land, borrowing its type from none then existing. It grew under the pressure of an outward need and the workings of an inward zeal, and became the expression of a denominational sentiment. Free in its benefits to all, it yet acknowledged its chief allegiance to those representative Baptists who founded it.

The times that gave birth to this enterprise were eventful. The French power in the North had been broken by the combined arms of England and the Colonies; the Colonies had become independent States, and now the second war with England had closed with the Treaty of Ghent, December 24, 1814. The country was stimulated by a new sense of freedom, and the American idea of independence and undisputed sovereignty in the western world was, for the first time, having full scope. Emigration was flowing west of the Hudson and carrying New England education, religion and thrift over this State and, through it, into Western States. One of these tides moved down the beautiful valley of the Chenango, and towns, villages,

schools and churches sprang up along its course. The Baptists had no college in the State of New York, nor had they any schools for common education or for the education of the ministry. And while no convention was called, and there was no general concert of action, almost unconsciously the work began to grow.

In 1817 thirteen men met. They each gave one dollar, and these thirteen dollars were the beginning of the endowment. Soon Dr. Baldwin, of Boston, and thirty others gave two hundred and thirty-eight volumes, and this was the beginning of the library. A room was secured, and this was the beginning of the college buildings. Two students came in poverty, Wade and Kincaid, and these were the beginning of generations of students. Such beginnings did not seem auspicious, but faith gave superhuman energy. This energy, vitalized by the idea that Baptists must have an institution that could furnish a complete education, gave unexpected development and growth. The Alumni, most of whom have graduated from some one of the courses — Academical, Scientific, Collegiate or Theological — number about two thousand six hundred. The first two students, Rev. Jonathan Wade, D. D., Rev. Eugenio Kincaid, D. D., and eighty others went out as foreign missionaries; twenty-one are counted as Presidents of Colleges, eighty-eight Professors and Principals, sixty-three as Authors, Legislators and Congressmen. The Alumni are found in all the professions, but the largest number are ministers of the Gospel. One hundred and thirty have been honored with the Doctorate from different colleges and universities.

The three schools have graduated about as follows: From the Theological Seminary, 700; from the College or University, 850; from the Academy or Grammar School, 1,050. The annual average of male students in attendance is about as follows: In the Theological Seminary, 38; in Colgate Academy, 102; in the College or University, 100. One man only lives who can represent all the decades of student life in the institution — Kincaid, the first student of the first class organized. The first class that took the full college course of four years, and graduated in 1836, numbered twenty-six, ten of whom are still alive, and eight of these now living have been honored with the Doctorate. This class entered fifty years ago.

There have been four Presidents. Dr. Nathaniel Kendrick, the first, died September 11, 1848, being seventy-two years old. He was elected in 1836, but was virtually President during the twenty-eight years of his connection with the institution. He was easily "*Primus inter pares*," and of natural right presided everywhere. His influence was as far-reaching as his name. He had a commanding presence, a clear voice, an earnest look, and was truly eloquent. Standing by Dr. Kendrick is Rev. Professor Daniel Hascall, who came to Hamilton in 1812, and settled as Pastor of the Baptist Church. To him is accredited the original idea of a seminary in Hamilton. Dr. Kendrick, in 1816, became Pastor of the church

at Eaton. These two men supplemented each other and harmonized in every good work. In 1820, when the school was opened, Hascall became Professor of Languages, and Kendrick of Theology. Hascall continued eighteen years and resigned, and Kendrick remained till his death. Along with these men we find Hon. Jonathan Olmstead, Judge Samuel Payne, Deacon William Colgate, Hon. Seneca B. Burchard, Judge James Edmunds, and others — men ready at all times for great sacrifices and great achievements.

In 1851 Professor Stephen W. Taylor, LL. D., was elected the second President. He graduated at Hamilton College, had made teaching his life work, had been from 1834 to 1836 Professor or Principal of the academy at this institution, had in the meantime founded the university at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, and, after the settlement of the removal question, returned to Hamilton. He was of the English type, square, strongly built, methodical, firm of purpose, a good organizer and strong executive officer. He was connected with the University, in different posts of instruction, for eighteen years, and left his mark on its history. He died January 7, 1856, at the age of sixty-five.

In 1856 Rev. George W. Eaton, D. D., LL. D., was elected the third President. In mind and body he was cast in a large mould. He was a natural orator. In memory, imagination and description he was masterly. A scene once before him, he could reproduce with all the freshness and vividness of the reality. His religious emotions and convictions were strong, and constituted the underlying current of his life. He was connected with the University in different capacities — as Professor of Mathematics, of History, of Philosophy, of Theology, and as President — for forty years, and died August 3, 1872, at sixty-eight years of age.

The fourth and present President is Rev. Ebenezer Dodge, D. D., LL. D., elected in 1868. He has been connected with the University twenty-seven years as Professor of the Evidences of Christianity, of Metaphysics, of Biblical Interpretation. of Theology, and as President. He graduated from Brown and Newton, and has earned a reputation as scholar, teacher and author that places him among the best thinkers of the age.

Some of those who have been connected with the Faculty in past years deserve mention. Dr. Barnas Sears, the Secretary of the Peabody Fund, and former President of Brown; Dr. Thomas J. Conant, a well-known exegete and translator; Dr. A. C. Kendrick, a Greek scholar and author, have helped to make Madison University, and have been made by it. Dr. John H. Raymond and Professor J. F. Richardson — the one President of Vassar and the other Professor of Latin in Rochester, now both deceased — were former Professors in Madison.

The financial history of Madison University is somewhat complicated. It should be noticed that, since 1846, two corporations have had a hand in the enterprise.

"The Baptist Education Society," for twenty-seven years, had the sole responsibility and management. For the last thirty-four years "The Madison University" has had the same in all except the nomination of Theological Professors, and the support of needy young men for the ministry. All the salaries and running expenses of all three schools fall upon "The Madison University." The annual income needed for this corporation is about $40,000, the salaries alone being $30,000.

When the University was chartered it had no property. It had none in 1850, on the adjustment of the removal controversy. It had only about $52,000 in 1864, when the war for the Union closed. Without a hired agency, the most quiet and energetic measures were prosecuted to fill the treasury. The old policy of borrowing and paying was set aside, and the University put upon the most rigid cash system. For seventeen years, by assistance from liberal donors, the University has each year essentially balanced its accounts, drawing nothing from endowment funds. No pledges were counted or even reported till they were turned into cash or its equivalent. The progress has not been rapid, but of steady growth. In round numbers, the endowment fund has stood in 1864, $62,000; in 1865, $121,000; in 1868, $177,000; in 1870, $255,000; in 1874, $304,000; in 1876, $405,000; in 1881, $480,000, without debt. The unproductive property — buildings, grounds, library, museum, apparatus, President's house, which have come of gifts within the last sixteen years — amount to $120,000 more, making the whole sum raised since the war $600,000. These figures are independent of the Education Society's funds for scholarships, beneficiaries, and agencies. Deacon Alva Pierce, of Hamilton, has been the Treasurer of the Baptist Education Society for the last forty-three years. Dr. P. B. Spear has been Treasurer *pro tempore* of Madison University for the last seventeen years. Both are still in office.

The prizes are: The four Dodge Prizes for excellence in entrance examinations; the Baldwin Prizes in classical studies; the Osborn Prizes in mathematical studies; the Lasher Prize for excellence in English composition; the Allen Essay Prizes; the Kingsford Declamation Prizes, and the Lewis Prize in Oratory. In addition to religious and literary societies, there are in the university the following Greek-Letter Societies: Delta Kappa Epsilon and Delta Upsilon.

The following is at present the University Faculty of Instruction and Government: Rev. Ebenezer Dodge, D. D., LL. D., President, and Professor of Metaphysics and Theology; Rev. P. B. Spear, D. D., Emeritus-Professor of Hebrew and Latin, and Treasurer; Rev. A. M. Beebee, D. D., Homiletics and Logic; Lucien M. Osborn, LL. D., Physical Sciences; N. L. Andrews, Ph. D., Greek Language and Literature, and Dean; J. J. Lewis, A. M., Civil History, English Literature and Oratory; J. M. Taylor, A. M., Pure Mathematics; W. R. Brooks, D. D., Natural History; Rev. H. Harvey, D. D., New Testament Exegesis

E. Dorr

P. B. Spear.

and Pastoral Theology; Oscar Howes, A. M., Latin and Modern Languages; Rev. W. H. Maynard, D. D., Ecclesiastical History and Moral Philosophy; Rev. S. Burnham, A. M., Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis, and Librarian. The following compose the Faculty of Colgate Academy: Rev. F. W. Towle, Ph. D., Principal and Greek; Eugene P. Sisson, A. M., Greek; J. W. Ford, A. M., Latin; George H. Coffin, A. B., English and Natural Science; A. K. Fuller, A. B., Elocution; D. Brown, Penmanship.

This University has acted, directly and indirectly, with great force and steadiness to stimulate and elevate the standard of education. It has acted on the denomination that founded it to lift it to a higher plane of moral power. It has given origin to three other universities of similar type — one in this State and two in other States — all highly flourishing.

P. B. SPEAR.

REV. EBENEZER DODGE, D. D., LL. D.,

FOURTH President of Madison University, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, April 22, 1819. His mother was of the Appleton family. His father, after whom he was named, was first a ship-master and then a merchant at Salem. On both sides his ancestry goes back to the earliest settlers of Essex county, Massachusetts. The first of the father's line in this country was William Dodge, who came to Plymouth in the latter part of the seventeenth century. President Dodge's grandfather was Colonel Robert Dodge, who took part in the battle of Bunker Hill and served the patriotic cause throughout the Revolutionary War.

After preparing for college at the Salem Grammar School, Ebenezer Dodge entered Brown University, from which he graduated with honor in 1840. That institution was then under the care of President Francis Wayland, who cherished a deep interest in the young graduate. On graduation from college he was employed for two years in teaching at the Shelburne Falls Academy, Massachusetts, the second year as Principal of the school. He then pursued the study of theology at the Newton Theological Institution, Massachusetts, and graduated there in 1845.

The following year he was instructor in Hebrew in the Baptist Theological Seminary at Covington, Kentucky. From 1846 to 1853 he was in the pastorate, first at New Hampton and then at New London, New Hampshire. In 1853 he was appointed to the Professorship of Biblical Criticism and Interpretation in the Hamilton Theological Seminary, and held that post until 1861. During this time, in 1857,

he declined an invitation to the chair of Ecclesiastical History in the Rochester Theological Seminary. He spent the academic year 1858–59 in Europe. His time was mostly given to theological study in Germany, at Halle under Tholuck, at Göttingen under Dorner, and at Berlin. Returning to his work in the Hamilton Theological Seminary he became, in 1861, Professor of Christian Theology. About this time he declined an invitation to the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History in the Newton Theological Institution. Again, in 1867, he was solicited to enter the Faculty of the Newton Theological Institution as Professor of Christian Theology, but preferred to remain at Hamilton, where he has now been Professor of Systematic Theology more than twenty years.

His connection with Madison University began in 1853, from which time until 1868 he was Lecturer to the Senior Class on the Evidences of Christianity. In 1868, on the retirement of the late Dr. Eaton, he was elected President of Madison University and Professor of Metaphysics, which post he still holds. The period of his Presidency thus far has been one of great prosperity to the University. During this time the greater part of the present endowment has been secured, and the University has advanced in educational efficiency and public reputation. Very much of this success is due to the confidence inspired by the profound scholarship and high character of President Dodge. As a thinker and an educator, he is acknowledged to be one of the foremost men in the Baptist denomination. Brown University conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1861, and in 1869 the degree of Doctor of Laws was bestowed by Chicago University. Besides occasional contributions to the reviews, President Dodge has published a volume on the Evidences of Christianity, and another of Lectures on Christian Theology. N. L. Andrews.

REV. P. B. SPEAR, D. D.,

WAS born in Palmyra, New York, May 23, 1811. He entered the Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution, December 1, 1831. After its reorganization into three departments — Academic, Collegiate and Theological — his class was the first to pursue the entire college course. He graduated from college in 1836, having been a leading scholar in a class of marked ability. He began the study of theology, and graduated from the Theological Seminary in 1838.

During his Senior year in college, he taught the classics, and, in connection with his theological studies, also served as tutor. He was also ordained to the ministry, but was induced to continue his relation to his *Alma Mater* as an instructor. The

entire period of his teaching, therefore, has embraced about forty years. After serving for some time as tutor in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, he became, in 1842, Adjunct-Professor of Hebrew and Principal of the Grammar School. In 1850 he was appointed Professor of Hebrew and Latin in Madison University. Having, in 1864, assumed the duties of Treasurer of the University, he resigned the Latin Professorship in 1866. He continued, however, to fill the Professorship of Hebrew until 1875. Since that time he has devoted himself wholly to the financial interests of the University. Even from 1846, when the University was chartered, he has been more or less identified with its finances.

In the three years' controversy over the "removal question," which was finally settled in 1850, Dr. Spear was a prominent defender of the rights of Madison University in its original location. After the legal decision maintaining Madison University in its location at Hamilton, it became necessary, in order to continue the corporate powers of the University, that some one should guarantee the payment of the financial obligations incurred by the old Board, and Dr. Spear again stood in the gap by becoming personally responsible. It is simply just to say that to him more than to any other one man is due the preservation of Madison University for a larger and more successful career.

As the University entered on its new life, Dr. Spear stood ready to contribute in any way to its progress. Uniting, to sound and accurate scholarship, marked administrative capacity and power to dispatch business, he carried for some years, besides his college work, the duties of Librarian and the Secretaryship of the University and Education Boards. These extra cares were relinquished when the necessity ceased, but the necessity for University funds, which arose in 1850, did not cease. He took an active part in securing the first endowment subscription of 1850 for $60,000. On becoming Treasurer in 1864, he undertook the enterprise of increasing the endowment, and, during the last seventeen years, has seen the funds of the University enlarged by $500,000.

In the midst of his varied and engrossing University duties, Dr. Spear has found time for occasional contributions to the reviews. The papers written by him in connection with the "removal controversy" were especially able and effective. In all his relations, as a citizen and educator, he has been a man of wide influence.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him, in 1868, by Colby University. Being still in vigorous health, with powers unimpaired, Dr. Spear bids fair to enjoy for many years the esteem that he has earned by a successful and useful life.

N. L. Andrews.

JAMES B. COLGATE.

JAMES BOORMAN COLGATE was born March 4, 1818, in John street, in the city of New York. The family is of English stock, appearing in the county of Kent as early as the beginning of the fifteenth century. The first of the name in this country was Robert Colgate, who had been prominent among the freedom-loving yeomanry of Kent, in the days of the American Revolution, as an outspoken advocate of the cause of the colonies. Subsequently sympathizing with the principles of the French Revolution, and joining in the demand for reform in England, he was in danger of arrest; but, through the friendly suggestion of Pitt, who had been a companion of his boyhood, he decided to remove from England, and early in 1795 he left his home, with his wife and children, for the United States, his departure being marked by many tokens of regard from the people of Kent. He resided for some time in Maryland, but spent his last years in Delaware county, New York.

William Colgate, the eldest of his sons, entered into business in the city of New York in 1806, and built up the well-known house of Colgate & Co., in Dutch and John streets, of which he was the head until his death in 1857, having maintained for half a century a high reputation for sagacity, sterling commercial integrity, and Christian character. His surviving sons are: Samuel, at the head of the old house; Robert, of the Atlantic White-Lead Company, and James, the subject of this sketch.

James B. Colgate received his early education partly in Connecticut, and partly in New York city. At the age of sixteen he was prepared for college, but his mind turned to business, and he spent the next seven years in acquiring a thorough knowledge of mercantile life. The last four years of his clerkship were passed in the well-known commission house of Boorman, Johnston & Co. Failing in health, he spent the larger portion of the year 1841 in Europe. On his return he accepted an opening in the wholesale dry-goods business. In 1852 he entered Wall street as a dealer in stocks, associating himself with Mr. John B. Trevor, under the firm name of Trevor & Colgate. In 1857 they added a bullion department, and established themselves at No. 47 Wall street. This has always been the leading bullion house of this country. To this branch of the business Mr. Colgate has especially directed his attention. His papers advocating the remonetization of silver, and expressing views in which he at one time stood almost alone, have been extensively read, and evince his well-known strength and independence of judgment.

Mr. Colgate's leading interest, apart from his business, has been given to education and general Christian benevolence. At the age of twenty-one, moved by

Isaac P. Colgate.

John B. Ferry

convictions which have influenced his whole life, he became a professing Christian and identified himself with the Baptist denomination. Beginning in his early business career, while receiving but a moderate salary, he has made it a life-principle to give a percentage of his income for the promotion of Christianity in all departments of its work. This self-resolved pledge has been more than kept. He has been fortunate in his association with a partner, who has sympathized with him in his purposes, and has emulated his gifts. Mr. Colgate and Mr. Trevor united in building the Baptist church in Yonkers, New York, at a cost of $190,000, in giving $50,000 to the Baptist Church Extension Fund, and in fostering many other enterprises, both benevolent and educational.

Mr. Colgate's devotion to the cause of Christian education was in part the result of his early home training, and has thus been shared by his brother Samuel and others of the family. William Colgate, the father, was one of the leading corporators of Madison University, and was its warm and liberal friend from its earliest days until his death. In filial recognition of the life-long attachment of both father and mother to Madison University, the Colgate Academy building was erected in 1873, at the sole expense of Mr. James B. Colgate. He gave also $17,000 toward endowing the principalship. Mr. Colgate's interest in Madison University has been, however, more than an inheritance, or a sentiment, however profound. It has rooted itself in his intellectual and moral convictions. He fully appreciates the worth of higher Christian education to his denomination, and so to the world. He became a member of the Board of Trustees of Madison University in 1861, and, in 1864, was elected President of the Board, which position he still holds. Since January, 1865, he has at various times contributed to the invested funds of the University no less than $247,000, besides expending an additional sum of $60,000 for the building and grounds of Colgate Academy. These repeated and munificent gifts have not been due to any pressure of solicitation, but have been spontaneous offerings. He has led all others in his desire for the prosperity of the University. His donations, having been prompted by principle, have been altogether free from ostentation. Neither has his interest in the University been alloyed with any of those personal elements that frequently enter into large benefactions. He has never subordinated the welfare of the University to his private ends, fancies, or friendships. Mr. Colgate's beneficence has not been confined to one institution. He has been alive to the claims of others. He has given (for his wife, daughter of the late Governor Colby of New Hampshire) about $90,000 to the Colby Academy, at New London, New Hampshire; also, $20,000 to Rochester University; $10,000 to the Peddie Institute at Hightstown, New Jersey; besides liberal sums to Columbian College, Washington, District of Columbia, to Rochester Theological Seminary, to the Cook Academy, at Havana, New York, and to other institutions, both at the North and at the South. To these donations may

be added his gifts to needy churches, and to various missionary and benevolent societies. The aggregate thus bestowed since 1862 has been upward of $700,000.

Mr. Colgate is a man of strong physique, with a countenance that betrays intelligence, frankness and force. He has indomitable energy, breadth and acuteness of intellectual perception and deep religious conviction. Associated with these is a love of truthfulness so intense as to produce a thorough intolerance of all shams and false pretensions. His character is equally marked by the openness and geniality of his nature and his great kindliness of heart. He deservedly holds a high place among the princely givers of our times, and it is to be hoped that many other men of large wealth may emulate his example. N. L. ANDREWS.

JOHN B. TREVOR,

WHO is one of the most liberal among the benefactors of the educational, benevolent and religious enterprises of the Baptist Church, was born in Philadelphia, March 27, 1822. After leaving school he entered a wholesale dry-goods house, where he remained four or five years, when he went to the West Indies, and afterward spent several months in Europe. He then went to Iowa and Missouri, thence to New Orleans, and then for six months had charge of a mining property in North Carolina, which was owned in Philadelphia. In 1849 he became a stock-broker in the city of New York, and has since continued in that business, although part of the time in an indirect way. He has held no political office except that of Elector of President and Vice-President in 1880, when he was chosen upon the Republican ticket to represent the Twelfth Congressional District.

Mr. Trevor has made large gifts to the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church, Yonkers, and to the various organizations of the Baptist Church, with which he is connected. He has given to the Rochester Theological Seminary, which is under the patronage of the New York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education, at various times, sums aggregating $166,677.99. Trevor Hall, which is occupied by the Seminary, is one of his gifts to the institution. He has given $120,000 to the University of Rochester, and $79,000 to Madison University. His chief interest in the University of Rochester arises from his conviction that it is doing a great work for the cause of higher education. He has high appreciation of President Anderson. In view of the increasing antagonism between the agricultural interest and the railroad corporations Mr. Trevor regards it as very important that all our young men who are educated in colleges should be well informed on all economic questions; and the opinions upon these questions, entertained and taught by Dr. Anderson, have received Mr. Trevor's heartiest approval.

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER

THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER,

ROCHESTER.

FROM an early period in its history, circumstances seemed to point to Rochester as the natural site for an institution of higher learning. In 1847, the growing conviction that the Baptists of New York needed a college situated at some eligible point on the great lines of travel, thoroughly liberal in its organization and culture, found expression in the proposition to move Madison University to Rochester. This proposition met with great favor on the part of the people of Rochester and the citizens of Western New York in general, and elicited hearty sympathy from many Baptists throughout the State; but it encountered strenuous opposition on the part of the friends of Madison University. As a result of the movement, a charter* was obtained from the Regents of the University, January 31, 1850, for a new college at Rochester, provided that $130,000 be subscribed within two years for that purpose.

On the 2d of December, 1850, satisfactory proof was submitted to the Regents that suitable buildings had been provided for the use of the new institution; and, also, that funds to the amount of $100,000 had been "paid or received to be paid by valid subscription of responsible parties." The University of Rochester, therefore, became a fixed fact. Prominent among the early friends of the University were Pharcellus Church and Oren Sage, of Rochester; William L. Marcy, John N. Wilder, Ira Harris and Friend Humphrey, of Albany; William R. Williams, Sewell S. Cutting and Robert and William Kelly, of New York. It is also but just to say that William N. Sage, who has from the first had charge of the finances of the University, has contributed largely to its success. To these friends and to the Baptists of the State of New York, is due the credit of establishing, and in great part endowing, this new college. Still they had, from the first, the hearty sympathy and active co-operation of the people of Western New York, without regard to their

* A previous charter had been obtained from the Legislature in 1846, but this was not used.

denominational affiliations. As a natural consequence of this fact, the college has never been rigidly sectarian in its management or course of instruction. The charter did not vest its control in any one religious denomination. Different denominations have always been represented in the Board of Trustees of the University and in its Faculty of Instruction; and a majority of its students have come from other than Baptist families. On the first Monday in November, 1850, classes were organized and the University went into effective operation. The Chancellor of the University was the Hon. Ira Harris, LL. D.

Many of the students of the new college, as well as most of its instructors, were transferred from Madison University, and the first catalogue (1850–51) announced: Resident Graduates, 2; Seniors, 10; Juniors, 15; Sophomores, 13; Freshmen, 34; total, 74. In July, 1851, the first class, numbering ten, was graduated. So sudden was the development of the University, that Ralph Waldo Emerson was wont to cite it as a remarkable illustration of American educational enterprise. In 1853 Martin B. Anderson, LL. D., was elected to the Presidency of the University.

With the exception of $25,000 received from the Legislature of New York in 1857, the funds of Rochester University have been raised entirely by its friends and Alumni. The following list includes the names of all benefactors who have subscribed $10,000 or more to the funds of the University: Hiram Sibley (library building), $120,000; John B. Trevor, $113,000; John H. Deane, $100,000; William Kelly and family, $38,550; John F. Rathbone (library fund), $37,500; Joseph B. Hoyt, $27,600; Charles Pratt, $25,500; Jeremiah Millbank, $25,000; John D. Rockefeller, $25,000; Jacob F. Wyckoff, $22,000; James B. Colgate, $20,000; Gideon W. Burbank (chair of Metaphysics), $17,500; Lewis Rathbone (library fund), $12,500; Oren Sage and family, $11,765; Lewis Roberts, $10,925; John N. Wilder, $10,000; Azariah Boody (land), $10,000.

On the 6th day of June, 1881, the property of the University yielding no direct income was valued at $408,405; property yielding income, $450,848; total, $859,253, of which $246,800 had been donated to the University during the preceding year. The income for the year 1880–81 was $33,507; the expenses, $30,616. Besides meeting all current expenses, the University has averaged for thirty years an annual increase of capital of $23,000.

No dormitories have been erected by the college. Students find their lodging and boarding-houses in different parts of the city. This policy has been insisted on by President Anderson, and its success has justified his views. Anderson Hall, surrounded by twenty-three acres of land, is the main building, containing recitation-rooms, lecture-rooms, etc. Sibley Hall, for the library and cabinets, is a new structure, erected at a cost of $120,000 by Hiram Sibley, of Rochester. The President's house is also the property of the University.

The library contains more than eighteen thousand carefully selected volumes, and the income of $50,000, the gift of General John F. Rathbone and Lewis Rathbone, Esquire, of Albany, is devoted to its support. Especial care is taken to make its contents practically available by a card catalogue and by indexes of periodical and miscellaneous literature. The constant and general use of the library by students, in connection with the work of the curriculum, has become a spirit which pervades every department of college work. A course of study is made a course of investigation. Young men learn to use books for thorough mastery of the subjects in hand. The great freedom of access allowed to the shelves of the library and the keen interest taken by the librarian, Professor Robinson, in making the library, by classified indexes, etc., accessible for use, instead of impressive for display, have rendered effective certain ideas, which are the necessary outgrowth of the President's aim to equip young men, by the college course, for thoroughly-earned success in practical life-work, whether in business or in the professions.

The cabinets of geology and mineralogy were collected by Professor Henry A. Ward, and contain over forty thousand carefully selected specimens; they are an encyclopædia of the sciences which they illustrate. The foundation has been laid for a cabinet of archæology. Engravings, chromo-lithographs and autotypes, illustrative of the master-pieces of architecture, sculpture and painting, have been gradually and carefully selected. The chemical laboratory furnishes accommodations for analytical work to more than thirty students. The University has a telescope, the gift of John B. Trevor, mounted equatorially, in a building erected for that purpose on the University grounds. This instrument is designed only as an adjunct to class-room instruction.

Prominent among the instructors in the University have been the Rev. A. C. Kendrick, D. D., LL. D.; Professor John H. Raymond, LL. D., subsequently President of Vassar College; Rev. Chester Dewey, D. D.; General Isaac F. Quinby, LL. D., and Professor John F. Richardson, who, in 1850, advocated the Roman pronunciation of Latin, in a little work, entitled "The True Roman Orthoepy"—a work for which Gladstone especially thanked the author, approving its argument. This pronunciation was in use at Rochester, and was called, in controversies, "The Rochester method," for twenty years before the American Philological Association, by suggesting the use of the "continental vowel sounds," opened the door for the present general use of this Roman method, of which Professor Richardson was the earliest American advocate.

The curriculum is adjusted to the average student's working capacity. All students of more than average ability are encouraged to pursue additional courses of study, not simply for honors and prizes, but in order to give them the opportunity to pursue under proper direction the special studies for which they have the greatest

aptitude, instead of losing the disciplinary effects of a regular course by dissipating the work of the class among countless "electives." In this way, during the last few years, students who have taken a good standing in all the regular work of the course have also pursued, with regular instruction from Professors, courses of from six months to two years in Sanscrit, comparative philology, Hebrew, Italian, conversational French, higher mathematics, and in chemical analysis. The habit of looking at every branch of instruction from the historical standpoint — of studying, in its genesis and growth, every subject, not only politics and law, but language, political economy, philosophy, physical science, and even mathematics, has always characterized the work of this college. "That man stands firmly who sees the progress of thought through the ages," is a principle which the President has not only enunciated, but has aimed to enforce.

The students are trusted with large liberty, under wise supervision; and all through their course they are made to feel that college education has a direct bearing upon their future success in life. The thought and the activities of the present are kept before them, in the light of the past. And the friends of the University believe that the wisdom of this spirit, in college management, is proved by the measure of success in life which attend those students who have felt its power.

Three courses of study are open to the members of the University:

1. The Classical Course, extending through four years; at the expiration of which time those who have satisfactorily met the requirements of the Faculty are admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

2. The Scientific Course, extending through four years, requiring no Greek and only so much of Latin as is essential to the successful prosecution of the modern languages and the mastery of scientific terminology. In the place of Greek and Latin a more extended course of study is prescribed in physical sciences, mathematics, history and the modern languages. Those who satisfactorily complete this course are admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Science.

3. The Eclectic Course, designed for students who may desire to attend the recitations of particular departments without becoming candidates for degrees. Such students are admitted, provided they have the requisite preparation for the studies of those departments and become subject to the laws of the University.

No person is admitted to the Freshman Class who has not completed his fourteenth year. Each instructor is expected to bring before his classes the results of original thought and independent investigation. Lectures very largely take the place of text-books. Examinations are conducted by a combination of written and oral exercises, and in the presence of a Committee of the Faculty. No student is admitted to examination whose absences during the term exceed twenty per cent of the exercises of the department in which he presents himself for examination.

Examinations are held on each study at the close of the term during which it has been pursued. The charges for tuition and incidentals are $25 per term. Forty scholarships, $1,000 each, have been endowed for the use of students for the Christian ministry. Twelve free scholarships have been guaranteed to the common schools of the city of Rochester. Three are awarded each year under proper regulations to these schools. Four scholarships have also been endowed giving free tuition to graduates of the academy connected with the State Normal School at Brockport, New York. In addition to these free scholarships other scholarships have been founded subject to special conditions. The prizes established are: 1. The Davis Prize Medals for Commencement Orations; 2. The Stoddard Prize Medal in Mathematics; 3. The Senior Essay Prize; 4. The Dewey Prize Declamations; 5. The Junior Greek Prize; 6. The Sophomore Latin Prize; 7. The Freshman Mathematical Prize; 8. The Post-Graduate Scholarships.

The Sherman and the Townsend Post-Graduate scholarships are awarded to those two members of each graduating class who, during the third term in the Senior year, pass the best and the second-best examinations respectively on some French treatise on Political Economy, and some German treatise on Political History, to be designated by the Faculty. The sum of $150 is paid to each of the successful competitors at graduation; and an additional sum of $150 when he has presented to the Faculty a thorough and exhaustive written discussion of some specially-assigned economical or political theme.

The number of graduates in 1881 was 24; whole number from the origin (1851), 752; Seniors (1881), 30; Juniors, 26; Sophomores, 32; Freshmen, 49.

The Greek-Letter Societies of the college are: Alpha Delta Phi; Delta Psi; Delta Kappa Epsilon; Psi Upsilon; Delta Upsilon. An active Alumni Association has been formed. The college publications are the *Interpres*, issued yearly by the Junior Class; the Rochester *Campus*, published semi-monthly during the college year by members of the Sophomore and Junior Classes.

The Faculty is organized (1881) as follows: President, and Burbank-Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Martin B. Anderson, LL. D.; Munro-Professor of Greek Language and Literature, Asahel C. Kendrick, D. D., LL. D.; Harris-Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Isaac F. Quinby, LL. D.; Professor of Chemistry, Samuel A. Lattimore, Ph. D., LL. D.; Professor of Modern Languages, Albert H. Mixer; Deane-Professor of Logic, Rhetoric and English Literature, Joseph H. Gilmore; Professor of Mathematics and Librarian, Otis H. Robinson; Professor of Latin and History, William C. Morey, Ph. D.; Assistant Professor of Latin, Henry F. Burton; Assistant Professor of Greek, George M. Forbes; Assistant Professor of Geology and Natural History, Edward R. Benton, Ph. D.; Assistant Librarian, Herman K. Phinney.

MARTIN BREWER ANDERSON, LL. D.

DOCTOR ANDERSON, who for almost thirty years has held the position of President of the University of Rochester, was born in Brunswick, Maine, February 12, 1815. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his mother was of English origin. His first impulse in the acquisition of knowledge, outside of his own family, he attributes to the influence of a well-organized debating club. In his earnest efforts to take a reputable part in its exercises, he was led to pursue an extended course of reading, including history, politics and general literature. With this awakened interest in learning, he set about preparing for admission to Waterville College, now called Colby University, and entered in 1836. His favorite studies, while in college, were mathematics, the natural sciences, and intellectual philosophy. He graduated in 1840. During the following year he was a student in the Theological Seminary at Newton, Massachusetts. He was then, in 1841, appointed a tutor in Waterville College and held the position for two years. During the winter of 1842–43 he preached, during his vacation, in the East Baptist Church, in Washington, District of Columbia, and attracted attention by a sermon delivered in the House of Representatives. He was compelled, however, by the failure of his voice, at this time, to discontinue public speaking. In 1843 he was made Professor of Rhetoric in Waterville College. During this time he was an earnest student, and carried his investigations into various branches of learning, and acquired a reputation as an administrative officer of tact and discretion. While a Professor at Waterville, he prepared and gave to his classes a course of lectures on "The Origin and Affinities of the English Language," which was, perhaps, the first course of that nature given in any American college.

He retained his connection with the college till 1850, when he removed to the city of New York, where he took charge, as editor and proprietor, of a Baptist journal, the New York *Recorder*. In this position, by the vigor and ability of his editorial writings and by his courage and capacity in the advocacy of his opinions, he rapidly took rank as a journalist of the highest order. His recognized ability attracted to him the attention of those who were seeking a President for the recently founded University of Rochester. In 1853 he accepted the position which he still holds; and in which he has spent the most important and fruitful period of his life. He has devoted himself, without rest or interruption, to the labors connected with his office. Though frequently solicited to change his field of labor, he has preferred to devote the energies of his life to the institution which in the best sense he may be said to have created. Here he has proved himself not only an administrative officer of

M. B. Anderson

great skill and success, but also a teacher of wonderful magnetic power and influence. Indeed, his influence as an instructor has been so great and so pervading that no administration in the ordinary sense has been required in the college. He has very decided views in reference to many points connected with college education — views which he has maintained with characteristic force and clearness. He is opposed to the dormitory system in colleges and has resisted its introduction at Rochester. He believes firmly in the importance of higher educational institutions being conducted on the voluntary plan under the care of religious denominations. He was one of the first to introduce a system of scholarships or fellowships by which young men of promise might be aided in the pursuit of a more extended course of study after leaving college. The departments of study to which he has chiefly devoted his work in his college classes have been intellectual and moral philosophy, history, political economy and constitutional law. In these departments he has prepared and delivered elaborate courses of lectures, making his instruction in them, as well as in other subjects, directly serviceable to the moulding of the characters of the young men committed to his care. For many years it has been his custom to discuss, in short morning talks to the students, the current topics of interest in the fields of politics, religion and law.

Dr. Anderson has been often called upon to fill positions of trust in his own denomination, and has always taken a lively interest in public affairs. During the War of the Rebellion he took an active part in promoting the cause of the Union. He has been a member of the New York State Board of Charities, and has made important investigations and written valuable reports to the Legislature. His writings have never been collected into book form, although they comprise many articles which deserve a permanent place in literature. Some of these articles may be here enumerated: "The Origin and Political Life of the English Race" (1850); "Language as a Means of Classifying Man" (1859); "Sir William Hamilton's Lectures" (1860); "Berkeley and His Works" (1861); "Growth and Relation of the Sciences" (1862); "The Ends and Means of a Liberal Education," his inaugural address, delivered July, 1854; "The University of the Nineteenth Century," read before the National Baptist Educational Convention; "Voluntaryism in Education," read before the University Convocation of the State of New York; "The Doctrine of Evolution," a speech before the Evangelical Alliance; "Means of Relief from the Burden of Foreign Paupers," a paper read before the Social Science Congress, 1875. He was an associate editor of Johnson's Cyclopædia, and contributed many articles to that work. President Anderson was elected in 1872 an honorary member of the Cobden Club, in England. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Waterville College, in 1853, and in 1881 he received from the Regents of the University the same degree.

REV. A. C. KENDRICK, D. D., LL. D.

ASAHEL C. KENDRICK was born in Poultney, Vermont, December 7, 1809. When about thirteen years of age, he went to Hamilton, New York, and in 1831 graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton. He was immediately appointed Tutor in the Literary and Theological Institution at Hamilton (now Madison University), and the next year was made Professor of Greek and Latin. Released, after a few years, from the Latin department, he remained the Greek Professor till 1850, when, on the establishment of the University of Rochester, he was called to the Greek professorship in that institution, where he still (1882) remains. In 1852 he visited Europe, attending lectures in the university at Athens, and visiting several German universities, returning home in 1854. Though in clerical orders, he has never had a pastoral charge. In addition to the studies of his own department, he has paid much attention to Oriental learning. Besides numerous contributions to magazines and reviews, and several sermons, he has published a revised edition of Olshausen's Commentary on the New Testament (six volumes, 1853–58), translating some portions for the first time, Echoes, a small volume of translations from the French and German poets (1855); Life and Letters of Emily C. Judson (1860); Our Poetical Favorites (1870); and several Greek text-books. In 1867 he translated and annotated the Epistle to the Hebrews for Lange's Commentary. In 1868 he made a second visit to Europe. During the years 1865–68, in addition to his duties in the University, he filled the chair of Hebrew and New Testament Interpretation in the Rochester Theological Seminary. He was one of the Board of New Testament Revisers, working in connection with the British Committee appointed by the Convocation of Canterbury.

Dr. Kendrick has an inexhaustible fund of humor, and is a poet of considerable ability. His learning is as varied as it is profound, and he brings to the discharge of his professional duties a singular combination of powers. His memory is a treasury of well-ordered knowledge, and his mind is as alert as it is accurate. He is thoroughly versed in many languages, ancient and modern. He has no superior as a teacher of the Greek language, the study of which he has made a specialty, and he is a recognized authority therein. He has never been the pastor of a church, but he has supplied the pulpit of various churches frequently, and with great satisfaction. His profound learning, especially in the field of New Testament exegesis, gives to his discourses a general interest and a permanent value rarely found in sermons.

Asahel C. Hendrick.

Hiram Sibley

HIRAM SIBLEY.

HIRAM SIBLEY, the munificent benefactor of Rochester University, and of numerous other institutions of learning, was born at North Adams, Massachusetts, February 6, 1807. His parents were Americans, descended from English ancestors. His education was such as could be obtained at the district school of his native place. At fifteen years of age he was working at the trade of shoemaking. At sixteen he removed to Lima, Livingston county, New York, where, at seventeen, he worked in a cotton factory, and at eighteen was a wool-carder in the same shop with Millard Fillmore, afterward President of the United States. At twenty-one years of age he worked as a machinist, and afterward established a foundry and machine-shop at a village now called Sibleyville, in Monroe county, New York. This business, which grew to great proportions, he carried on for ten years. Then he removed to Rochester, New York, where he has since resided, and whence he has conducted his business in real estate, banking, farming, lumber, and salt manufacturing with the success which has attended all his enterprises.

Mr. Sibley has been one of the most public-spirited as well as liberal citizens of Rochester. He was elected Sheriff of Monroe county in 1843. He has been connected with many of the most important industrial enterprises of his time. He became largely interested in telegraph lines, and conceived the idea of consolidating all the rival and competing lines into one company. He organized the Western Union Telegraph Company, into which more than twenty distinct corporations were merged. Of this company he was for sixteen years the President. He was one of the promoters of, and sole contractor with the Government for, the extension of telegraph lines to San Francisco, and an ardent advocate for their extension to Asia and Europe *via* Behrings strait. In the interest of this latter project he visited St. Petersburg, and negotiated for the necessary concessions from the Russian Government. Before the laying of the Atlantic Cable the Asiatic line had made great progress. Lines had been built both in Alaska and Siberia, as parts of the grand circuit. But the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable made the enterprise commercially unnecessary, and put an end to one of the grandest schemes ever conceived.

Mr. Sibley, since his resignation of the Presidency of the Western Union Company, has been largely engaged in the construction and management of railroads in the West and the South. He is also engaged in the seed and nursery business, and, in connection with this, is one of the largest land-owners of the country. He is the chief owner of the Sullivant farm in Illinois, comprising forty thousand acres. He owns the Howland farm in Cayuga county, of four thousand acres, and more

than a dozen other farms in other parts of the State. He owns an immense tract (nine thousand five hundred acres) of timber land on the Au Gres river in Michigan, besides other large tracts of timber land, aggregating thirteen thousand acres. He is interested with partners in manufacturing lumber on these tracts on a vast scale. Mr. Sibley is also chief partner in an immense seed business, at Rochester, New York, and at Chicago, Illinois, for which his numerous farms furnish the material of trade. In addition to these immense interests, Mr. Sibley is the President of the Bank of Monroe, at Rochester, and takes an active part in whatever promises to be for the welfare of his city.

Mr. Sibley has contributed liberally of his time and money to the promotion of educational interests. As a friend of the late Ezra Cornell, he was named in the original act of incorporation one of the Trustees of Cornell University. He is the founder of the Sibley College of Mechanic Arts of Cornell University, to the establishment of which he has given $117,000, and to which he is now building an addition. He is a Trustee of the Industrial School at Rochester, and has contributed $7,000 to the expense of its building. He is the founder of Sibley Hall, which was his gift to the University of Rochester, costing $120,000. It is a noble building, one hundred and twenty-five feet by sixty feet, of brown stone, trimmed with white, and fire-proof. This building is the home of the library and cabinets of the University. He has been for many years a Trustee of Rochester University.

Besides these munificent gifts to education, others not less notable to charitable objects may be mentioned, the credit of which Mr. Sibley disavows and attributes to his wife. These include the erection of the Church of St. John's in North Adams, Massachusetts, his native place, at a cost of $26,000, and gifts to the city hospitals of Rochester, and numerous other objects. The aggregate of these charities is not less than $100,000.

Mr. Sibley, although already arrived at the age when most men seek rest and quiet, is still engaged in managing his immense business with all the care and energy which have characterized his entire career.

Jno. R. Rathbone

John N. Deane

Lewis Rathbone

GENERAL JOHN F. RATHBONE.

JOHN F. RATHBONE was born in Albany, October 9, 1819. He was educated at the Albany Academy and the Brockport Collegiate Institute. His father died May 13, 1833. The following spring he united with the Baptist Church in Brockport, and within a year thereafter left school and became a clerk in Rochester. In 1837, he returned to Albany, first entering the employ of Jared L. Rathbone, and then becoming clerk in Joel Rathbone's foundry in the south part of the city. In 1840, he went into business with S. H. Ransom, with Joel Rathbone and Jared L. Rathbone as special partners. In 1845 he built a stove foundry in Albany which, with the additions since made, is one of the largest in the world. He is now the head of the firm of Rathbone, Sard & Co.

Early in 1861 Mr. Rathbone was appointed Brigadier-General of the Ninth Brigade of the National Guard, State of New York, and on the opening of the Albany Depot for New York State Volunteers he was appointed its Commandant. Thirty-five regiments were sent to the front from the department. On being relieved from the command General Rathbone was highly complimented, not only by the Adjutant-General but by the Commander-in-Chief, Governor Morgan. In 1867 General Rathbone resigned his position as Commandant of the Ninth Brigade. On the 1st of January, 1873, he was appointed Adjutant-General by Governor John A. Dix, with the rank of Major-General, and served with credit to himself and advantage to the State.

General Rathbone is one of the founders of the Albany Orphan Asylum, of which he has been a Trustee for thirty years and for many years the President. He is also a Trustee of the Albany Academy. He has been Superintendent of Emmanuel Baptist Sunday School for thirty years, and is President of the Board of Trustees of the church. He founded the Rathbone Library of the University of Rochester, of which he is a Trustee, and has contributed about $40,000 to its funds.

LEWIS RATHBONE.

LEWIS RATHBONE is the eldest son of Valentine Whitman Rathbone, who was a leading merchant in Albany many years ago. Lewis was born in Albany, February 13, 1818, and attended the Albany Academy and the Brockport Collegiate Institute with his brother, John F. Rathbone. His father died May 13, 1833. The brothers united with the Baptist Church in Brockport at the same time. Lewis returned to Albany in 1835, and entered the employ of his Uncle Joel Rathbone, who was for many years prominent in business in that city and in the city of New York. After serving as clerk in his uncle's business house in the latter city for some time, Lewis went back to the old homestead, near Rochester, in 1840, returning to Albany in 1846, where he has since been engaged in business. While in New York city, he united with the Oliver Street Baptist Church. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Emmanuel Baptist Church, and is actively engaged in the mission of the Church upon Madison avenue, near the Park in Albany, of which he has been the chief financial support, as well as one of the most active and efficient teachers in its Sunday School. He was for a time the Superintendent of the School, but prefers the work of teacher. He is now about to erect a large chapel to meet the wants of this thriving mission. He has, also, been a liberal contributor to the John F. and Lewis Rathbone Library fund of Rochester University.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE FORDHAM

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,

FORDHAM.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, chartered by the Legislature April 10, 1846, has the powers and privileges of a university, and is conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. It is situated at Fordham, in a picturesque and healthy part of New York county, and is easily accessible from the metropolis at all hours and seasons. The buildings are spacious, thoroughly ventilated and supplied with modern conveniences. The Chemical Laboratory, the Philosophical Apparatus and the Cabinet of Natural History occupy a separate building; considerable additions are made yearly to this department. Besides the College Library, which contains twenty thousand volumes, there is a Circulating Library of over five thousand volumes, especially adapted to the needs of the students, and books of reference are kept in the Study Hall for their use.

The grounds comprise more than one hundred acres, are well laid out for college purposes, and are valued at $315,000; the buildings, including those for the preparatory department as well as for the College, are valued at $250,000; the library, apparatus and other collections, $40,600. The revenue is chiefly derived from receipts from students, and for 1881 amounted to $60,673. The College has no productive funds from which revenue may be derived. The fees for students are: Entrance fee, $10; tuition and board per annum, $300; other expenses per annum, $35.

The instruction furnished by the College is of two kinds, Classical and Commercial. The Classical Course is that usually provided in American colleges. The Commercial Course embraces the branches of an English education. The first and second year includes what is necessary for mercantile purposes. The third, fourth and fifth years are intended for young men who seek the best education that can be given without the study of Latin and Greek. At the conclusion of the Classical Course the degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred. The degree of Master of Arts is conferred, after a satisfactory examination, on students of the Post-Graduate Course. The scholarship of each student is determined by weekly competitions in some

branch of study, and by examinations. Medals, prizes and honors are awarded at commencement. For proficiency, these are determined by the weekly competitions; for application and for conduct, by the monthly standing; for scholarship in the similar branches of study, by competitions held immediately before the annual commencement. A gold medal, worth $50, is yearly awarded to the writer of the best biographical essay on some eminent Catholic layman of the present time, or of past ages. This prize originated with the Most Rev. John Hughes, Archbishop of New York, and has since been given every year by friends of the College. The Hughes Medal, founded by Eugene Kelly, "to perpetuate the memory of Archbishop Hughes," is open for competition, to those members of the graduating class who were not deficient in any department of study at either of the general examinations.

The Faculty and officers for the year 1881 were: Rev. F. William Gockeln, S. J., President; Rev. Patrick A. Halpin, S. J., Dean; Rev. Louis Jouin, S. J., Ethics; Rev. Blasius Schiffini, S. J., Mental and Moral Philosophy; Rev. Michael P. Costin, S. J., Mathematics; Rev. Thomas J. A. Freeman, S. J., Sciences, and Evidences of Religion; Rev. Michael J. Byrnes, S. J., Rhetoric; Rev. Patrick O'Reilly, S. J., Belles Lettres and Geometry; Francis W Gunn, S. J., Classics; John Scully, S. J., History; John C. Keveney, S. J, English Belles Lettres; and twenty-five others, employed as special instructors or elementary teachers.

REV. F. WILLIAM GOCKELN, S. J.

PRESIDENT GOCKELN was born at Grosseneder, a village in Westphalia, Prussia, November 20, 1820. His parents were Bernard Gockeln and Anna Maria Müller. His education was received in the Sulpician College at Montreal, afterward in the Jesuit seminaries of Brugelette and Laval, France. It embraced a complete training in literature, the classics, mathematics, philosophy and divinity, together with a thorough knowledge of the German, French and Spanish languages. He is a Priest of the Roman Catholic Church, and a member of the Society of Jesus. His life has been devoted to education and to the sacred duties of his profession. He was for a time Professor in several Jesuit colleges in the United States and Canada; afterward, from 1859 to 1860, Vice-President of St. Mary's College, Montreal, and of St. John's College, Fordham, New York, from 1853 to 1857, and from 1860 to 1861. Then he had a long career as a missionary in Guelph and Chatham, in the Province of Ontario, Canada. Following this he was a Pastor in St. Lawrence's Church, New York, from 1871 to 1874. And finally he was appointed, in 1874, President of St. John's College, Fordham, New York.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE, NEW YORK

MANHATTAN COLLEGE,

NEW YORK CITY.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE was chartered by the Board of Regents in 1863. It had existed several years before this as a private institution, but at the date named applied for and received collegiate powers. It is under the control of the Christian Brothers, whose lives are devoted exclusively to the work of education. The college is situated at Manhattanville, in the city of New York. The grounds extend from One Hundred and Thirty-first street to One Hundred and Thirty-third street, and from the Grand Boulevard to Broadway. The college edifice is a large brick building, well fitted for its purpose, and well furnished. The corporation owns, also, De La Salle Institute, on Second street between First and Second avenues, comprising three brick buildings, and occupied as a preparatory school; also Manhattan Academy, on Thirty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, consisting of a large four-story building, used as a preparatory school. The following statement exhibits the approximate valuation of the property of the college for the year 1881: College grounds, building and furniture, $150,000; De La Salle Institute, $40,000; Manhattan Academy, $43,000; library and educational collections, $23,000; total, $256,000. The college has no productive endowments, but is supported almost exclusively by the moneys received from the students. The expenses for students are: Tuition, boarding, etc., per session, $300; German, drawing, etc., extra, $40; music: piano, $80; violin, $40; tuition in preparatory schools, $40. There are no free scholarships, nor special provision for the aid of indigent students.

The courses of study are: Classical, Scientific and Commercial. The degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred in course, and commercial diplomas are awarded to graduates of the Commercial Department. All the college classes are exercised in composition, elocution and extemporaneous speaking once a week. The compositions are read before the class, and commented upon by the students and Professor. Much attention is bestowed upon debates and extemporaneous discussions, as they are

deemed conducive to mental development, and well calculated to inspire the students with confidence in their own resources. One hour each day is devoted to philosophy, the students being required to express themselves in the Latin language. There are, moreover, two hours weekly allowed for Latin conversation on various subjects, the special aim of the Professors then being to impart an elegant and correct style of Latinity. No general entrance examination is held; students, on being admitted, are examined and classified according to their attainments. There are two written and oral examinations — one in January, the other at the end of the term — occupying, at least, two weeks. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts are required to translate with facility the various Greek and Latin authors mentioned in the course, and to speak the Latin language fluently and well. They are subjected to searching examinations in mathematics, literature and philosophy, and are required to write essays on given subjects.

Medals for superior scholarship are awarded as follows: An Alumni Medal, awarded by the Alumni Society of the College, for the best philosophical essay; Medal for Mathematics, donated by the College; Medal for Philosophy, donated by Rev. Jeremiah J. Griffin, Pastor of the Church of the Annunciation, Manhattanville, New York; the Milmo Medal, founded by Mr. Milmo McGowan, A. M., LL. B., in remembrance of his nephew, Mr. Bernard M. Milmo, who died August 20, 1876 — this medal is awarded for good conduct and gentlemanly deportment, as ascertained by the votes of the students; the Byrnes Medal for Oratory, founded by the late Rev. Patrick Byrnes, Rochester, New York, open for competition to all the students.

The board of instruction in the College was constituted in 1881 as follows: Brother Anthony, President; Brother Clementian, Philosophy of History and Philosophy of Literature; Brother John Chrysostom, French and Elocution; Cornelius M. O'Leary, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., Latin and Philosophy; Edward F. Fagan, A. M., Ph. D., Latin and Greek; Brother Adjutor, Mathematics, German and Natural Science; Brother James, Mathematics and Natural Science; Brother Aelved, Mathematics and History; Brother Celenrius, French and Drawing; Joseph H. McMahon, A. M., Instructor in Greek and Latin; David C. Cummin, A. M., Instructor in the Commercial Department; Brother Aurelian, Principal of the Commercial Department. In addition to these there are eight others employed as instructors in the Preparatory Department, or otherwise in connection with the College.

The attendance for the year 1881 was as follows: In the Department of Arts, Freshman Class, 52; Sophomore Class, 33; Junior Class, 15; Senior Class, 14; total, 114. In the Commercial Department, 66; and in the Preparatory Department, 458. Graduates in 1881, 14; total graduates from the origin of the College, 157.

BROTHER ANTHONY.

BROTHER ANTHONY, the President of Manhattan College, was born on the Pacific ocean, during a voyage of his parents from Chili, South America, to the United States, on the 5th of May, 1841. His family name, previous to entering the Society of the Christian Brothers, was William H. Byrnes. His parents and ancestry are both Irish. He obtained his elementary education. at the Christian Brothers' Academy in Rochester New York, and subsequently attended a course of instruction in Quebec. At the age of eighteen he entered the Society of the Christian Brothers, and since that time has been exclusively occupied, according to the vows of his brotherhood, with the work of education. He has held important and responsible positions in his career. He was appointed Director of the Christian Brothers' School at Montreal in 1869; then Director of Manhattan College in 1875, and, finally, President of this College in 1879. Brother Anthony, in accordance with the rules of his society, is not permitted to accept any academic title or degree. He has been an active participant in the University Convocations, and his paper at the Convocation of 1881, on College Discipline, was a valuable and interesting discussion of the subject. Dr. O'Leary, of the same College, has also been a frequent and valued contributor to the papers and discussions of the Convocation.

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO was chartered by the Legislature May 11, 1846. Only the Medical Department of the university, however, has been organized, and the instruction is confined to the subjects ordinarily taught in medical colleges. The instruction is by lectures, demonstrations, clinics and recitations. Each Professor examines the student upon his lecture of the preceding day. The number of lectures during each day is five. The annual sessions consist of a Preliminary Term of four weeks, beginning in October, and devoted to dissections and clinical lectures in the hospitals, and a Regular Lecture Term commencing in November and continuing sixteen weeks. The requirements for admission and graduation do not differ materially from the requirements in other medical colleges of the State. The building owned and occupied by the College is a stone edifice, situated on the corner of Main and Virginia streets, and is fifty-four feet in width by one hundred in depth, four stories high, and contains ample and convenient rooms for dissections, museum, lectures, and all the different departments of medical instruction. About $14,000 have been expended in the construction. The lot on which the building is placed has a depth of two hundred feet, and an average width of seventy-five feet, and is worth at least $5,000. The library contains a few hundred volumes. The chemical and philosophical apparatus, etc., is the property of the Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy. The anatomical and pathological museum and cabinet of Materia Medica are valued at $600. This does not include the private property of the several Professors deposited in the museum and used in the courses of instruction.

The average annual attendance of students is upwards of one hundred. The Faculty is as follows: Chemistry and Pharmacy, Charles A. Doremus, M. D.; Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, Thomas F. Rochester, M. D.; Principles and Practice of Surgery, Edward H. Moore, M. D.; Physiology and Microscopy, William H. Mason, M. D.; Special Surgery, Julius F. Miner, M. D.;

Anatomy, Milton G. Potter, M. D.; Professor of Materia Medica and Hygiene, E. V. Stoddard, M. D.; Demonstrator of Anatomy, William C. Phelps, M. D. The Professorship of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children in the College was vacated September 29, 1881, by the death of Professor James P. White, for many years its incumbent and President of the Faculty.

JAMES P. WHITE, M. D.

PROFESSOR WHITE was born in Columbia county, New York, in 1811, and was a descendant of Peregrine White, the first male child born in New England. He graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1834. Soon after graduation he settled in Buffalo. He made obstetrics and the diseases of women his specialty, and was the first in this country (in 1850) to teach midwifery clinically, a movement which met at first with great opposition. He was President of the Board of Managers of the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane, an institution which owes its existence and position very largely to him. He was President of the New York State Medical Society in 1870. He was a voluminous writer on medical subjects, especially in the line of his specialty. It was through his instrumentality, aided by Dr. Frank H. Hamilton and Dr. Austin Flint, both now of New York, that the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo was organized. He was connected with this medical school from its origin. He was a public spirited citizen, and in every way strove to promote the welfare of his city. He was an active member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His wife was the daughter of the Hon. Henry F. Penfield, of Canandaigua. He died September 28, 1881.

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL,

BROOKLYN.

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL, situated on corner Pacific and Henry streets, Brooklyn, New York, was chartered by the Legislature, March 6, 1858. This College was the first in this country to unite successfully a hospital and a medical school for the purpose of securing thorough demonstrative teaching. The hospital is under the immediate control of the College authorities, and is available at all times for practical instruction. The collegiate year embraces a Reading Session, which commences in October, and a Regular Session, which begins at the close of the Reading Session, in February, and lasts five months. Only the Regular Session is obligatory upon candidates for graduation. In connection with the college building is a dispensary, which treats annually over ten thousand patients. The authorities of the city of Brooklyn have established the Central Depot of the City Ambulance System at the Long Island College Hospital. During the past year (1881), one thousand three hundred and forty cases were treated by the Ambulance Surgeons.

The college buildings have been recently greatly altered and improved. A large additional building, containing all modern improvements in ventilation, and much additional room has been recently erected. No preliminary examination is required for entrance to the College. The expenses are: Full course of lectures, $100; matriculation, $5; demonstrator's ticket, $5; graduation fee, $25. The candidate for graduation must be twenty-one years of age, and must present legal evidence that he has studied medicine for three years with a physician duly authorized by law to practice his profession. He must have attended two full courses of lectures, the last of which must have been in the Long Island College Hospital. He must submit to the authorities of the College an acceptable thesis and pass satisfactory examinations.

The officers of the College are: Emeritus-Professor of Surgical Pathology and Clinical Surgery, Daniel Ayres, M. D., LL. D.; Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, and Dean of the Faculty, Samuel G. Armor, M. D., LL. D.; Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology, George W. Plympton, M. D.; Professor of Anatomy, Corydon L. Ford, M. D.; Professor of Medical and Surgical

James P. Wheeler

Saml. G. Arnold

Diseases of Women and Diseases of Children, Alexander J. C. Skene, M. D.; Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, and Registrar, Jarvis S. Wight, M. D.; Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy, Joseph H. Raymond, M. D.; Professor of Histology and General Pathology, Edward S. Bunker, M. D.; Professor of Principles and Practice of Obstetrics and Clinical Obstetrics, Charles Jewett, M. D.; Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, John A. McCorkle, M. D.; Lecturers and Demonstrators: Lewis S. Pilcher, M. D., George H. Atkinson, M. D., J. S. Prout, M. D., Arthur Mathewson, M. D., Samuel Sherwell, M. D., Thomas R. French, M. D., B. F. Westbrook, M. D., Landon C. Gray, M. D., Henry N. Read, M. D.

SAMUEL G. ARMOR, M. D., LL. D.

THIS distinguished teacher and practitioner of medicine was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1819, of Scotch-Irish parentage. His parents removed to Ohio while he was quite young. He was educated in Franklin College, Ohio, and took high rank during his college course for his ripe scholarship and his remarkable rhetorical ability. In a contest between the literary societies he took an honor from a Senior for the best original oration while he was in his nineteenth year and in the Freshman Class. He graduated in medicine in 1844, in the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis, and in the year following gave his first course of medical lectures on "Physiology," in the Rush Medical College, of Chicago. In 1853 he accepted the chair of Physiology and General Pathology in the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, and in the following year he was elected to the chair of Practical Medicine and Clinical Medicine, and elected Dean of the Faculty. In 1857 he was married to Miss Mary M. Holcomb, of Dayton, Ohio, and soon after accepted the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, making his home in Detroit. In 1866 he was elected Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and General Pathology, in the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, New York; and, in 1868, when Dr. Austin Flint resigned, Dr. Armor was transferred to the chair of Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, and was elected Dean of the Faculty.

Dr. Armor is still in the physical prime of his manhood, and is doing much toward building up the institution with which he is connected. As a lecturer on medical subjects he has ability of a very high order, and, as a general practitioner, he stands in the front rank of his profession. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by Franklin College in 1872.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE,

ELMIRA.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE, chartered by the Legislature in 1855, claims to be the first in this country, and, so far as known, the first in the world that offered to women the same advantages, and adopted the same standard for graduation as colleges and universities for the other sex. It was originally intended to locate the College at Auburn, New York, and the original charter designated the intended institution as the Auburn Female University; but a donation of $5,000, made by Simeon Benjamin, of Elmira, the largest amount then subscribed by any one person for the establishment of the College, caused a change in the original plan. The charter was amended, the name changed, and the institution removed to Elmira. From the outset there was financial embarrassment and disappointment in securing resources. Through the exertions and liberality of a few friends of higher education, a commodious and elegant college edifice was erected. Rev. Augustus W. Cowles, D. D., was invited to the Presidency of the College, at its opening. The year 1881 closes the twenty-fifth year of his successful administration as the first and only President of the College.

The College opened with a debt of $40,000, more than half of which was owed to Mr. Simeon Benjamin, of Elmira. After a few years Mr. Benjamin proposed to give to the College $25,000, by releasing so much of the sum due him, on condition that the College should be placed under the supervision of the Presbyterian Synod of Geneva, and that the Evangelical denominations should be represented in the board, and also that the interest of the sum so released should be every year paid into an endowment fund, for the endowment first of the presidency and then of professorships, and the increase of the library. The College accepted the proposal, and has been from that time under the care of the Synod of Geneva. The chief gifts and appropriations received by the College are: From the State of New York by act of 1867, $25,000, on condition that the amount be left on deposit with the Comptroller and interest paid annually; from Simeon Benjamin, for building purposes, endow-

ment fund and aid fund, $80,000; from the Maxwell Brothers, of Geneva, $10,000; from Mr. Langdon, $5,000; from General Diven, $4,000; and from other sources various smaller sums. Active efforts are at present being made to increase the College funds. The following is the financial exhibit of the College for the year 1881: Grounds and buildings, $146,000; educational collections, $19,200; productive investments, $90,000; other property, $12,000; total, $267,000; debts, $22,900; net property, $244,300.

The College edifice is a structure of great architectural elegance, consisting of a central octagon of about seventy feet diameter, with two wings extending each about eighty feet, making a front of about two hundred and thirty feet; also, a new structure, extending fifty feet to the north, containing kitchen, dining-room and four new class-rooms, which is furnished with an elevator of the best construction. The building contains a spacious and elegant chapel, parlors, society halls, lecture and class-rooms, laboratory and apparatus-rooms, music-rooms, and study-rooms for about one hundred and thirty students. The whole building is warmed by steam, lighted with gas and furnished with water. The College grounds are extensive and well arranged. The libraries of the College and literary societies now consist of nearly four thousand volumes. A valuable and carefully chosen set of philosophical and chemical apparatus furnishes facilities for pursuing the studies which it is designed to illustrate. A creditable beginning has also been made in collecting a cabinet of minerals, specimens of natural history, and curiosities. An important addition to the cabinet has been made by the purchase of a carefully-selected collection of the Ward casts of the representative fossils of each principal geological age. In the Art Department is a very superior collection of casts from classic and modern statuary, and a large number of superior photographs of works of art selected in Europe by the President.

The College embraces a Collegiate and a Preparatory Department. The regular College Course is equivalent to the usual under-graduate course in other colleges, including Latin, Greek, modern languages, sciences, mathematics, literature, Christian evidences, mental and moral science and æsthetics. These are arranged in four annual classes: Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior. Students who complete this course are entitled to the degree of Baccalaureate of Arts. There is also the Department of Fine Arts, embracing the School of the Arts of Design and the School of Music. The academic as well as the collegiate year is divided into two sessions, each of twenty weeks. The first commences in September and the second in February. Vacation occurs only at the end of each annual session. Examinations of all classes are held at the close of each session, and at the discretion of the Examining Committee at any time. Written monthly examinations are required by the Faculty.

All students attending the College, except those living in Elmira, or those especially excused, are expected to become members of the College family. Total expenses for board and regular studies are $300 per annum. Extra charges are made for piano or vocal culture: Two lessons per week at $70 per year; oil-painting, $60; drawing, $60. All bills for each semi-annual session are payable in advance. Mr. Benjamin left a bequest of $25,000, the income of which forms an aid fund for assisting worthy and needy young women. General A. S. Diven has also given the sum of $4,000, to found a free scholarship, the income of which is accepted by the College in full payment for the annual charge for board and tuition for one student. The prizes are: 1. The Hall Prize, for the best English essay from the Senior Class, on some topic of current interest. 2. The Scholarship Honor Prize, founded by Hon. Eaton N. Frisbie, for the best scholarship in the Senior Class, to be awarded by the President and Faculty. This is a single prize of $50. 3. The Diven Prizes, founded by General Alexander S. Diven; the first prize $30, the second prize $20, for superior excellence in reading. 4. The Slee Prize, founded by J. D. F. Slee; the first, of $30, for the best work of art, finished after at least one and one-half terms of instruction in the Art Department, and wholly without manual assistance; the second, of $20, for the second best work of art, on the same conditions.

The officers of the College (1881) are: President, and Benjamin-Professor of Sacred Literature, Mental and Moral Science, Rev. Augustus W. Cowles, D. D.; Professor of Physical Science, Higher Mathematics and Astronomy, Rev. Darius R. Ford, D. D.; Lady Principal, English Literature and History, Miss S. M. Van Vleck; Modern Languages, Miss Europa D. Gifford; Latin Department, Miss Helen N. Converse, B. A.; Physical Culture, History and Algebra, Miss Minnie A. Knox; Physiology and Assistant in Mathematics, Miss Katharine A. Daniels; Piano, Organ, Harmony and Composition, W. Luton Wood; Voice Culture, Miss Louise J. Alling, B. A.; Piano, Miss Alice Roberts; Art Department, George W. Waters and Edwin Eldridge; Drawing and Painting, Miss Kate M. Bacon; Elocution, Miss Sarah L. Tracy, B. A.; Matron, Mrs. Fidelia E. Stanley; T. H. Toan, Clerk and Steward. By reason of failing health, Miss Anna M. Bronson, after twenty-three years of service, retired from the position of Lady Principal in June, 1881.

The attendance in 1881 was: Seniors, 10; Juniors, 7; Sophomores, 25; Freshmen, 26; total collegiate, 68; preparatory classes, 44; special students, 18; total, 130. The alumnæ of the college in 1881 numbered three hundred and forty. There are two literary societies, the Callisophia and Philomathea, composed of elected members from the collegiate classes. They have choice libraries and also a variety of periodicals for the use of the members. Literary exercises are held weekly, and are occasionally open to the public. An Alumnæ Association holds annual meetings at Elmira during the Commencement week of the College.

SIMEON BENJAMIN.

MR. BENJAMIN, the principal founder of Elmira College, was born in the town of Riverhead, Long Island, May 29, 1792. He began business as a merchant in his native town, and after accumulating a large fortune he removed to New York city, where his financial success continued. In 1835 he removed to Elmira. A sound and honorable policy, as well as the dictates of a generous public spirit, led him to take a deep and active interest in public improvements, in building churches, school-houses, hotels, and especially in connecting Elmira with Seneca lake by railroad. He was the first President of the Chemung railroad. He early began a system of beneficence, but he never gave ostentatiously. His liberality displayed itself by frequent gifts of moderate value, which attracted little attention, rather than by a few large sums which might have gained him special public credit. Few men in Southern New York have, during the past thirty years, given so large an amount to religious, charitable, and educational objects. He was for many years a Trustee of Auburn Theological Seminary. He was also for a number of years a Trustee of Hamilton College. To both these institutions he made liberal donations. For more than ten years he was a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and took deep but quiet interest in that great missionary work. But the last and crowning object of his Christian liberality was the Elmira College. From the first he was its financial manager, as Treasurer and President of the Board of Trustees. His donations to this institution alone amounted to $80,000. His death occurred in 1868.

AUGUSTUS WOODRUFF COWLES

WAS born in Reading, Schuyler county, New York, July 12, 1819. His father belonged to a well-known family which has furnished a number of able educators, including Rev. Henry Cowles, D. D., the eminent Biblical commentator, who, for forty years, contributed largely to the reputation and usefulness of Oberlin College. The distinguished Miss Z. P. Grant was also of the same stock. She was the elder friend and counselor of Mary Lyon, and these two are to be held in high honor as among the pioneers of thorough, solid Christian education for women. His father, though a working mechanic, was a studious, thoughtful and abundant reader. He was a very close student of the Bible. His

Pastor once said that he never met a layman that had read the Scriptures with so much close thinking and nice discrimination of their meaning. The son soon indicated a taste for books, and passed through the usual studies of the village district school with credit. At the age of twelve he began the study of Latin, and in the following year commenced Greek. He was prepared for college at the close of his fifteenth year, under the instruction of that excellent teacher, Rev. Justus W. French, who, at that time, was Principal of the Geneva Lyceum. His father thought he was too young to enter college, and there seemed to be no way open to meet the cost. The young student was placed as a clerk in the large dry-goods store of that eminent Christian merchant of Geneva, Hiram Hickok Seelye, a relative of Dr. Hickok and President Seelye of Amherst. After three years of clerkship the question of a profession came up for decision. After long and careful consideration the ministry was chosen, and studies of the Freshman Class, according to the course in Yale College, were taken up with Mr. French at the Geneva Lyceum. He entered the Sophomore Class of Union College, September, 1838, and graduated with honor with the Class of 1841. After spending two years in teaching in Schoharie county and in Schenectady, in 1843 he entered the New York Union Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1846. Before leaving the seminary he arranged to supply a church in the village of Brockport, Monroe county, New York. In a few months he was ordained and installed as Pastor by the Presbytery of Rochester. In this pastoral charge he remained just ten years, and resigned in order to accept the presidency of the newly-established College at Elmira. This was in 1856. He brought to his work special taste in scholarship and the arts.

President Cowles has now reached the twenty-sixth year of his official life at the head of Elmira College. It is believed that only two Presidents of colleges, now in service in this country, have exceeded that period; these are President Anderson, of Rochester University, and President Chapin, of Beloit College. The administration of President Cowles has been the pioneer work of a novel enterprise, and without the *eclat* and resources of abundant means. For nearly ten years the institution struggled to deserve full recognition as a true college, while public sentiment slowly yielded its old prejudices against an advanced education for women.

J. W. Cowles.

A. G. Gaines.

ST LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY CANTON.

ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY, CANTON.

ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY,

CANTON.

ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY, an institution offering equal advantages to young men and young women, is under the control of the Universalist denomination, and is located in Canton, the county seat of St. Lawrence county. It is the only college in New York north of Hamilton and Union Colleges. It was incorporated by the Legislature April 3, 1856. The corner-stone of the main edifice was laid June 18, 1856. The building is of brick, with Potsdam sandstone foundation. The Theological School was opened April 15, 1858, under the charge of Rev. Dr. Ebenezer Fisher, who remained at its head until his death, February 21, 1879, nearly twenty-one years. Rev. Dr. I. M. Atwood is his successor and the present incumbent. A Preparatory Collegiate Department was opened April 13, 1859, under the charge of the Rev. J. S. Lee, D. D., who, as acting President or Professor, has been connected with the University ever since. The Preparatory School was merged into a College in 1864, and the first class was graduated in 1865. The first class in the Theological School was graduated in 1861. Nineteen classes have been graduated in all — sixteen in the College. In 1869 a Law Department was established, which, after graduating two classes, was suspended on account of unfavorable legislation. The library building, of Potsdam sandstone, was completed in 1870 and is fire-proof. August 10, 1881, the corner-stone of a new building for the Theological School was laid. It is built of limestone, with facings of Potsdam sandstone.

Among the early friends and benefactors of the University are Jacob Warren, George A. Dochstader, and Silas C. Herring, of New York city. Dr. Herring purchased the libraries of Theodore S. C. Loveland, a noted linguist, and Dr. Carl A. Credner, Professor in Giessen University, contributed $5,500 toward the construction of a fire-proof library building, and for many years gave $300 to $400 a year for the purchase of new books. A. C. Moore, of Buffalo, New York, made generous contributions from year to year, and in 1874 gave $25,000 to endow the Pro-

fessorship of Ecclesiastical History, now filled by Rev. Dr. Lee. John Craig, of Rochester, New York, left in his will $50,000 to endow two Professorships — one in the College and one in the Theological School. A. Hayward, formerly a poor boy residing in Canton, now a millionaire of San Francisco, California, as a slight token of his regard for his former place of residence, gave $30,000 for the College in 1874, to Mr. J. S. Conkey, a personal friend and President of the Board of Trustees. Allen Lyman, of Stockholm, St. Lawrence county, and his sister, Mrs. L. L. Bicknell, were generous benefactors. Rev. W. S. Balch, of New York city, was Chairman of the Locating Committee, and secured the location of the University in Canton, and afterward, as agent, obtained large bequests and devoted much time, without compensation, to the work of raising money for it. Charles A. Ropes, of Salem, Massachusetts; P. T. Barnum, of Bridgeport, Connecticut; F. C. Havemeyer, ex-Mayor of New York city, and many others in different parts of the country, made generous contributions. The State, in 1857, gave $25,000 to the College, on condition that another $25,000 should be raised by private subscription. This aid is all which the University has ever received from the State. The funds of the two departments have been kept distinct, and the Theological School has been maintained solely by private aid. The present assets of the University are something over $230,000, divided about equally between the two departments. The annual income does not quite pay the salaries and other expenses. There are twenty-five acres of land belonging to the University, situated in the suburbs of the village, on a slight elevation of land, laid out with drives and walks and shaded with trees. Three substantial buildings have been erected on the grounds. There are ample collections of botanical and mineralogical specimens, and a well-selected library of eight thousand volumes. A reading-room has been opened, furnished with about twenty-five weekly papers and twenty periodicals.

The course of study is, in general, the same as in New England and New York colleges, embracing a four years' course in the classics and a four years' course in the sciences. At the completion of these courses, the candidates receive the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science, respectively.

A course of law lectures is given each year to the students of both departments, by prominent lawyers in the county. Two prizes are awarded each year, one to the best student in Latin and one to the best student in mathematics. Ten free scholarships are granted annually to as many students who have fitted in the academies and high schools of Northern New York, and who pass the best examinations in the Scientific or Classical Department. There are two terms each year in both departments, and a short winter and a long summer vacation. Thirty-eight weeks are each year devoted to study. In the Collegiate Department the tuition is thirty dollars per year. In the Theological School there is no charge for tuition.

There have been three Presidents of the College of Letters: Rev. J. S. Lee, D. D., 1859–69; Rev. R. Fisk, Junior, D. D., 1869–72; Rev. A. G. Gaines, D. D., 1872 to the present time. The Board of Instruction of the University comprises the following members: Rev. Absalom G. Gaines, D. D., President and Craig-Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy; Rev. James H. Chapin, Ph. D., Geology and Mineralogy; Bernhard J. Pink, A. M., German and French and History; Walter B. Gunnison, A. M., Latin Language and Literature; Charles K. Gaines, A. M., Greek Language and Literature; Albert E. Maltby, B. C. E., Mathematics and Astronomy; Ledyard P. Hale, M. S., LL. B., Rhetoric; Nelson L. Robinson, A. M., International and Constitutional Law; Clara Weaver, A. M., Botany. In the Theological School the Board of Instruction is as follows: Rev. Isaac M. Atwood, D. D., President, Theology and Ethics; Rev. John S. Lee, D. D., Ecclesiastical History and Archæology; Rev. Henry P. Forbes, Biblical Languages and Literature; Rev. Alpheus B. Hervey, Natural Theology; William A. Poste, Law as related to Religious Organization and Administration. Students in the Collegiate Department number 60; the graduates in 1881 were 4, and total number from the origin is 92.

L. Robinson.

ABSALOM GRAVES GAINES, D. D.,

THE third President of the College of Letters in St. Lawrence University, was born March 19, 1827, on a farm near Burlington, Kentucky. His father, Richard, eldest son of George Gaines, was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, and emigrated, about 1796, to Boone county, Kentucky, where, in 1816, he was married to Judith Rice, the mother of the subject of this sketch. The Gaines family is of purely English stock.

In boyhood President Gaines attended the private schools in the neighborhood of his birthplace; afterward he studied at Morgan and Dry Creek academies, and finally he was matriculated at the University of Virginia, from which he graduated in 1850. While at the University, the studies to which he especially devoted his attention were philosophy, belles-lettres, political economy, and chemistry.

After leaving the University of Virginia he was for several years teacher of natural sciences in Clinton Liberal Institute at Clinton, New York. In 1857 he was ordained to the Christian ministry and was settled as pastor of the Universalist church at Bethel, Maine, where he remained until 1864, when he became pastor of the church at Mechanic Falls in that State. While in Maine he took an active part in educational matters. In 1870 he was called to the pastorate of the Uni-

versalist church in Canton, New York, which charge he resigned in 1872 to accept the Craig-Professorship of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in St. Lawrence University. In connection with the duties of this chair he was acting President until June, 1873, when he was elected President of the College of Letters.

President Gaines' administration has done much to advance the cause of higher education in Northern New York. Under it the work at St. Lawrence has been characterized by eminent thoroughness, and the steady improvement in the standard of scholarship in the College has been largely due to his influence. His published writings have been principally contributions to the religious press of the Universalist Church and to scientific periodicals. He has also delivered several important public lectures. But his labors in his lecture-room and in the laboratory, greater in number and more severe than those of most college Presidents, have thus far prevented the finishing of the more important literary works which he has in preparation. It is earnestly hoped that these may be published soon. His great mental powers, unusual logical ability, ripe experience, and clear and forcible style of expression give promise of their value.

Marked traits of President Gaines' character are his noble uprightness and sturdy steadfastness in the search for truth; his strong, manly will, tempered with great sweetness and gentleness of disposition; and his kindly interest in the welfare of others. These inspire all his pupils, sooner or later, with deep respect and intense affection. In so short a sketch it is impossible to do him justice; but in his own words is a brief exposition of his life. In a letter to the writer he once said: "The law of my life has been duty first, and pleasure afterward, coupled with an almost passionate love for knowledge and truth in all things and all relations."

It is the ardent desire of the friends and children of St. Lawrence that his vigorous constitution may long serve to keep his usefulness unimpaired, and that to the record of his life-work in training the minds of men, he may find time to add the rich fruits of his wisdom, in permanent literary form. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Tufts College in 1874. In 1853 he was married to Miss Emma Clara Hurd, daughter of Davis Hurd, Esquire, of Royalton, New York. His only son, Charles K. Gaines, is Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in St. Lawrence University.

N. L. Robinson.

COOPER SUCCS NEW YORK

COOPER UNION,

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART,

CITY OF NEW YORK.

THE COOPER UNION was founded by Peter Cooper, of the city of New York. An act of the Legislature, passed February 17, 1857, and amended March 21st of the same year, and again April 13, 1859, enabled him to convey to a Board of Trustees the land and buildings now known as the Cooper Union,* "for the purpose of founding and establishing a public institution for the advancement of science, art, philosophy and letters." Mr. Cooper had always felt the deepest interest in the welfare of the industrial classes, with whom his vast business enterprises had brought him into intimate relations. The purposes of this institution, as enumerated in the act of 1859, were indicative of the broad comprehension which he had of the wants of these classes. They are: 1. To provide regular free courses of instruction at night, on the applications of science to the useful occupations of life, on social and political science, and on other branches of knowledge designed to improve the condition of the working classes; 2. To provide a free reading-room and galleries of art and of scientific collections; 3. To maintain a female school of design; and, 4. To establish a polytechnic school. The expenses for the year ending May, 1881, were $45,454. Since its establishment the Trustees of the Union have expended over $868,000 in giving free instruction to the public.

The work of the Cooper Union is carried on in the following departments: 1. Evening Schools of Science and Art. The course of study in science embraces a full course of mathematics, elementary chemistry, natural philosophy, mechanical drawing and engineering. Lectures on natural philosophy and chemistry are given in connection with this department. The instruction in art embraces all branches of drawing, designing and modeling in clay. 2. A Department in English, comprising instruction in elocution, rhetoric and English literature, and in connection with it a

* The corner-stone of the building was laid by Mr. Cooper in 1854.

class for oratory and debate. 3. Art School for Women. It comprises five departments, viz.: Drawing, painting, photography, wood engraving and normal teaching. This department takes orders for designs and illustrations. The earnings of the pupils in the University Art School for 1881 are reported as $19,480. 4. The School of Telegraphy. The Western Union Telegraph Company pays a teacher, who trains the pupils in the methods of the company. 5. Free Reading-room and Library. The library contains fifteen thousand and ten volumes, and files of three hundred and five newspapers and periodicals. During the year, four hundred and two thousand six hundred and eighty-five persons visited the reading-room, making an average of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-three daily. Admission is by tickets dispensed *gratis* by proper officers.

The attendance for the year ending May, 1881, was as follows: 1. Free Art School for Women: Number admitted, 294; number at close of term, 278; number receiving certificates, 150. 2. Free School of Telegraphy for Women: Number of pupils during the year, 45; number remaining at close of term, 32. 3. Free Night School of Science: Number of members of all classes, 1,335; number at the close of the term, 668; number receiving certificates, 390. 4. Free Night School of Art: Number of members of all classes, 1,622; number remaining at the close of the term, 826; number receiving certificates, 321. The pupils of the School of Science who finish a five years' course satisfactorily receive the diploma of the Cooper Union. Those who distinguish themselves in the School of Art receive the Cooper Medal. Only a small number remain long enough to receive these testimonials. Others receive certificates of progress. Graduates in 1881, eight.

The officers of the Union (1881) are: Peter Cooper, President; Wilson G. Hunt, Treasurer; and Abram S. Hewitt, Secretary. The instructors are: George W. Plympton, C. E., Director of Night Schools, Philosophy, Mechanism and Astronomy; Charles S. Stone, Chemistry; J. Z. Zachos, Oratory and English Language and Literature; George W. Coakley, LL. D., Calculus and Analytical Geometry; William Goold Levison, Director of the Laboratory; W. Holliday, Mathematics; Messrs. Griffin, Carr and Stevens, Geometry and Algebra; J. F. Maurer, Descriptive Geometry and Mechanical Drawing; Messrs. Miller and Volkmann, Architectural Drawing; B. Braman, Perspective; W. W. Scott, Cast Drawing; J. A. McDougal, Junior, Form Drawing; Messrs. Eglan and Maynard, Drawing from Copy; Th. Bauer, Industrial Drawing; N. Rossignoli, Modeling in Clay; Mrs. S. N. Carter, Principal of Woman's Art School; R. S. Gifford, Painting; S. A. D. Volk, Life, Cast and Elementary Drawing; J. A. Weir, Life and Cast Drawing; John P. Davis, Principal of Engraving School; Mrs. C. E. Powers, Normal Drawing; Mrs. M. C. B. Ellis, Photo-Crayon; Miss C. F. Daley, Photo-Color; Wm. H. Goodyear, Lecturer on Art; Miss M. S. Dickinson, Telegraphy.

Peter Cooper.

PETER COOPER, LL. D.

THIS venerable and distinguished philanthropist was born in New York, February 12, 1791. His father was a Lieutenant in the American army during the Revolutionary War. His mother was a daughter of John Campbell, who also served in the Revolution, as Deputy Quartermaster. He was possessed of some fortune, which, by the casualties of war and the depreciation of the currency, was mostly swept away. His father was a manufacturer of hats; but when his son was about three years of age he removed to Peekskill where he carried on a country store. In a few years his property was, as his son explains, "chiefly in the hands of other people," and he could not collect it. Then he returned to the business of making hats, and among the son's early recollections is that of being set to pull the hair out of rabbit skins.

Mr. Cooper had little opportunity to acquire an education. His only schooling was during a single year, when he attended a half of each day. At seventeen years of age he was apprenticed to a coach-maker, and served till he was twenty-one. He received $25 a year for his services. He earned something additional by extra work, and soon came to be a skillful workman. At the close of his apprenticeship his employer offered to lend him capital to start a shop of his own, but this he declined from fear of debt. He found employment at once in working, at $1.50 a day, in making machines for shearing cloth. He afterward commenced the manufacture of these machines on his own account, which proved a profitable business. He mentions with great pleasure that the first money he received for the sale of his machines was from Mr. Matthew Vassar, the founder of Vassar College. His first profits in his successful business went to relieve his father from his financial embarrassments. At the close of the War of 1812, when foreign cloths began again to be imported, his shearing machines lost their value and he left the business. Soon after this he established himself in the grocery business, on the ground where the Bible House now stands, opposite the Cooper Union. In this he prospered so much that he was able to purchase a glue factory, situated on the "Old Middle road," between Thirty-first and Thirty-fourth streets. This he afterward removed to Brooklyn, where he has continued down to the present time to manufacture glue, oil, whiting and isinglass. In 1828 he was induced to buy a large tract of land near Baltimore, on which he erected the Canton Iron Works. While at Baltimore he built a locomotive which established the possibility of running upon steeper grades and around sharper curves than had before been thought possible. His successful experiment saved the Baltimore and Ohio railroad from bankruptcy.

The location at Baltimore was not found suitable for his purposes and he sold the property and returned to New York, where he erected a rolling-mill and a wire-mill. In 1845 he removed his machinery to Trenton, New Jersey, where he bought a water-power and established extensive works. He entered largely into the business of mining and manufacturing iron, in all of which he was very successful. These great enterprises, which Mr. Cooper at this time projected and established, have proved financially profitable, and still remain in the hands of his family.

Mr. Cooper was extensively interested in telegraph lines. He was President of the North American Telegraph Company, and of the New York and Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, at the time the laying a submarine cable was under discussion. In company with Cyrus W. Field and others he laid the line across Newfoundland and, after many disappointments, spanned the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The subsequent successful laying of the Atlantic Cable realized fully Mr. Cooper's hopes, and repaid him for much labor and vast expenditures. Mr. Cooper's mind has been fertile in useful inventions, and many of them might be enumerated, such as the use of tide-water for a motive power, a method of propulsion on the Erie canal, torpedo vessels, etc. But the crowning glory of Mr. Cooper's busy and useful life is his founding the "Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art." His object in this work was to educate the industrial classes, in whose welfare he has always manifested special interest. To this end he resolved to found a great institution in his native city. He purchased land at the junction of Third and Fourth avenues, and erected buildings covering an entire block, at a cost of $650,000. To this he has added a cash endowment of $150,000. This building, with all its rents and profits, and this endowment he has given by deed to a Board of Trustees, to be used perpetually for the purposes indicated. In addition to this he has made up the deficiency of revenue, which has often been nearly $20,000, annually.

Mr. Cooper has had so large and active a share in the industrial development of the country during his long life, that it is not to be supposed that he takes no interest in the political questions of the time. He is a strenuous advocate of reform in the civil service of the country. He has been a supporter of a paper-money policy, as opposed to a circulating medium based on coin. In 1876 he was, with, of course, no hope of success, the candidate of the National Independent Party for President. In November, 1881, at the age of ninety, in hale and vigorous health, he appeared in a tariff convention in the city of New York and delivered before it a brief address on the questions under discussion. Mr. Cooper, in 1879, in recognition of the great services he had rendered to education by his establishment of the Cooper Union, and of his life-long efforts to promote the good of his fellow-men, received from the Regents of the University the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

VIEWS OF ALFRED UNIVERSITY.

ALFRED UNIVERSITY,

ALFRED, ALLEGANY COUNTY.

IN the spring of 1839, William C. Kenyon, a student in Union College, accepted an invitation to take charge of a school at Alfred, New York. He entered a field then comparatively unoccupied by institutions of learning. In the short space of four years the school with which he was connected had grown from a few students in a small room to more than two hundred, with three additional buildings and a fund of $10,000. On application to the Regents of the University, the school was granted an academic charter. Its rapid growth continued, and in 1847–48 Professor Kenyon had in attendance at his academy four hundred and fifty-five pupils. In 1857 a University charter, to be so grafted on to the academy as seemed best, was granted by the Legislature. The Collegiate Department was soon organized. Professor Kenyon was appointed President, and immediately entered upon the duties of his office. Under his wise administration the University grew in prosperity and usefulness. His death occurred in 1867. President Kenyon has been characterized as a compact, nervous, magnetic man; a man very earnest, very incisive, somewhat radical, even eccentric, but of great worth. As an educator, he was known and recognized as a power in the State. He was an ordained Pastor in the denomination of the Seventh-Day Baptists, and the University is under the especial control of that denomination. President Kenyon was succeeded, in 1866, by the present incumbent, the Rev. J. Allen, Ph. D., D. D. The University has received (1881) gifts and grants as follows: From the State, $5,000; from Hon. George H. Babcock, $30,000; from Mrs. Mary E. Lyon, $10,000; from all other sources, $240,000. These funds are thus distributed: Endowment, $135,000; buildings, library, cabinets, etc., $114,000.

The institution, situated in Alfred, Allegany county, New York, is in a retired and healthy location. The college buildings are: The University Hall, containing the Boarding Department and rooms for the accommodation of about one hundred students, besides rooms for Professors and their families, and also society, music, and

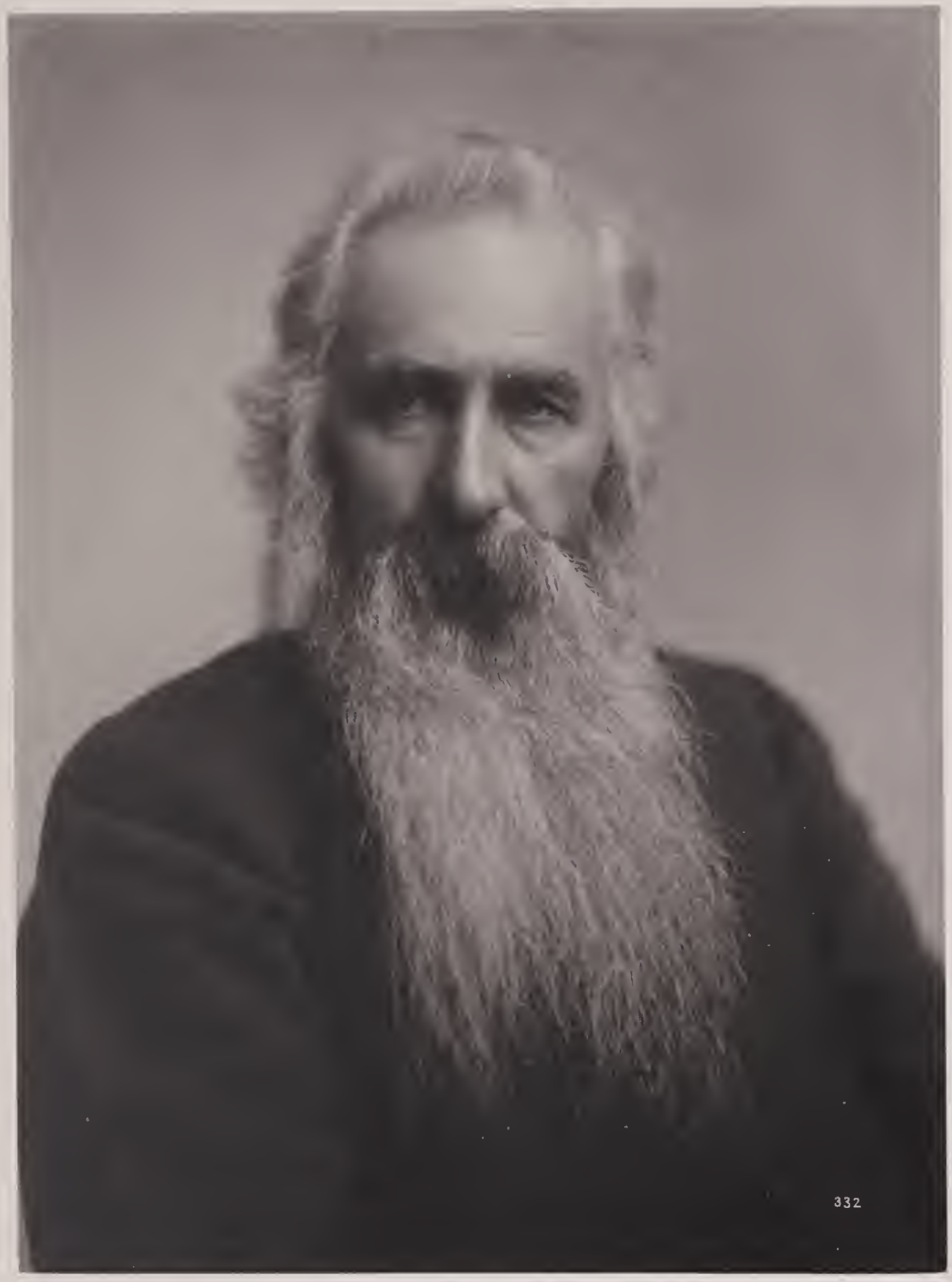
painting rooms; the Chapel, containing chapel and recitation rooms; Theological Hall, for the accommodation of the Theological Department; a building for the English Department; the Observatory and the Gymnasium. Two new buildings are in process of construction — one called the Kenyon Memorial Hall of Natural History; the other the Cabinet of Archæology and Art. The library contains a choice collection of standard works, and receives yearly additions. The Observatory is furnished with an equatorial refracting telescope, a meridian circle, a sidereal chronometer, etc. Extensive collections have been made in Archæology, Palæontology, and several other departments of Natural History. The institution is designed for both males and females, furnishing them equal facilities and granting them equal privileges. It has organized the following departments: Primary, Preparatory, English, Academic, Collegiate and Theological. It has established the following courses of study: Normal, Classical, Scientific, Literary, Theological, Industrial Mechanics; also Special Course of Art and Music, Telegraphy, and an Elective.

The requirements for admission to the different departments are the average requirements of scientific and classical institutions. The collegiate year is divided into three terms. Provision is made for the aid of indigent students. No prizes are awarded, and no secret societies allowed. The prices charged for tuition per annum in the institution are: Common English, $24; Higher English and Mathematics, $30; Classics, $30. Oil Painting, Drawing, Music, vocal and instrumental, etc., are taught for $10 extra per term.

Students who have satisfactorily completed either of the prescribed courses are admitted to a degree, the degree corresponding to the course, as follows: Bachelor of Arts, for the Classical Course; Laureate of Arts, Bachelor of Science or Philosophy, determined by the electives of the Literary and Scientific Course; Bachelor of Industrial Mechanics, for the Course of Industrial Mechanics; Bachelor or Laureate of Education, for the Normal Course. The advanced degrees of Master of Arts, Master of Sciences, Master of Philosophy, Master of Industrial Mechanics, and Master of Engineers, are conferred, in course, upon such as are entitled to them. Students who have satisfactorily completed all the courses in the Conservatory of Music will, if graduates of any College of Arts, receive the degree of Bachelor of Music.

The University societies are: The Alleghanian, the Orophilian, the Alfriedian, and the Athenæan. These societies are literary in their character. An Alumni Association has been formed. Attendance (1881–82) numbers: Collegiate Department, 72; Academic and Preparatory Departments, 300.

The Faculty is as follows: President, Metaphysics and Ethics, Rev. J. Allen, Ph. D., D. D.; Pastoral Theology, Rev. Nathan V. Hull, D. D.; Natural History, Rev. Ethan P. Larkin; Biblical Theology, Rev. Thomas R. Williams, D. D.;



J. Allen

Painting and drawing, Abigail H. Allen; Modern Languages and Literature, Ida F. Kenyon; Music, Susan E. Larkin; Natural Science and History, Henry C. Coon, M. D.; Church History and Homiletics, Rev. A. M. Lewis; Music, Helen M. Crandall; Industrial Mechanics and Mathematics, Alpheus B. Kenyon, S. M.; Painting, Amelia E. Stillman; Latin, George Scott; Greek, Edward M. Tomlinson; English Department. William R. Prentice and Vandelia Varnum, Ph. B.

REV. JONATHAN ALLEN, PH. D., D. D.

JONATHAN ALLEN, the President of Alfred University, was born at Alfred, in Allegany county, New York, January 26, 1823. His father was Abram Allen, and his mother was Dorcas (Burdick) Allen, both from Rhode Island. His early education was obtained at Alfred, and he afterward attended Oberlin College and Harvard University. He studied theology at the Andover Theological Seminary. He was also a student of law in the Albany Law School, and attended medical lectures at the Buffalo Medical College. His connection with the institution at Alfred began with its establishment in 1836, when he entered as a student. Except during his absence in attendance at the institutions of learning as noted above, he has been since that time continuously connected with Alfred University as student, teacher, Professor, and President.

INGHAM UNIVERSITY,

LE ROY, GENESEE COUNTY.

INGHAM UNIVERSITY originated in the efforts of two sisters, Miss Marietta Ingham and Miss Emily E. Ingham, of Saybrook, Connecticut. It was first located as a private school at Attica, Genesee county, New York, whence, after two years of successful work, it was removed to Le Roy, New York, and conducted under the name of the Le Roy Female Seminary. No records of its first six years have been preserved. In 1841, the instruction included a Junior, a Middle, and a Senior Class, in addition to a Preparatory Department. In 1852, it was incorporated by the Legislature as Ingham Collegiate Institute, at which time the property was made over to a Board of Trustees appointed by the Presbyterian Synod of Genesee. Provision was also made for representation of the various Christian denominations, and the Trustees were empowered to create Normal and Collegiate Departments, with authority to grant diplomas. Although it was the first among schools for young ladies to introduce a full college curriculum, as also to apply for a college charter, it was not until 1857 that it became known and was chartered as Ingham University. At different periods in its history, the school has received the following gifts: In 1861, from State grant, $5,000; from the Presbyterian Church memorial fund, $2,600 for the purchase of real estate; from Mrs. J. C. Frothingham, of Brooklyn, the sum of $5,000 to promote art interests. At present it has no endowment, and its income is derived entirely from students. The college buildings and grounds are valued at $81,000, and all other property in use for school purposes at $40,000.

The institution has one large building, the lower story of which furnishes the necessary school and recitation-rooms, while the upper story affords a large audience-room, used for gymnastics, music classes, etc. With this building are connected four others, the five buildings forming one closely connected whole; these contain suitable rooms for one hundred young ladies, besides parlors, a large dining-room with a kitchen and laundry, two society-rooms with their libraries, music-rooms, etc. Other

INGHAM UNIVERSITY LEROY

buildings are: A cottage occupied by the Vice-Chancellor and family, and a stone fire-proof building containing the cabinets and studios of the Art Department. The University grounds, consisting of four and one-half acres, are pleasantly arranged. The libraries of the institution number nearly three thousand volumes. The cabinets of minerals, fossils, and curiosities offer ample means for illustration. A collection of seven hundred birds represents those of the United States and tropical South America, and other departments of natural history are well illustrated.

The plan of this institution contemplates the entire education of a girl from the lower to the highest branches. There is therefore a Primary Department, comprising such a number of years as may be required by the proficiency of the pupil; the Academic Department, divided into Juniors and Seniors; and the College Course of four years, corresponding essentially to the similar course in colleges for young men, but giving more prominence to the modern languages. An additional year, in a Post-graduate Course, affords the opportunity for pursuing more advanced studies. Other courses are known as the Literary Course of three years, the Music Course and the Course in Fine Arts. On the completion of the studies of each year, a thorough examination of the classes is had in the presence of the school, the Faculty, and such parents and other visitors as choose to be present.

The expenses for each half-yearly term, including charges for board, fuel, washing, lights, and instruction in the English Course, are $130. Additional charges are made for instruction in music, painting and drawing. The institution has no funds from which gratuitous aid can be given to students. Students are, however, often aided by a deduction from their term-bills. No prizes are awarded in the University. The University Board of Councillors in 1857 adopted the following order and title of degrees: Gradus Artium Primarius, A. P., given to graduates of its Literary Course; Gradus Artium Altior, A. A., given to graduates of the Classical Course. There are in the University two literary societies, the Altonia and the Concordia. An efficient Alumnæ Association has existed for many years, the annual meetings of which are held in Le Roy, during Commencement week. Students in 1881–82 numbered: Collegiates, 120; academics, 42; preparatory, 38; total, 200. Total number of alumni up to the present, 421.

The Faculty (1881) is constituted as follows: Vice-Chancellor, Mrs. E. E. Ingham Staunton, A. E.; Natural Science and Logic, H. J. Schmitz, Ph. D.; Mental and Moral Sciences and History, Mrs. W. L. Parsons, A. E.; Literature, Rhetoric and Physiology, Mrs. E. K. Hooker; Modern Languages, Mrs. Catherine Schmitz; Latin Classics and Mathematics, Miss E. E. Hamilton, A. M.; Natural History and Elocution, Miss M. B. Agnew; Department of Instrumental Music, Claude Crittenden; Department of Vocal Music and Violin, Henri Appy.

MRS. EMILY E. INGHAM STAUNTON.

MRS. STAUNTON, the founder of Ingham University, and now its Vice-Chancellor, was born at Old Saybrook, Connecticut, March 5, 1812. Her parents were Amasa Ingham and Mary Chapman Ingham. Her education in childhood was obtained at Old Saybrook, but, in 1827, she left Saybrook for Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where, having united with the Congregational Church under the care of Dr. Henry Tappan, she entered the Female Seminary. Here she remained five years, and then, in 1833, she entered the Ipswich Seminary, then under the charge of Misses Grant and Lyon. Subsequently, for part of a year, she was a student in the Albany Female Academy.

In 1835, in connection with her elder sister, she built and started the Attica Female Seminary, in the county of Genesee. They had only a small amount of capital, but they had devotion and enthusiasm. The spirit with which their work was done attracted the notice of the people of Le Roy, and they were invited to remove and establish their school at that place. This was done in 1837. They obtained suitable accommodations and opened the Le Roy Female Seminary. The enterprise met with immediate success, and attracted students not only from the neighboring counties but from a distance. In 1847, Miss Ingham was married to Phineas Staunton, an artist of great excellence and a man of high and noble qualities. He was the son of Major-General Phineas Staunton, of Wyoming, New York. From childhood he had been devoted to art, and several of his pictures have attracted much admiration. During the Civil War he served with distinction as Colonel of a regiment, and was wounded at Fair Oaks. In 1867 he became a member of an expedition, under the patronage of Williams College and the Smithsonian Institution, for the exploration of the Amazon. He was taken with fever and died during the expedition, September 5, 1867. After her marriage, Mrs. Staunton and her husband spent some time in Europe, studying art. In 1852 the seminary was conveyed as a gift to the Presbyterian Synod of Western New York, and was chartered as Ingham Collegiate Institute. In 1857, under Dr. Samuel H. Cox, it was chartered as Ingham University, and an effort made to endow it. In 1867 Mrs. Staunton's sister, as well as her husband, died, and, in 1870, she erected a Memorial Art Building, and in 1875, with the aid of $5,000 from a friend, she erected the Art College. Mrs. Staunton has devoted her life and her means to the promotion of Christian female education. Her character received a deep impression from her association at Ipswich with Miss Grant and Miss Mary Lyon. The high standard of Christian devotion which she there saw exemplified was to her a constant life-aim. She has high intellectual

H. S. Schmitz

Emily E. Angham Hamilton

endowments, and has made notable acquisitions in several branches of science. She sympathized with her husband's high ideas of the province of art, and by her appreciative knowledge of natural history she has accumulated for the University a cabinet of rare excellence.

HUBERT J. SCHMITZ, PH. D.

DR. SCHMITZ, the Director of Ingham University, was born at St. Vith, Germany, December 31, 1845. His father was Aloys A. Schmitz, a lawyer of Barman, Prussia, and his mother Catherine Schleich Schmitz, born in Luxemburg. He was educated at the Realschule at Barman, finishing his course in February, 1863; and at the Universities of Berlin and Strasburg, at the latter of which he took his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1878. Between his attendance at the Realschule and his studies at the universities named, he came to America in 1866, where, in 1872, he became a naturalized citizen. He became Professor of Modern Languages, at Ingham University, in 1873, serving in that capacity for two years. From 1875 to 1878, he spent the time at Berlin and Strasburg, and in France, pursuing special studies. On his return he took charge of Ingham University as Director in 1878.

Dr. Schmitz's special studies have been in the line of chemistry, and he published, in 1878, a thesis on the constitution of Bromo and Nitro-mesytilic Acids. His department of instruction at the University is natural sciences.

COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS,

NEW YORK.

THE New York College of Veterinary Surgeons was organized under a special act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed April 6, 1857. Under this act the Trustees were empowered to appoint professors and instructors, and to confer the degree of Veterinary Surgeon. The first course of lectures was announced in the spring of 1865, and the first class was graduated in 1867. Among the Professors of the College in its early history were: Dr. John Busteed, the pioneer of veterinary education in the United States; Dr. A. Liautard, Dr. A. Large, Dr. Robertson, Dr. F. L. Satterlee, Dr. F. D. Weise, and others.

The course of instruction includes lectures and practical work in each of the departments. In physiology and anatomy the student has opportunities for experiments on actual subjects; in chemistry he is required to do laboratory work, and in histology to make preparations of tissues. Each student is required to dissect at least three subjects as a qualification for graduation. Candidates for the degree of Veterinary Surgeon must be of the age of twenty-one years, and have a good English education. They must have pursued the study of veterinary medicine for at least three years after the age of sixteen years, with a duly licensed veterinary surgeon, inclusive of the time of attendance upon lectures. They must have attended two complete courses of lectures delivered in some college chartered to confer the degree of Veterinary Surgeon, the last being at this college.

The Faculty of the College in 1880 was reported as follows: Edmund G Rawson, A. M., M. D., President of the College, and Emeritus-Professor of Theory and Practice; D. C. Comstock, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, Descriptive and Comparative; F. P. Stephens, B. S., M. D., Professor of Physiology and Obstetrics; J. J. Reid, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; J. B. Coleman, M. R., C. V. S., Professor of Theory and Practice and Cattle Pathology; J. H. Heard, M. R., C. V. S., Professor of Clinical Surgery and Surgical Pathology; W. P. Worster, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Respiratory Organs and Nervous System; F. G. Fairfield, A. B., Ph. D., Professor of Microscopy and Micro-Chemistry.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE.

VASSAR COLLEGE,

POUGHKEEPSIE.

AS early as 1845, it became the cherished purpose of Matthew Vassar, of Poughkeepsie, New York, to apply the large accumulations of his industrious life to some benevolent object. After ten years of careful thought, he decided that, by erecting and endowing a college for women, he might become a greater benefactor to his race than by any other act. The time for such a project was auspicious. He was offered the opportunity of leading in a cause in which others might follow, but none had gone before. To him was allowed the peculiar honor of actually establishing and putting into operation the first prominent and well-equipped college for young women ever projected. The institution was not to be established to carry out any particular theory of education, or favor any particular religious sect. The scope of the idea, as it lay in his mind, was simply this, "To found and perpetuate an institution which should accomplish for young women whatever colleges are accomplishing for young men." The act incorporating Vassar College passed the Legislature January 18, 1861. Among the twenty-nine persons chosen by Mr. Vassar to constitute the body corporate of the College, and to be its first Trustees and his co-workers in the enterprise, were the following: Ira Harris, William Kelly, James Harper, Martin B. Anderson, John Thompson, Matthew Vassar, Junior, S. F. B. Morse, J. G. Vassar, E. L. Magoon, and J. H. Raymond.

On the 26th of February, 1861, the Board of Trustees was organized, and Mr. Vassar formally transferred to the Board securities to the amount of $408,000, which he had set apart for the carrying out of his design. Matthew Vassar, Junior, was elected Treasurer of the Board; Professor Milo P. Jewett was elected first President of the College; an executive and other committees were appointed for the ensuing year. Measures were immediately adopted for erecting the college buildings. The site selected for the College was on the land conveyed to the Trustees by the founder, consisting of two hundred acres lying nearly two miles eastward of Poughkeepsie and at a little greater distance from the Hudson river.

In 1864, before the actual opening of the College, Dr. Jewett tendered his resignation of the presidency, and was succeeded by John H. Raymond, LL. D. On the 20th day of September, 1865, the first collegiate year of Vassar College was begun. It opened with more than three hundred students, a President and eight Professors, a Lady Principal and twenty assistant teachers. The only prerequisites for the admission of students during the first collegiate year were, that the candidate should be over fifteen years of age, and should be prepared for examination in arithmetic, English grammar, modern geography, and American history. At first no attempt was made to grade the students by any common standard, and it was not until the fourth year (1868–69) that a definite collegiate course of studies was adopted, which, with slight changes, has since remained in operation.

In 1864, Mr. Vassar, in addition to his first bequest of $408,000, purchased and presented to the College, for its art gallery, a collection of pictures and books on art, at a cost of $20,000. Before his death, in June, 1868, he had loaned to the College moneys needed for additional constructions to the amount of $75,000, which indebtedness he canceled by his last will. He also, by that instrument, made the College the residuary legatee of his estate, directing that the property should be invested and held in trust, the annual income only to be expended for certain specified uses, to wit: 1. $50,000 as a Lecture Fund, for employing distinguished persons, not officers of the College, to deliver lectures from time to time on literature, science, and art; 2. $50,000 as an Auxiliary Fund, for aiding students who are of superior promise, but unable to defray the full expense of their education, to an extent not exceeding in any case one-half the regular charge for board and tuition; 3. $50,000 as a Library, Art, and Cabinet Fund, for the preservation and enlargement of the library, art gallery, and cabinets; and, 4. The balance of the residue (which amounts to about $125,000) as a Repair Fund, to meet the expense of necessary repairs and additions to the buildings and other college property. The gifts of the founder amounted, therefore, in the aggregate, to about $778,000.

The other important donations have been the following: 1. A collection of North American birds, presented by J. P. Giraud, of Poughkeepsie, worth $5,000. 2. A permanent scholarship, presented by Alanson J. Fox, of Painted Post, New York, secured by an actual investment of $6,000. 3. Alumnæ-scholarships in memory of the first Lady Principal, Hannah W. Lyman, who died in 1874, and of the second President, John H. Raymond, LL. D., who died in 1879. 4. In August, 1881, the College received the following bequests from Matthew Vassar, Junior: $80,000 for the endowment of two professorships, and $40,000 for permanent scholarships. It will be seen that, with the exception of $120,000 just received, no provision is made to meet the current expenses of the College. The salaries of instructors and other officers and employees, with all the necessary expenses of a domestic establishment

of more than five hundred persons, have been defrayed from the only source of revenue available for these purposes, namely, the students' fees for board and tuition.

The college grounds, consisting of two hundred and ten acres, are pleasantly arranged with lawns and drives. Mill Cove lake is a beautiful sheet of water on the college grounds, used by the students in summer for rowing, and in winter for skating. The buildings are: 1. The Main Edifice, five hundred feet in length, with a breadth through the center of about two hundred feet, and at the transverse wings of one hundred and sixty-four feet. It is constructed of dull red brick, the joints pointed with black mortar. The water-tables and trimmings of the doors and windows are of blue free-stone. The center building and the wings are five stories in height, and the connecting portions are four stories in height. Within the edifice are six independent dwellings for resident officers; accommodations for about four hundred students; apartments for a full complement of managers and servants; suites of rooms for class recitations, lectures, and instruction in music and painting; a chapel, dining-hall, parlors, suitable apartments for a library and art gallery, philosophical apparatus, laboratories, cabinets of natural history and all other appurtenances of a first-class college; also ample arrangements for a kitchen, bakery and laundry. The students' apartments are in groups, ordinarily with three sleeping-rooms opening into one parlor for study. The rooms are provided with furniture and are kept in order by servants. 2. The Observatory, standing on the summit of a knoll, at the eastern verge of the Campus, about eight hundred feet north-east of the college building. Its foundations are about ten feet above the level of the plain, which is two hundred feet higher than the Hudson river. The building consists, in altitude, of a basement, principal story and dome; and, in area, of an octagonal center and three wings. 3. The Museum, still further to the south, containing rooms for the gymnasium, department of natural history, drawing and music. Other buildings are, the gate-lodge, farm-house, buildings for gas and steam, water-works and ice-house.

The Library of the College contains fourteen thousand volumes, selected with special reference to the needs of the various departments. Provision is made for its growth by annual appropriations, expended under the direction of the Faculty and a committee from the Board of Trustees. It is open for use by the students during nine hours of each day. The reading-room receives, in addition to daily and weekly papers, about forty of the leading scientific and literary periodicals — American, English, German and French. A large and commodious laboratory is completely equipped for all the demands of the course in chemistry and physics.

The Museum of Natural History contains more than ten thousand specimens of minerals, rocks and fossils, maps, models, etc.; also cabinets of zoölogy and anatomy. The astronomical observatory is fully equipped with requisite scientific instruments. The gallery of art contains a collection of oil and water-color paint-

ings by contemporary artists; a collection of plaster-casts, from the house of Antonio Vanni, of the choicest specimens of ancient and modern sculpture; a collection of over two thousand subjects, chiefly autotypes of large size, from the establishment of Adolph Braun, and lithographs of celebrated works of painting, sculpture and architecture; and many hundred smaller works, engravings, original drawings, etc.

The departments of study are: 1. The Collegiate Course, of four years, constituting the College proper, its graduates receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Previous to the middle of the Sophomore year the studies are all prescribed, except that choice is allowed among the Greek, German and French languages, only one of which is required. In the remainder of the course, for each semester every student elects three full studies, requiring five recitations a week, or an equivalent in half-studies, for which there are only half as many recitations, the election being subject to the approval of the Faculty. Candidates for the Freshman Class must be at least sixteen years of age. None will be received for a shorter period than the current academic year. They are examined in the following studies: English grammar and rhetoric, geography, history of the United States, arithmetic, algebra through quadratic equations, and three books of geometry; English and Latin and one other language, either Greek, French or German, according to the student's choice; in *Latin*, grammar; Cæsar, four books; Virgil, six books of the Æneid and six Eclogues; Cicero, six Orations; pronunciation after the Roman method; in *Greek* (elective), grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, two books; in *German* (elective), grammar, Fischer-Ahn's First Course and Henn-Ahn's Synopsis; Lessing's Minna von Barnhelm and Schiller's Wilhelm Tell; in *French* (elective), grammar; La Fontaine's Fables, Follet's Les Princes de l' Art, Bocher's College Plays. Equivalents will be accepted for the text-books or authors named.

2. The Schools of Art afford special instruction in painting and music. The Professors of these departments are the Directors of the Art Schools. Applicants for admission to either of the Art Schools must present testimonials of good character, pass a satisfactory examination in English grammar, arithmetic, geography and United States history, and give evidence of sufficient natural talent for the art in which instruction is to be given. Students will be received only for the full collegiate year, or for so much of it as remains at the time of entering. When a student is obliged for sufficient reasons to leave before its close, the same deductions will be made from her bills as in the case of students in the regular College course. Art students may reside in the College, or away from it. If residing elsewhere, they will have access only to the rooms and exercises connected with the art pursued, unless by special permission. A full course of study in either department covers three years; but students who have already attained some degree of proficiency may finish the course in a shorter time. Diplomas are awarded to those who have

completed a full course, and passed all its required examinations. To others, certificates will be given, on their leaving, stating precisely what they have accomplished.

3. Preparatory Department: As far as the accommodations of the College will allow, after its regular classes are provided for, students are received for preparatory instruction, preference being given to those farthest advanced. They must be fifteen years of age. They must pass examinations in arithmetic, English grammar, geography and United States history. These branches are not taught in the College. The preparatory studies, as pursued here, form one continuous course with the collegiate, under the direction of the same Professors. When the student is sufficiently advanced in some branches to recite with classes in College, she is allowed to do so at the discretion of the Faculty, and will be admitted to full membership as soon as she is prepared. The students in this department occupy rooms in the College building, enjoying common privileges, and subject to the same regulations with the College family. They have access to the library, reading-room and art gallery, and the same advantages for instruction in music, drawing and painting with the collegiate students. The same charges are made for board, tuition, etc. They have also a voluntary association for mutual improvement called the Exoteric Society, meeting once a fortnight. The session of the Preparatory Department closes on the Friday before commencement.

4. Special Courses: Students of sufficient maturity, who are prepared, may take eclectic or irregular courses, provided in each case that the course proposed shall be decided by the President to be preferable to the regular course for the objects in view. Post-graduate courses of study, under the direction of the heads of the different departments of instruction, will be arranged for such resident graduates as wish to take examinations for the second degree in arts (A. M.).

All the students of the College, unless excused by the Resident Physician, receive regular drill in the light gymnastics four or five times a week during the year. Other forms of physical exercise are voluntary; each student, however, is required, unless excused by the Resident Physician, to spend one hour daily in some form of physical exercise. While the College is not conducted in the interest of any religious denomination, it is the intention of the managers that it shall have a decided Christian character. There are daily prayers in the college Chapel. A religious service is held every Sunday. All the classes meet on Sunday for the study of the Scriptures. The students are required to attend these exercises unless excused. Religious meetings are held on Sunday and Thursday evenings, for such as choose to attend. Twenty minutes of privacy are secured to each student twice a day.

There are examinations, oral and written, of all the classes, at the end of each semester, on the work of the semester. In all the departments of instruction text-books and lectures are employed in connection. Whenever lectures are

employed, the class is subsequently examined on the subject discussed. The discipline of the College and College family is administered by the President and Lady Principal. The College year consists of forty weeks, divided into two semesters, with a vacation of about twelve weeks after Commencement, and two vacations of about two weeks each at Christmas and Easter. The uniform price of board and tuition for all students, whether regular or special, collegiate or preparatory, is $400 for the academic year, of which $300 is payable in advance, and the remainder on the first day of March following. No extra charge is made except for private lessons in the extra-collegiate studies, namely, music and the arts of design; for instruction on the organ, piano, or in solo-singing, $100 per annum; in painting or drawing, $80 per annum. Aid in larger or smaller amounts, but never exceeding $200 per annum, is furnished from the auxiliary fund provided by Mr. Vassar's will, "to such students of superior mind and high scholarship as cannot, and whose parents or guardians cannot, in the judgment of the Executive Committee, afford to pay the full charges for board and tuition, and who may, on due examination, be approved and selected by the College authorities." Similar aid is also furnished in larger or smaller sums from the College aid fund, which is raised by private contributions. No prizes are awarded in the College.

The present officers of government and instruction are as follows: President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Samuel L. Caldwell, D. D.; Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory, Maria Mitchell, Ph. D.; Rhetoric and the English Language and Literature, Truman J. Backus, A. M.; Greek and Latin Languages and Literature, Charles J. Hinkel, Ph. D.; Physiology and Hygiene and Resident Physician, Mary E. Allen, M. D.; Physics and Chemistry, Le Roy C. Cooley, Ph. D.; Mathematics, Priscilla H. Braislin; Natural History and Curator of the Museum, William B. Dwight, A. M.; Lady Principal, Abby F. Goodsell, A. B.; Drawing and Painting, and Director of the School of Painting, Henry Van Ingen; Music and Director of the School of Music, Frederick Louis Ritter, Mus. Doc.; also Eliza M. Wiley, Fanny A. Wood, Charlotte C. Haskell, Charlotte E. Finch, A. M., Abby M. Goodwin, Helen C. Hiscock, A. M., L. Annie Whitney, Jessie Chapin, Mary A. Jordan, A. B., Sarah H. Hubbard, Elizabeth D. Stover, A. B., Rosalie See, Minna Hinkel, Helen D. Brown, A. B., L. Adella Bliss, A. B., Nannie B. De Saussure, Maria P. Brace, A. B., Ada Thurston, A. B., Martha Hillard, A. B., Martha M. Ripley, Arletta M. Abbott, A. B., and Alice M. McIlwaine.

The attendance in 1881 was: Seniors, 36; Juniors, 37; Sophomores, 37; Freshmen, 36. Schools of Art: Painting, 11; music, 27. In preparation for College: For Freshman Class, 14; for subsequent classes, 55; special courses, 28. Total, 284. Students having completed the regular course will receive the First or Baccalaureate

S. L. Caldwell.

Maria Mitchell

Degree in Arts (A. B.). A candidate for the Second Degree in Arts (A. M.) must pass an examination in studies which have been approved by the Faculty as equivalent to a post-graduate course of two full years, and must present a satisfactory dissertation on some literary or scientific subject.

The Philalethean Society is a voluntary organization for literary improvement. Its members are distributed into three chapters. Each chapter constitutes, for all literary purposes, an independent society. The chapters meet once a fortnight for literary exercises. Occasionally exhibitions are given in the hall of the society. The society holds an anniversary, with literary exercises, in December. The Society of Religious Inquiry seeks to foster an intelligent missionary spirit among its members and other students, by monthly meetings, by promoting information in regard to religious and charitable work, and by contributing to it. A Fine Arts Club, a Shakespeare Club, a Floral Society, a Society of Natural History, and similar organizations exist in the College. The *Vassar Miscellany* is published quarterly. It is edited by three members of the Senior Class and two of the Junior.

REV. SAMUEL CALDWELL, D. D.

DR. CALDWELL, now the President of Vassar College, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, November 13, 1820. His father was Stephen Caldwell, a descendant in the sixth generation from John Caldwell, a Scotch immigrant who settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts, prior to 1654. His mother was Mary Lunt, descendant of Henry Lunt, one of the early settlers of Newbury, Massachusetts. He prepared for college at the High School of Newburyport. He entered Waterville College in Maine, and graduated in 1839. He was for several years subsequent to this engaged as a teacher at the Hampton Falls Academy, New Hampshire, 1839–40, and Head Master in the Grammar School at Newburyport, 1840–42. He studied theology at the Newton Theological Institution, Massachusetts, and graduated in 1845. During the subsequent winter he preached for the Baptist Church in Alexandria, Virginia. He was ordained Minister of the First Baptist Church, Bangor, Maine, August 27, 1846. Here he remained till 1858, when in June he became Minister of the First Baptist Church at Providence, Rhode Island, succeeding the Rev. James N. Granger, D. D. In this important charge he remained fifteen years. In 1873 he resigned, to enter upon the Professorship of Church History in Newton Theological Institution, to which he had been elected. On the death of John H. Raymond, LL. D., President of Vassar College, in 1878, he was elected to fill the vacancy. In this important educational field he has since labored

with earnestness and success. Dr. Caldwell, while in Providence, published, in 1867, new editions of Roger Williams's famous controversial works: "The Bloudy Tenent of Persecution for the Cause of Conscience, discussed in a Conference between Truth and Peace," and "The Bloudy Tenent yet more Bloudy, by Mr. Cotton's Endeavour to wash it white in the Blood of the Lamb," publications of Narragansett Club, volumes III and IV. He also edited a memorial volume of the writings of Professor R. P. Dunn. He is also the author of ten published sermons and a large number of articles in reviews. President Caldwell received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Waterville College, Maine, in 1858.

MARIA MITCHELL, PH. D.

PROFESSOR MITCHELL, the eminent astronomer, was born at Nantucket, Massachusetts, August 1, 1818. She was the daughter of William Mitchell and Lydia C. Mitchell. Her father taught a school in Nantucket, and was an amateur astronomer of some note. His daughter assisted him in his observations, and by her skill in the use of instruments, and her mathematical attainments, showed herself an apt student of the science. Her education, other than what she received from her father, was obtained in the schools of Nantucket. She made herself, by diligent study, a mathematical scholar, and pursued a careful course of investigation into the phenomena of nebulæ and comets. Her search for comets was rewarded by the discovery, October 1, 1847, of a telescopic comet, being the first of a series of such discoveries made by her. For this she received the honor of a gold medal from the King of Denmark. In 1857 she visited Europe for the purpose of seeing the principal observatories and astronomers.

Miss Mitchell's achievements in science have been recognized by scientific men. She was employed as one of the computers on the American Nautical Almanac. She was elected an honorary member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the American Philosophical Society. She was librarian of the Nantucket Athenæum. In September, 1865, she was elected Professor of Astronomy at Vassar College. Here she has since remained. She has organized the department of astronomical study as it now exists in the College. She has pursued, in the observatory, a systematic course of scientific observations, which have added yearly to her fame. Her writings have been chiefly in connection with her special department of science. The valuable memoir prepared by her, on the comet which she discovered in 1847, was published in the Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. She received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Rutgers Female College, in 1869.

ELEVATION OF St FRANCIS XAVIERS COLLEGE.
15TH STREET. NEW-YORK.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER,

NEW YORK CITY.

THIS College was opened for purposes of instruction November 25, 1850, and was incorporated by the Regents in 1861, with the privileges of a university. It is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Its first President was Rev. John Ryan, S. J. It is a day college, affording the advantages of a complete collegiate education. There are four distinct departments: The Post-graduate, Collegiate, Grammar, and Preparatory. The Post-graduate course, which leads to the degree of Master of Arts, occupies one year. It comprises the study of ethics, natural law, and the law of nations. The mode of instruction is by lectures and text-books. The students write essays on the subject-matter of the studies of the class. The Collegiate course of studies, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, embraces a full course of religious instruction, the Greek, Latin and English languages; rhetoric, poetry, elocution, history, geography, a complete course of mathematics, chemistry, natural, intellectual and moral philosophy. Especial attention is given to Latin, and the students are taught to speak and write in that language. French and German are elective studies. The Preparatory course, for beginners, consists of three classes, in which the pupils are carefully taught catechism, spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, arithmetic and French. The young pupils of this course are entirely separated from the older students of the College during class hours and recess.

The College has acquired its property entirely from the donations of friends, and has received no aid from the State either for its endowment or support. Its annual income is derived from the receipts from students, rents of houses and city lots owned by the College, and special annual donations made by its friends. Its buildings and grounds are valued at $194,000; its library and other educational collections at $44,000; other real estate, $240,700. Its revenue for 1881 amounted to $20,907, made up from: Receipts from students, $16,900, and from other sources, $4,007. The main college building, situated on Fifteenth street, between Fifth

and Sixth avenues, is a commodious structure of one hundred and twenty by sixty feet. It contains the lecture and recitation-rooms, laboratory, museum and library; it is four stories high, and is surmounted by a large cupola. There are three other buildings used for college purposes, the whole occupying eleven city lots. The large building on Sixteenth street contains class-rooms for the Preparatory course. The College library contains about fifteen thousand volumes; the students' library about five thousand. The philosophical apparatus comprises all the instruments which are necessary for an ordinary experimental course. The chemical department consists of a lecture-room and laboratory. The lecture-room is fitted for a complete course of theoretical chemistry with experiments, and the laboratory is provided with every thing necessary for qualitative analysis. Diagrams to explain the technical branches are in readiness, and there is also a fine chemical and technological collection, as well as mineralogical, geological, zoölogical and botanical specimens to the number of ten thousand. Seventeen scholarships have been founded, each costing its donor $1,000, the annual interest of which ($60) pays for the tuition of the student who holds the scholarship. Besides, gratuitous tuition is given annually to about fifty students. Six gold medals, worth $50 each, and several silver medals, are annually awarded; the donors of these medals are graduates and friends of the College. The expenses are: Tuition, per quarter, $15; drawing, per quarter, $5; entrance fee, $5; library fee, per year, $2. The students in 1881–82 numbered: Post-graduate Course, 12; Collegiate Course, 145; Grammar Course, 190; Preparatory Course, 156. The graduates in course (A. B.) for 1881 were 20, and from the origin, 352. Very few honorary degrees have been conferred. John G. Shea, the historian, received the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1862, and General John Newton the same degree in 1875.

The College societies are: The Xavier Alumni Sodality, of New York; the Sodality of the Immaculate Conception; the Sodality of the Holy Angels; the Sodality of St. Aloysius; the Sodality of the Infant Jesus, and the Xavier Debating Society.

The officers and Faculty for the year 1881 were as follows: Rev. Samuel H. Frisbee, S. J., President; Rev. Patrick F. Dealy, S. J., Treasurer; Rev. Charles J. O'Connor, S. J., Vice-President and Prefect of Studies and Discipline; Rev. Joseph M. Jerge, S. J., Moral Philosophy; Rev. Joseph Shea, S. J., Mental Philosophy; Rev. Joseph Vetter, S. J., Evidences of Religion; Rev. Maurice Ronayne, S. J., History; Daniel J. MacGoldrick, S. J., Physics and Chemistry; John D. Whitney, S. J., Mathematics; Rev. William Pardow, S. J., Rhetoric; Raphael V. O'Connell, S. J., Belles Lettres; Michael H. O'Brien, S. J., Classics; also Rev. Hugh D. Langlois, S. J., William H. Walsh, S. J., Francis J. Schnugg, Stephen J. Shaughnessy, J. E. Frobisher, Instructors.

Samuel H. Frisbee, S.J.

J. D. Burchard

REV. SAMUEL HANNA FRISBEE, S. J.

PRESIDENT FRISBEE was born in Brooklyn, New York, July 19, 1840. His father was John Frisbee, from a family originally from Wales, which has been in this country several generations. His mother was Harriet Pitman, from the English family of that name. His preparatory education was obtained at the Kinderhook Academy. He entered Yale College in 1857, graduating in the Class of 1861; and studied law in the office of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, in New York, and in the Columbia College Law School from 1862 to 1863. He became a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and entered the Society of Jesus, joining the Novitiate of the Jesuits, near Montreal, in October, 1863. Here he remained for two years, and then went to St. Mary's College, Montreal, where he studied and taught until September, 1866, when he went to Quebec, where he was occupied in studying languages and literature until July, 1868. Afterward he studied metaphysics at St. John's College, Fordham, and at Woodstock College, Howard county, Maryland. From 1872 to 1875 he was Professor of Physical Science and Mathematics in the College of St. Francis Xavier, during which time he contributed articles to the New York *Herald* and the *Scientific American* on astronomy and physics, and gave a number of public experimental lectures, chiefly on acoustics, photography and optics.

In August, 1875, he sailed for Louvain, in Belgium, where he studied theology for two years, and was ordained a priest in 1877. He spent a year in France and England, returning in 1878 to his old position of Professor of Physical Science in the College of St. Francis Xavier. In July, 1880, he was appointed President of this College, and entered on his duties with great enthusiasm and scholarly thoroughness.

President Frisbee has contributed various papers on science to English and French scientific journals, and has given public lectures before the Alumni Association of his college. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts on graduation from Yale College in 1861.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

NEW YORK CITY.

IN 1838 there were, in New York city, two incorporated institutions, both for young men; Columbia College dating back to Colonial days, and the University of the City of New York, which had been in operation seven years. For the daughters of the metropolis there were only the public and private schools, many of them excellent, but not affording the higher degree of culture desired. At the beginning of 1838, a number of residents of the eastern part of the city met to consider this want and to devise measures for its supply. This meeting resulted in the adoption of the following agreement: "The undersigned hereby combine to form an association for raising $30,000, in shares of $100 each, for the purpose of forming a Female Academy in the Seventh ward, to be known as the Rutgers Female Institute, in which a complete course of useful education shall be given; to be under the management of a Board of Trustees, one-third of which shall be elected each year." An act incorporating Rutgers Female Institute passed the Legislature, April 11, 1838.

The site selected for the institute building was a series of three lots on Madison street near Clinton. The corner-stone of the edifice was laid, with appropriate exercises, August 29, 1838. The building having been completed, was opened April 27, 1839. One month after the opening of the school, the number of pupils was three hundred and twenty, and during the second quarter it increased to four hundred and fifty. In the second year, so straitened was the institution for the accommodation of its pupils that it was found necessary to erect an additional three-story building for the laboratory, French and drawing departments. This furnished only temporary relief, for soon the demand was greater than the limited space it could supply, and at one time there were seventy-five applicants for admission who could not be received. From this time the Institute enjoyed a long and unbroken course of usefulness and prosperity, under Dr. Charles E. West as Principal for twelve years, Dr. D. C. Van Norman for six years, Dr. C. H. Gardner for one year, and Dr. H. M. Pierce from 1858 till after the change of its charter. In 1860 it was judged that the time had come for the removal of the Institute, which had been

foreseen for some time as an approaching necessity. After careful inquiry and search, a location upon Murray Hill was decided upon. At the twenty-first annual Commencement, June 28, 1860, the removal to the new building was publicly announced by the then Principal, Dr. H. M. Pierce. This was effected during the summer vacation, and the usual course of instruction was begun in the new building, September 12, 1860. The bright prospects under which this movement had thus far advanced were soon shadowed, however, by the cloud of civil war.

In 1864, there occurred an occasion of great interest in the history of the Institute, viz., the celebration of its quarter-centennial anniversary. The next few years passed without any event peculiarly noteworthy, until 1867, when the most important change in the organization of the institution took place, viz., that by which it became a college for young women. The new charter, changing the name of the institution to Rutgers Female College, passed the Legislature April 11, 1867, precisely nineteen years from the passage of the old Institute charter. The organization of the Board of Trustees was not thereby altered, but their powers underwent important modifications. The Board is now authorized to confer upon students at graduation the usual college degrees, and also to bestow such honorary degrees, etc., "as are granted by any university, college or seminary in the United States," with the exception of such diplomas as entitle their recipients to practice medicine, law, or other specific professions. No college degrees were granted by the institution until the commencement of 1870. The several occupants of the Presidency of the College, since the resignation of Dr. Pierce, have been George W. Samson, D. D., 1871–73; Charles F. Deems, D. D., 1874–75; T. D. Anderson, D. D., 1875–79; and S. D. Burchard, D. D., 1879, to the present time.

The building now used by the College is that known as Nos. 487 and 489 Fifth avenue. Its front portion was originally constructed for private residences, forming the center of a block of peculiarly-built Gothic houses, designed to produce, as a whole, a striking architectural effect. On the rear, the building opens directly into a large extension, covering the width of three lots, and having the form of a hemi-octagon, about fifty feet wide by forty feet deep. This addition was built for the institution in 1860, when the new site was chosen. It is of brick, five stories high, besides a basement and sub-basement. These five stories are occupied as follows: First floor, college chapel; second floor, chapel gallery and library; third floor, general hall or class-room of the college; fourth floor, academic school; fifth floor, art department. The front building is also of brick, five stories in height; the ground floor is an entrance-hall; on the second floor is the President's room, and the remaining stories are used for recitation-rooms. Between the front building and the rear extension is an open circular space or rotunda, with a spiral stairway from basement to top.

The institution has never been the recipient of either public grants or private benefactions, save that, prior to becoming a College, it shared with the other incorporated academies of the State in the distribution of the Literature Fund, thereby receiving a small amount annually.

In addition to the Collegiate Course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, instruction is given to sub-collegiate classes and to special students. The College has no definite provision for aiding students gratuitously, but, at the same time, it has always sought to meet in a liberal spirit all deserving cases among applicants. The revenue of the College is derived from fees paid by students. The expenses are: Tuition per year, payable half-yearly in advance, $200; for graduation, paid the last year of the course, $50; drawing, each year, $40; oil-painting, each quarter, $20; price of board, with room, washing excepted, per half-year, $200; price of board per annum, with tuition, $600. In the Sub-Collegiate Class, the charge is $175 per annum. In the Academic School it ranges from $75 to $125, according to age and advancement. The college has recently begun to carry into operation its proposed Post-Graduate Course, and has now several of its alumnæ studying in various branches of advanced work — Greek, zoölogy, geology, English literature and German. The total number of young ladies who have graduated from Rutgers Female College is now five hundred and twenty. Of the five hundred and twenty regularly graduated, there were, under the Institute charter, 1840–66, three hundred and ninety-eight; under the College charter, 1867–81, one hundred and twenty-two. The College societies are the Association of Alumnæ and the Nu Nu Sigma Literary Society, comprising the Senior Class and the Alumnæ of the preceding two years as active members. There is no College publication.

The Faculty for the year 1881 was: President and Professor of Moral Philosophy, Samuel D. Burchard, D. D.; Principal and Professor of Mathematics and Latin, Eleanor P. Clarke; Geology and Natural Science, Daniel S. Martin, Ph. D.; Department of Fine Arts, Mrs. H. C. Gaskin; Instructor in French Language and Literature, Mrs. L. H. Greer; Instructor in English Literature and Principal of Academic Department, Miss M. Florence White, A. M.; Instructor in Instrumental Music, Miss Mary C. Kipp; Instructor in Elocution, Miss Nellie Kline; Assistants in the Academic Department, Miss Helen J. Aitkin, A. M., and Miss Katharine Clarke; Instructor of Vocal Music, Mrs. M. E. Farnsworth.

Isaac E Taylor

W. Mitchell

REV. SAMUEL D. BURCHARD, D. D.,

PRESIDENT of Rutgers Female College, was born in Steuben, Oneida county, New York, September 6, 1811. He graduated from Center College, Kentucky, in 1837, and was licensed to preach by the Transylvania Presbytery. He was ordained and installed as Pastor of the Houston Street Presbyterian church, New York city, May 1, 1839, and remained in that charge until 1879—the church meantime removing to Thirteenth street—being a continuous pastorate of forty years. Nearly three thousand persons united with the church during this period; of which number two thousand were on profession of faith. He is now Pastor of the Murray Hill Presbyterian church, New York city. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Madison University in 1851.

Dr. Burchard was designated Chancellor of Ingham University in 1867, and held the position for some fourteen years without interruption of his pastorate. He has taken two extensive tours abroad. Many of his sermons have been printed, and also an oration delivered before the New England Society, Montreal. He has published two works—the one entitled "The Laurel Wreath," and the other, "Daughters of Zion"; the latter being re-published in England. He was elected President of Rutgers Female College in 1879.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE,

NEW YORK CITY.

THE Bellevue Hospital Medical College was organized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York in 1861. Its organization was effected under the auspices of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction of the City of New York, with the view of making available the immense resources for practical teaching in medicine afforded by the institutions under the charge of the Commission, and thus elevating the standard of practical medical instruction in this country. The experiment of engrafting a medical school upon a large hospital, a system almost universal in Great Britain, has been eminently successful, and the results have demonstrated the advantage of combining clinical with didactic teaching during the entire collegiate course of the student. The college building is situated within the hospital grounds, so that the attendance upon clinical lectures involves no loss of time to the student. Bellevue Hospital receives annually from ten to twelve thousand patients. Medical and surgical cases of all descriptions are received, exclusive of contagious diseases. Cases of typhus fever are no longer admitted into this hospital, but are transferred to the fever hospital on Blackwell's Island. Of the Professors lecturing in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, fourteen are connected with the Bellevue or Charity Hospital either as physicians, surgeons or obstetricians. The Professors in all the practical departments hold appointments in the great public hospitals of New York. The Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief for Out-door Poor is situated in the college building, and furnishes material for the College clinics. The total number of patients in this department averages upward of thirty-five thousand per year. Medical students are admitted to the Bellevue Hospital daily during the hours allotted to clinical teaching. All the important operations in surgery are performed publicly in the hospital amphitheatre. A steamboat, capable of accommodating the entire class, conveys the students from the College to the Charity Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, on the days when clinics are held, without

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

charge. In addition to the Bellevue and the Charity Hospital, the student may avail himself of the resources for practical instruction afforded by other institutions under the charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, namely: The Fever Hospital, the Hospital for Epileptics and Paralytics, the Nursery Hospital, the Insane Asylum, etc. The various city dispensaries and other public charities are also available to the student. The College building is not the property of the institution, but is occupied under a lease. The only property owned by the College is a museum, furniture and apparatus, the value of which is about $10,000. There is no College library.

The College has no debts of any description. Its only source of revenue is the fees paid. The collegiate year embraces a regular winter session and a spring session. The regular term opens in October, and closes about the middle of March. The recitations, lectures and clinics for the spring session begin about the middle of March, and continue for thirteen weeks. Attendance during the regular term of the winter session is alone required for graduation, but the spring session affords opportunities to those who wish to prosecute the study of medicine in the city of New York during the spring months. During the spring term lectures upon special subjects are given by members of the Faculty for the spring session. These lectures are free to those who have matriculated for the spring session. For the benefit of candidates for the primary and final examinations, members of the Faculty hold weekly examinations, during the regular session, upon practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, materia medica, physiology, anatomy and chemistry. These examinations are free. The aggregate annual fees for tickets to all the lectures during the regular winter session, including tickets for the clinical lectures at the Bellevue and the Charity Hospitals and the College clinics, amount to $140. This sum does not include the spring recitation-term. In addition to the fees for the tickets to the lectures is a matriculation fee of $5. The graduation fee is $30. The fee for the dissection ticket is $10, which covers all the expenses of the dissecting-room. There is no charge for subjects, nor are there any incidental fees. There is no provision for gratuitous aid, but no charges for lectures are made to physicians of more than three years' standing, and to students of the College who have attended two or more courses of lectures.

The requirements for graduation are: Three years' pupilage, after eighteen years of age, with a regular physician in good standing, inclusive of the time of attendance upon medical lectures; attendance upon two full courses of lectures, the last being in this College; certificates of at least one course of practical anatomy, or dissections; proper testimonials of character; and a satisfactory examination in each of the seven departments of instruction, viz.: Practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, materia medica, physiology, anatomy and chemistry. The examinations upon practice

of medicine and surgery include diseases of the nervous system, pathological anatomy, ophthalmology, and diseases of the skin. Two full courses of lectures are absolutely required, and no period of practice is taken as an equivalent for any part. The graduate must be twenty-one years of age. Graduates of 1881 numbered 118; matriculants of 1881 numbered 379.

The Faculty of the College in 1881–82 was as follows: Emeritus-Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and President of Faculty, Isaac E. Taylor, M. D.; Emeritus-Professor of Surgery, James R. Wood, M. D., LL. D.; Clinical Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, Fordyce Barker, M. D., LL. D.; Emeritus-Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Benjamin W. McCready, M. D.; Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, Austin Flint, M. D.; Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, W. H. Van Buren, M. D., LL. D.; Orthopedic Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Lewis A. Sayre, M. D.; Clinical and Operative Surgery, Alexander B. Mott, M. D.; Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and Clinical Midwifery, William T. Lusk, M. D.; Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Clinical Medicine, A. A. Smith, M. D.; Physiology and Physiological Anatomy, and Secretary of the Faculty, Austin Flint, Junior, M. D.; General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, Joseph D. Bryant, M. D.; Chemistry and Toxicology, R. Ogden Doremus, M. D., LL. D.; Diseases of the Nervous System and Clinical Medicine, and Principles and Practice of Medicine, Edward G. Janeway, M. D.; also, Henry D. Noyes, M. D., Edward L. Keyes, M. D., John P. Gray, M. D., LL. D., Frederick S. Dennis, M. D., M. R. C. S., William H. Welch, M. D., J. Lewis Smith, M. D., Erskine Mason, M. D., Joseph W. Howe, M. D., Leroy Milton Yale, M. D., Charles A. Doremus, M. D., Ph. D., Beverly Robinson, M. D., Frank H. Bosworth, M. D., J. E. Allen, M. D., J. B. Isham, M. D., Gorham Bacon, M. D., Rev. Alfred B. Beach, D. D., William H. Flint, M. D., Lewis Hall Sayre, M. D., James R. Taylor, M. D., Valentine Mott, M. D.; John M. Hills, M. D., Paul F. Munde, M. D., Richard Kalish, M. D., Charles F. Roberts, M. D., Charles G. Bull, A. Bourgougnon, L. Putzel, M. D., Gaspar Griswold, M. D., Le Grand N. Denslow, M. D., W. F. Mittendorf, M. D., H. S. Oppenheimer, M. D., George S. Conant, M. D.

ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D.

DOCTOR TAYLOR, the distinguished head of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, was born in Philadelphia, in 1812. His family are of English origin, his father and mother having immigrated from England in 1797 and settled in Philadelphia. His oldest brother, Rev. Benjamin C. Taylor, D. D., a distinguished clergyman of the Reformed Church, recently died. His early education was obtained at a boarding-school, near Philadelphia, and from private tutors. He entered Rutgers College and graduated in 1830. It is said that during his college course he was suspended for playing billiards, and that during his enforced retirement he attended medical lectures. After graduation he commenced the study of law in the office of the celebrated Samuel L. Southard, in Trenton, New Jersey; but after two years of trial he relinquished the study of law and went back to medicine, for which from early years he had manifested a fondness. He studied with his brother, Dr. O. H. Taylor, already established as a practitioner in Camden, New Jersey. He attended medical lectures, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1834. Between 1835 and 1859 he was engaged in business with Mr. Stuart Mollen, a merchant of New York, whose daughter he had married. But although his business prospects were in every respect favorable, he preferred to return to his profession. So we next find him settled as a practitioner of medicine in the city of New York, which has since been his home. He visited Europe a year later, and traveled extensively, and for a time was a student in the office of Professor Cazeaux, an eminent specialist in obstetrics and diseases of women. He returned to New York in 1841, and was appointed physician, with special charge of the diseases of females, in the City and Demilt dispensaries.

In 1851 Dr. Taylor was elected physician to the Bellevue Hospital. Here his genius for organization found full scope. In connection with other members of the Medical Board he established clinical lectures in the hospital. This, under the liberal and cordial encouragement of the Commissioners of Public Charities, resulted, in 1861, in the establishment of a medical college in connection with the hospital. Of this College Dr. Taylor became from the first the President of the Faculty. With him were associated Dr. F. H. Hamilton, Dr. James R. Wood, Dr. Alexander B. Mott, Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, and others. The success of the enterprise justified the most sanguine anticipations. In this field of medical education Dr. Taylor has labored continuously to the present time. He has been a frequent and valued contributor to medical literature, chiefly upon the specialty in which he has attained so much distinction. These contributions began in 1843 and have been almost annually

repeated to the present. As a medical writer he is remarkable for a clear, simple and interesting style. Dr. Taylor has been awarded almost every honor to which his medical brethren could elevate him. Among others he is permanent member of the American Medical Association; permanent member of the New York State Medical Society; President of the New York County Society (1864); President of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College; Attending Physician to Bellevue Hospital from 1852 to 1876, and President of the Medical Board of the hospital from 1868 to 1876, and is now consulting physician; corresponding member of the Obstetrical Societies of Berlin, Boston, Knoxville and Philadelphia; honorary member of the Medical Societies of New Jersey and of Christiana, Norway; and member and Vice-President of the American Gynæcological Society.

AUSTIN FLINT, JR., M. D.

DOCTOR AUSTIN FLINT, JUNIOR, is descended from a long line of medical men, and his own eminent genius may in part be the result of inheritance. The first American ancestor of the family came from Matlock, Derbyshire, England, in 1638, and settled in Concord, Massachusetts. Edward Flint, physician of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, was father of the great-grandfather of this Dr. Flint. His great-grandfather was Austin Flint, a physician, who died in 1850, at more than ninety years of age. He was a surgeon in the Revolutionary War. His grandfather was Joseph Henshaw Flint, a distinguished surgeon. His father is Austin Flint, now physician of New York, and eminent both as an author and a practitioner.

Austin Flint, Junior, was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, March 28, 1836, but in the same year his parents moved to Buffalo, New York. He was educated at private schools in Buffalo, and at the academy at Leicester, Massachusetts. He entered Harvard College in 1852. He left college in 1853 and for a year studied civil engineering. He began his medical studies in 1854, and attended two courses of medical lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Louisville. He early showed a taste for physiology, and at Louisville experimented on living animals. His final course of lectures was taken at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1857. His inaugural thesis, on the "Phenomena of the Capillary Circulation," which was based on original experiments, was honored with a recommendation to be published. He was editor for three years — from 1857 to 1860 — of the Buffalo *Medical Journal*, which was founded by his father in 1846, and afterward was transferred to New York and merged in the *American Medical Monthly*.

In 1858 Dr. Flint was appointed one of the attending surgeons of the Buffalo City Hospital. The same year he became Professor of Physiology in the Medical School of Buffalo. In 1859 he removed with his father, and was appointed Professor of Physiology in the New York Medical College, delivering a course of lectures in 1859–60. In 1860 he received the appointment of Professor of Physiology in the New Orleans School of Medicine, delivered a course of instructions in 1860–61, and resigned the position at the breaking out of the war. While in New Orleans he experimented on alligators, and developed some important points with reference to the influence of the pneumogastric nerves upon the heart. He also made some experiments there upon the recurrent sensibility of the anterior roots of the spinal nerves. He was the first physiologist in this country to operate upon the spinal cord and the spinal nerves in living animals.

In the spring of 1861 Dr. Flint went to Europe, and studied several months with Charles Robin and Claude Bernard, with the former of whom he had close friendly and scientific relations, and maintained a frequent correspondence. Professor Robin presented his memoir, "Sur une nouvelle fonction au foie" ("On a New Function of the Liver"), to the French Academy of Sciences for the Monthyon prize without the knowledge of the author. In 1863 Dr. Flint made some important experiments upon the blood, employing a new mode of analysis for its nitrogenized constituents. He was one of the founders of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in 1861, and has been from the first, as he still is, Professor of Physiology and Secretary and Treasurer of the Faculty. He was also for eight years Professor of Physiology in the Long Island College Hospital of Brooklyn.

In 1862 Dr. Flint made some remarkable observations on the excretory function of the liver, published in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, in October, 1863; translated into French, and presented by Robin to the French Academy of Sciences for the "*Concours Monthyon*," and which received honorable mention and a recompense to the author of 1,500 francs in 1869. In 1867, at the request of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction of New York city, Dr. Flint reorganized the dietary system for the institutions under their charge, including Bellevue Hospital, Charity Hospital, Poor-house, Work-house, Penitentiary, etc., etc., making diet-tables for more than ten thousand persons. In 1871 he made observations upon Weston, the pedestrian, analyzing his food and excretions for fifteen days before, during, and after one of his great walking-exploits. These inquiries helped to decide some important physiological questions.

In 1869 Dr. Flint published an elaborate review of the history of the discovery of the motor and sensory properties of the roots of the spinal nerves, in which the discovery was ascribed to Magendie instead of to Sir Charles Bell, who has generally been regarded as its author. This review, originally published in the *Journal of*

Pyschological Medicine, New York, in 1868, was translated into French and published in Robin's *Journal de l'anatomie*. It produced such an impression that it was soon followed by the publication, in the English *Journal of Anatomy*, of the original paper of Charles Bell, "Idea of a New Anatomy of the Brain," which was privately printed (not published) in 1811. The original manuscript was furnished to the *Journal of Anatomy* by the widow of Sir Charles Bell. It was upon this paper that the claims of Charles Bell to the discovery were based; and, before its publication in the *Journal of Anatomy*, it had been entirely inaccessible.

Claude Bernard has been the eminent advocate of the theory that the liver is a sugar-producing organ; but observations upon this subject were discordant, and eminent physiologists contested Bernard's position. In 1869 Dr. Flint published, in the New York *Medical Journal*, a series of experiments upon the "glycogenic function of the liver," in which he endeavored to harmonize the various conflicting observations, and is considered by most physiologists to have settled the question.

In 1866 he announced the publication of the "Physiology of Man," a work in five volumes, of five hundred pages each, and the last volume was issued in 1874. He printed a little work in 1870 on "Chemical Examinations of Urine in Disease," which went through several editions. He contributed the articles on gymnastics and pugilism to the "American Cyclopædia," was appointed Surgeon-General of the State of New York by Governor Tilden in 1874, and has recently published a voluminous "Text-book of Human Physiology." He has also written much for scientific periodicals and popular journals, and has been actively engaged in his duties as a physiological teacher. —*From a biographical sketch in Popular Science Monthly, May*, 1876.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY,

ITHACA.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY is located on the brow of the magnificent range of hills overlooking the head of Cayuga lake, at an elevation of about five hundred feet, and at a distance of about one mile from the business portion of the beautiful and thriving village of Ithaca, Tompkins county. The University was founded by the late Ezra Cornell, who contributed, as the original endowment, the sum of $500,000, and subsequently various other amounts, making his entire gifts to the institution about $1,000,000. In addition to this noble endowment, the State of New York appropriated to the University the avails of the United States land grant of 1862, amounting to nine hundred and ninety thousand acres of the public lands. Among the other larger benefactors of the institution should be mentioned the Hon. Henry W. Sage, to the extent of about $400,000; John McGraw, about $150,000; Hiram Sibley, $100,000; President White, about $100,000, added to his long-continued services. Although not yet realized, the recent bequest of about $700,000 by the late Mrs. Jennie McGraw Fiske may also be properly referred to in this connection.

The University was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed April 27, 1865.* In 1862 the Congress of the United States passed an act appropriating a large amount of the public lands to the several States "to constitute a perpetual fund, the interest of which is to be inviolably appropriated to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." The act of incorporation by the State accepts the trust, and also expressly provides that, besides "such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, including military

* For details concerning the steps which led to this legislation the reader may consult the personal sketches of Ezra Cornell and Andrew D. White, which follow this sketch of the University.

tactics, such other branches of science and knowledge may be embraced in the plan of instruction and investigation pertaining to the University as the Trustees may deem useful and proper." No religious test may be required of either Professors or students. "Persons of any religious denomination or of no religious denomination shall be equally eligible to all offices and appointments." This clause is, however, limited by the added condition, very wise and far-reaching, that "at no time shall a majority of the Board of Trustees be of one religious sect or of no religious sect."

The University opened on the 7th of October, 1868, with a Faculty consisting of twenty-one resident Professors and instructors and seven non-resident Professors and about four hundred students. The number of graduates in 1869, was eight; in 1870 it was twenty-four; in 1871, forty; in 1872, sixty-nine; and in 1881, eighty-two.

It was a leading object at the outset to provide not only for those who might be pursuing regular courses of study leading to the Baccalaureate degree, but for those students who might not care to graduate, but might choose rather to pursue some one limited course of study and take a certificate of proficiency for work thus done. Or in case the student wished for a more general culture, without taking any of the regular courses marked out, he might do so as an optional student. Hence, from the first, the number of those who have graduated on the completion of a four years' course has been much smaller than usual in proportion to the members admitted to the University annually. The average number of graduates, not including the three first years already given, is a fraction over seventy per year, whereas the number of admissions has averaged over two hundred and twenty-five a year.

At an early day four Baccalaureate degrees were established for four different general courses, namely: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Literature, Bachelor of Philosophy and Bachelor of Science. The former, Bachelor of Arts, is given to those only who have completed the Course in Arts, or the Classical Course, in which a proficiency in Latin and Greek is required, putting the standard for this degree as high as in the other and older colleges of the land. For the degrees of Bachelor of Literature and Bachelor of Philosophy, Latin is required as in the Course in Arts, but no Greek. For the degree of Bachelor of Literature, Anglo-Saxon and a thorough course in English Literature and Modern Languages is required. For the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, besides Latin and the higher mathematics, a more thorough course in the Natural Sciences is prescribed. The degree of Bachelor of Science is given on the completion of either of several different courses, for which, however, neither Latin nor Greek is required. But in all cases either French or German is indispensable to the degree, and in many cases a knowledge of both languages is required.

Five other Baccalaureate degrees have been instituted and given, namely: Bachelor of Agriculture (Agr. B.), Bachelor of Architecture (Arch. B.), Bachelor

of Civil Engineering (B. C. E.), Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering or of the Mechanic Arts (B. M. E.), and Bachelor of Veterinary Science (B. V. S.). Masters' degrees have been conferred in the Courses in Arts and in Science. Other second degrees, conferred or offered, are those of Civil Engineer, Architect, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Science. The two last-named degrees are not conferred without residence and the pursuit of study as resident graduates of the University. The others are conferred without residence, but only after two or three years of study subsequent to graduation, and on examination upon the course of post-graduate study that has been pursued by each applicant for the degree. No honorary degrees have ever been given.

The four General Courses — Arts, Literature, Philosophy, and Science or Science and Letters — are designed chiefly for general culture and information. They allow of some option or choice in the studies that will be accepted as completing the work required for graduation. There is a group of what may be called Special Courses, as: 1. Chemistry and Physics; 2. Mathematics; 3. Natural History; 4. History and Political Science, in which the leading object aimed at is special proficiency and familiarity in some one of the leading departments of human knowledge, such as is indicated by the title of the course.

The Technical Courses aim to make the students proficient in the practical work of the callings or professions to which they lead. They are: 1. Agriculture; 2. Architecture; 3. Civil Engineering; 4. the Mechanic Arts or Mechanical Engineering. In these courses but little option or choice of studies is allowed, as it is the design to include no science or study that is not considered necessary on account of its connection with the practical work on which the students expect to enter when the course is finished; and a large part of the time of each student is required for the drafting, the laboratory, field and shop work that are needed.

At the opening of the University, in 1868, both Mr. Cornell and President White expressed themselves in favor of the co-education of the sexes. In order not to adopt such a measure without mature consideration, President White and the Hon. H. W. Sage made an extensive trip of investigation and inquiry into the condition of things in all the colleges and universities in the Western States, to ascertain how the policy was working there. They came back fully satisfied with the experiment, and, in the spring of 1872, the Trustees passed a resolution that young women should be admitted to the University on the same conditions as other students. One young lady was admitted that spring, and during the next academic year fifteen more were admitted. During the next year the number rose to about forty and then to sixty, which has been about the average number to the present time. None of the evil results which were prophesied have followed. On the contrary, the results have been wholly good. The lady students have proved to be an

element of good order and good scholarship. They have elevated and refined the social tone; they have shown themselves conscientious in study, and some indeed have greatly distinguished themselves; nor has this been at any loss of refinement on their own part, or of any weakening of scholarship among the young men. The result of co-education, even by the confession of those who opposed it, has been good.

As early as 1872, Mr. Sage had made a proposal to the University to erect a proper building as a home for the lady students. The corner-stone was laid May 15, 1873, and the building — Sage College for Women — was ready to receive the students in September, 1874. Among the other benefactions of Mr. Sage and his family are a fine chapel and an endowment fund for the support of religious services. Thus far these services have consisted of sermons and devotional exercises by eminent clergymen of the different religious denominations selected by the University, each officiating only one Sunday at a time. There has probably never been given in any one place within the borders of the United States so remarkable a series of sermons as those thus delivered before Cornell University.

It was a leading object with President White, at the opening of the University, to establish a better and more friendly relation between the Professors and the students than exists for the most part elsewhere in our American colleges. For this purpose he proposed to treat the students as more nearly on an equality with the instructors than is usual; and that the Professors should not be required to do any "police duty," or be on the watch for misconduct and disorder. And to prevent the freedom thus given to the students from being abused, it was determined, in the first place, to keep them very closely occupied with work, and then, whenever any student is found to be inattentive to his studies, and has been led into bad habits, to send him immediately away or to request his parents to remove him. As a consequence of this policy, dissipation has been reduced to a minimum, and there has been next to none of the worst and most prevalent forms of college "rowdyism." What has commonly been called "hazing" has scarcely been known at Cornell.

Instruction is given partly by recitation-room drill and partly by lectures; the difference depends mainly on the nature of the subject. Each method is thought to have its advantages. With lectures a certain amount of reading and investigation is required, with the aim of giving, or rather making the student acquire, a wider range of information and the habit of studying by himself and pursuing his investigations independently. In all the branches where laboratory work is practicable, as in chemistry, botany, zoölogy, etc., not only are facilities for this method afforded, but in many cases it is required, and in all it is encouraged.

The requirements for admission, which were at first very low, have been gradually raised, until now they are as high, it is believed, as for any of the larger colleges and universities of the land. The subjects required for entrance examina-

tions are divided into two groups: first, those which are required of all; and, second, those which are required for admission to the several courses of study.

1. General qualifications. Candidates for admission must be at least sixteen years of age, and if women, seventeen; and must be duly qualified in geography, English grammar, arithmetic, physiology, plane geometry, and elementary algebra. These qualifications admit to the Courses in Agriculture, Architecture, Civil Engineering and Mechanic Arts, or as optional students.

2. Additional qualifications are: For the Courses in Science, Science and Letters, Mathematics, and Chemistry and Physics, either French or German, algebra entire, solid geometry, including conic sections, and plane and spherical trigonometry. For the Course in Arts, or the Classical Course, Latin, Greek, and the history of Greece. For the Courses in Literature and Philosophy, the same Latin as for the Course in Arts, and the same amount of either French, German, or mathematics, as for the Course in Science and Letters. For the Course in Natural History, French or German, plane trigonometry, four books of Cæsar's Commentaries, rudiments of Greek. Special students are admitted to the University without examination, to any of the departments in which either laboratory work or drafting is required, by a vote of the Faculty, on the recommendation of the Professor in charge of the department Such students must be at least twenty-one years of age, and must have some attainments in the subject they propose to pursue; they must devote at least fifteen hours a week to the work of the department which they have entered, and must renew their application for admission to the department at the end of each year. All the courses leading to a degree require four years for their completion. But any student who, after having been admitted to the University, is absent on leave, on account of sickness or other sufficient cause, is allowed to make up the studies of the period of his absence by taking extra work when he returns, or by examination upon any work done elsewhere during his absence at the first opportunity after his return.

There is no marking system for determining rank or grade as between the students. Each Professor and instructor, however, keeps a record of attendance and some notes of the attention and progress of the students in his classes, and, at the end of each term, an examination is held and a report made to the Faculty. Students are not allowed to go on with their classes unless they maintain a passable proficiency; and no one is allowed to graduate without something more than a mere "pass" in half or two-thirds of his studies.

The value of the library, buildings, apparatus, farm, etc., not including the productive funds, nor that portion of the public lands which remains yet unsold, is about $940,000, and to this the Trustees have just added (1881) $100,000, making over $1,000,000 in all, invested in the means and facilities for carrying on the

work of education. The library contains over fifty thousand volumes, most of them selected with special reference to the wants of the Faculty and students. The chemical, the botanical and the zoölogical laboratories are very ample and well-provided with the necessary means for laboratory work and instruction. The $100,000 just mentioned is to be mainly devoted to the erection of a building for a physical laboratory. For green-houses and for an extension of the botanical laboratory, Mr. Sage has recently given $15,000, in addition to his other benefactions. As to general illustrative material, the University has purchased, in addition to its previous large collections, models and apparatus to the amount of $22,000 during the past year. A beginning has also been made of a collection to illustrate general and industrial art. This includes paintings, statuary, engravings, casts and specimens of art industry, which are now scattered through the various University buildings, but which, it is to be hoped, may within a few years be brought together in an appropriate museum.

The following is the financial statement of the University for the year 1881: Grounds and buildings, including furniture, $532,343.83; educational collections, including library and apparatus, $210,631.07; amount invested in United States and State stocks, $43,200; amount invested in corporate bonds and stocks, $196,000; amount invested in bonds and mortgages, $130,300; college land-scrip fund, in the custody of the State of New York, $473,412.87; current land and timber contracts and notes, $123,280.58; funds remaining in hands of donors, by whom the interest is paid, $31,500; amount to be paid from sales of western lands, $255,411.06; other property, including cash on hand June 1, 1881, $10,904.97; total, $2,006,974.38. In this sum the estimated value of the three hundred thousand acres of land yet remaining is not included. The revenue for 1881 was $149,166.80; the expenditures, $148,751.85.

The number of persons engaged in giving instruction during the past year, including Professors, assistant professors, lecturers and instructors, was 49, and the number of graduates who took their first degrees was: Bachelor of Arts, 18; Bachelor of Literature, 5; Bachelor of Philosophy, 4; Bachelor of Science, 35; Bachelor of Agriculture, 8; Bachelor of Civil Engineering, 9; Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering, 3—82 in all. Total number of graduates, 780.

The number of students for the year 1880–81 was as follows: 1. Arranged by courses—Agriculture, 26; Architecture, 8; Arts, 52; Chemistry and Physics, 6; Civil Engineering, 38; History and Political Science, 8; Literature, 25; Mathematics, 4; Mechanic Arts, 33; Medical Preparatory, 6; Natural History, 9; Philosophy, 22; Science, 8; Science and Letters, 110; optional, 30; resident graduates, 14; total, 399. 2. Arranged by classes—Resident graduates, 14; Senior Class, 89; Junior Class, 77; Sophomore Class, 95; Freshman Class, 124; total, 399.

The college publications are: The Cornell *Sun*, published daily during the college year, except Saturdays and Sundays; the Cornell *Era*, a weekly publication; and the Cornell *Review*, a monthly magazine. These publications are exclusively edited and published by the students. Numerous literary and scientific societies exist. Among these are a Christian Association, a Philosophical Society, a Social Science Club, a Natural History Society, an Architectural Club, two Engineers' Associations (Civil and Mechanical), the Cornell Debating Club, and the Irving and Curtis Literary Societies. The Greek-letter fraternities are: Zeta Psi, Chi Phi, Alpha Delta Phi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Theta Delta Chi, Alpha Sigma Chi, Psi Upsilon, Delta Beta Phi, and Delta Upsilon.

The Faculty for 1881–82 was constituted as follows: Hon. Andrew Dickson White, LL. D., President and Professor of History; Rev. William Dexter Wilson, D. D., LL. D., L. H. D., Registrar, Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy; Daniel Willard Fiske, A. M., Ph. D., Librarian, Professor of North European Languages; George Chapman Caldwell, B. S., Ph. D., Agricultural and Analytical Chemistry, Secretary of the Faculty; Burt Green Wilder, B. S., M. D., Physiology, Comparative Anatomy and Zoölogy; Goldwin Smith, LL. D., L. H. D., Lecturer on English Constitutional History; James Law, F. R. C. V. S., Veterinary Medicine and Surgery; Albert Nelson Prentiss, M. S., Botany, Horticulture and Arboriculture; John Lewis Morris, A. M., C. E., Sibley-Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Machine Construction; Thomas Frederick Crane, A. M., Spanish, Italian, French; Ziba Hazard Potter, A. M., M. D., LL. B., Mathematics; Charles Ashmead Schaeffer, A. M., Ph. D., General and Analytical Chemistry and Mineralogy; Frederick Louis Otto Rœhrig, Ph. D., M. D., Sanscrit and Living Asiatic Languages and French; Hiram Corson, A. M., LL. D., Anglo-Saxon and English Literature; Waterman Thomas Hewett, A. M., Ph. D., German; Bela Phillips MacKoon, A. M., German; Charles Hallet Wing, B. S., Organic Chemistry; Alfred Stebbins, A. M., South European Languages; Lucien Augustus Wait, A. B., Mathematics; Isaac Flagg, Ph. D., Greek Language and Literature; Charles Chauncey Shackford, A. M., Rhetoric and General Literature; Rev. Charles Babcock, A. M., Architecture; James Edward Oliver, A. M., Mathematics; William Arnold Anthony, Ph. B., Physics and Experimental Mechanics; Estevan Antonio Fuertes, Ph. B., C. E., Civil Engineering; Edwin Chase Cleaves, B. S., Freehand Drawing and Mechanical Drafting; Isaac Phillips Roberts, M. Agr., Agriculture; Abram Adam Breneman, B. S., Industrial Chemistry and Analytical Chemistry; Charles Lee Crandall, C. E., Engineering; Irving Porter Church, C. E., Engineering; Horatio Stevens White, A. B., German Language and Literature; John Henry Comstock, B. S., Entomology and Lecturer on the Zoology of Invertebrates; William Russell Dudley, M. S., Botany; James Brattle Burbank, Brevet Major, Third Artillery, U. S. A., Military Science and Tactics;

George William Jones, A. M., Mathematics; Samuel Gardiner Williams, A. M., Ph. D., General and Economic Geology; William Stebbins Barnard, Ph. D., Entomology and Lecturer on the Zoölogy of Invertebrates; Henry Shaler Williams, Ph. D., Palæontology; William Rane Lazenby, B. Agr., Horticulture; William Rufus Perkins, A. B., Latin and Greek; George Sylvanus Moler, B. M. E., Physics; William Gardner Hale, A. B., Latin Language and Literature; Walter Craig Kerr, B. M. E., Mechanics; J. Burkitt Webb, C. E., Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Mechanics; Simon Henry Gage, B. S., Physiology and Lecturer on Microscopical Technology; John Fiske, A. M., Lecturer on American History. Instructors: Walter Henry Kent, M. S.; William Edward Lucas, Ph. B., and Madison Monroe Garver, B. S.

EZRA CORNELL,

FOUNDER OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

THE subject of this sketch was born January 11, 1807, at Westchester Landing, Westchester county, New York. He was the eldest of eleven children, all of whom reached the years of maturity and were married. His father, Elijah Cornell, was born at Swansea, Bristol county, Massachusetts, October 17, 1771, and his mother, Eunice, daughter of Captain Reuben Barnard, was born in Dutchess county, New York, May 11, 1788. His parents were united in marriage at the Friends' meeting, at Nine Partners, Dutchess county, New York, July 4, 1805. They were members of the religious sect of Friends or Quakers, and remained consistently devoted to that faith to the close of their long and useful lives. Elijah Cornell was a man of superior education for the period in which he lived, and for a number of years devoted himself to teaching. Subsequently he was engaged in the manufacture of earthen-ware and in farming. During Ezra's boyhood his parents resided in Westchester county, but removed to De Ruyter, Madison county, New York, when he was about twelve years of age. The only educational facilities he enjoyed were those of the common schools near his home. His natural desire for knowledge, however, induced him to make the best of the advantages within his reach, and in fact he may be said to have been a student throughout his life, and few persons, even though thoroughly educated in youth, were his superiors in the acquisition of useful and practical branches of knowledge.

At the age of eighteen, without previous apprenticeship, and with the assistance only of his younger brother, Ezra planned and built a two-story frame house, which

Yours Respectfully
Ezra Cornell

was for many years occupied by his parents as their residence, and when built was the best house in the town. This experience naturally turned his attention to the carpenter's trade as a business, and he was thus employed for two years at Cortland and Syracuse. In 1828 he settled at Ithaca, Tompkins county, which continued to be his residence throughout the balance of his life. Here he was first employed by Otis Eddy for one year, and subsequently by the late Jeremiah S. Beebe, with whom his service continued ten years; first as a mechanic, but by successive promotions he was placed in full charge of a vast business, consisting of milling and manufacturing, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. During this engagement, Mr. Cornell planned and constructed a tunnel of several hundred feet through the solid rock, to bring the water of Fall creek to Mr. Beebe's mills. At the time, this was regarded as a remarkable achievement, and it still remains, after fifty years' use, a monument to the memory of the ingenious projector and the enterprising proprietor who furnished the means for its execution.

Mr. Cornell was united in marriage March 19, 1831, to Mary Ann, second daughter of the late Benjamin and Mary Wood, of Dryden, Tompkins county. This union resulted in the birth of nine children, of whom only five reached mature years. It was a frequent remark of Mr. Cornell that his marriage was the most fortunate venture of his life, and he was accustomed to attribute much of his subsequent success in life to the encouragement and inspiration of his wife. His employment with Mr. Beebe continued until 1840, when the latter retired from business. Failing to find employment readily, owing to the depressed condition of the times, Mr. Cornell became interested in the introduction of a newly-invented plow, which had recently been patented by one of his neighbors, and for this purpose traveled through several of the Southern and Eastern States. At Portland, Maine, in 1843, he formed the acquaintance of the late Hon. Francis O. J. Smith, then editor of the Maine *Farmer* and a member of Congress, who had recently become interested in the ownership, with Professor Samuel F. B. Morse, of the patent for the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph. Congress had just then made an appropriation of $30,000 for an experimental line of telegraph between Washington and Baltimore, to test the practical value of the invention. Professor Morse maintained that the wires must be laid underground in order to avoid mischievous interference with them, but the process of digging a trench and burying the wires being found so expensive as to be impracticable, Mr. Cornell suggested that by a peculiar attachment to a large deep cutting plow, the wires might be deposited at the required depth with the use of animal power, and he soon presented a rude model illustrating his idea. Convinced of the practicability of the plan, Mr. Smith authorized him to construct the proposed machine, which, upon trial, proved completely successful. Mr. Cornell was thereupon induced to take his new invention to Washington and undertake the laying

of the telegraph wires. Four copper wires, covered with cotton and coated with shellac, were inclosed in a half-inch lead pipe, which, by the use of Mr. Cornell's plow, was readily deposited two feet under-ground as fast as an eight-mule team could walk. After laying a few miles, the lack of suitable insulation of the wires became manifest, and the trouble increased with distance until the completion of thirty miles demonstrated the utter failure of the enterprise. At this juncture Professor Morse and his friends were in a sad plight. Their appropriation was nearly exhausted; only $4,000 of the $30,000 remained, and the brilliant hopes with which they had begun their work had completely disappeared. Mr. Cornell proposed to erect the wires on poles, but this was for weeks combatted by Professor Morse as wholly impracticable, on account of the liability of interference by mischievous persons, and the influence of atmospheric electricity. Finally, after every other possible scheme had been abandoned, Mr. Cornell was authorized to erect a line of poles and wire, which was speedily and successfully accomplished within the amount yet remaining unexpended. By this means the telegraph was proven to be all its inventor claimed. The experimental line was opened between Washington and Baltimore the very day on which the Democratic National Convention met in the latter city for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President, in June, 1844. Congress was still in session, and the instantaneous reports by telegraph of the proceedings of the Convention caused a great sensation. During the autumn of 1844, Mr. Cornell was engaged in exhibiting the telegraph in Boston and New York, with a view to interest the merchants and capitalists of those cities in the organization of companies to build telegraph lines, but with almost no success. In 1845 he was employed in erecting a line of telegraph between New York and Philadelphia, and, in 1846, he contracted to build a line from New York to Albany. The following year he organized a company and built a line from Troy to Montreal. These several operations proved profitable and enabled him to undertake larger enterprises. Having confidence in the rapid development of the Western States, he directed his attention thither, and organized companies for building telegraph lines from New York to Dunkirk and from Buffalo to Milwaukee *via* Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago. Although embarrassed by the competition of rival lines, he eventually realized large profits from these investments. He was one of the original founders of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and for many years was influential in its management. A pioneer in the construction of telegraphs, few were entitled to equal credit for the success of the enterprise, which has contributed so largely to the rapid development of the commercial resources of the country.

Realizing a handsome fortune as the results of his telegraph ventures, his next desire was to devote the fruits of his success to the benefit of his fellow-man. Although absent from Ithaca much of the time during the fifteen years of his active

career in the telegraph business, that place had continued to be his residence and he was warmly attached to it. In the intervals of his business cares he delighted in agricultural pursuits, and devoted much attention to the organization of agricultural societies. For many years he was an officer of the New York State Agricultural Society, and at one time President of it. He was formerly attached to the Whig party and a member of the Republican party from its origin, taking a deep interest in its success. He was elected a member of the New York State Assembly in 1861, and re-elected in 1862. The following year he was elected State Senator and continued as such four years.

In 1863 Mr. Cornell founded the Cornell Free Library at Ithaca, to which he contributed about $80,000. This institution was placed in the hands of a Board of Trustees, and is in a flourishing condition, proving itself to be invaluable to the community in which it is located. The success of this undertaking induced him to project an educational institution which should surpass any thing hitherto existing in the State. This was the origin of the Cornell University. Mr. Cornell proposed to endow a college with $500,000, on condition that the State would appropriate to its use the income of the Agricultural Land Grant Fund, created by act of Congress in 1862. His proposition was accepted and the University was chartered by act of the Legislature in 1865, on the terms indicated. Mr. Cornell's benefactions amounted in all to nearly a million of dollars in behalf of the University. In addition to this he purchased land-scrip of the State and located timber lands in Wisconsin for the benefit of the institution, from which it will realize a net profit of at least $2,000,000. The example of Mr. Cornell directed the liberality of his personal friends — Henry W. Sage, John McGraw, Hiram Sibley, Andrew D. White, and others — who have collectively contributed another million of dollars directly to the uses of the University Few know the unwearied care, the unceasing activity, regardless of comfort or personal interest, with which he devoted himself to the organization and development of this grand institution. None but those who enjoyed his inmost confidence knew the nobility of self-sacrifice with which he labored to build up this educational establishment.

When the University had been placed in successful operation, it was found that Ithaca was too much isolated for a great seat of learning, and steps were taken to form railway connections with the principal lines of travel. Consequently, the Geneva, Ithaca and Athens, and the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railway Companies were organized, but they lacked the requisite strength to command success until Mr. Cornell took the burden on his own shoulders. He invested nearly $2,000,000 in the two roads, but the financial embarrassments incident to the panic of 1873 so discredited all railway enterprises which had not reached a position of assured success, that he found the undertaking too much even for his large means and his indomita-

ble energy. In the midst of this financial struggle he was prostrated with illness, from which he lingered about six months, and died December 9, 1874. Seldom has the death of a private citizen created wider or more profound sorrow. His funeral was attended by an immense concourse of people, embracing prominent citizens from every section of the State, and from several other States. His contributions to the University, and the sacrifice of a million and a half invested in the railways left unfinished at his death, had largely depleted his magnificent fortune, but it is gratifying to know that the dependent members of his family are comfortably although moderately provided for. During the later years of his life Mr. Cornell was engaged in building a beautiful residence near the University, but unfortunately it was not completed until after his death. This is now the elegant and refined home of Mrs. Cornell and her two daughters who reside with her. The eldest son of Mr. Cornell is now the Governor of the State of New York, to which position he was elected in 1879. The second son is a respected and influential citizen of Ithaca, and the youngest is a civil engineer, now engaged in the construction of extensive lines of railway in the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

ANDREW D. WHITE, LL. D.

ANDREW DICKSON WHITE, the first and present President of Cornell University, was born at Homer, New York, November 7, 1832. His father was Horace White, and his mother Clara Dickson White, both of New England parentage. In 1839, he went, with his father's family, to reside in Syracuse, New York. Having studied in the Syracuse Academy and in a private school at Ballston Spa, he entered Geneva College, now known as Hobart, in the fall of 1849, remained there one year, and then went to Yale College, where he was made an editor of the Yale Literary Magazine, and took the Clark, Yale Literary, and De Forest prizes, and graduated in 1853. In December of the same year, he went to Europe and there remained nearly three years as a student, mainly at the College of France, Paris, and the University of Berlin. He was also, during seven months, an attaché of the American Legation at St. Petersburg. His residence covered the critical period of the Crimean War, the blockade of Cronstadt, the death of the Emperor Nicholas and the accession of Alexander II; and of some of the more interesting events of the time he furnished accounts to sundry American journals. In 1857 he was elected Professor of History and English Literature in the University of Michigan, and interested himself greatly, in co-operation with Dr. Tappan, President at that time, and Professor Henry S. Frieze, LL. D., the present acting

And. D. White

President, in developing the institution as a University. During all this period, he kept up constant business relations with Syracuse, and, in 1862, on the death of his father, demands of business obliged him to give up his duties at the University of Michigan as a resident Professor, though he continued to be a non-resident Professor and Lecturer there for two years longer. His health being at this time temporarily broken, he spent a few months in Europe, by the advice of physicians, and gave his spare time there to opposing in the press, at London and Frankfort-on-the-Main, the men who were endeavoring to bring about an intervention of European powers in favor of the States in rebellion. His main work of this kind in London (published there under the title of "A Word from the Northwest," and afterward republished in the United States) was in response to the strictures in the "American Diary" of Dr. W. H. Russell, correspondent of the London *Times*. After his return, and in the intervals of business, he found time to speak in the central part of the State on the political issues of the day, and was shortly afterward elected to the New York State Senate, and again in 1864 re-elected. While there he gave his attention first to the measures necessitated by the Civil War, which was then at its height, and next to the amelioration of the condition of New York city, which at that time was prostrate under misrule. Having been appointed one of the Committee on Municipal Affairs, he devoted himself especially to a reform of the Health Department. His associates on the committee not having been re-elected, and so having been prevented from presenting a formal report, he made, on his re-election, an informal report and speech which again brought up the subject. His earnest and judicious advocacy resulted in the reform which brought in the new Health Board, which still exists. As Chairman of the Committee on Education and Literature, he devoted himself especially to the interests of public instruction; and, among other important measures, reported and advocated the bill codifying the educational laws of the State.

In 1864, the question having arisen as to the disposal of the Congressional land grant, under the act of 1862, in the State of New York, he took ground against the division of the fund thence accruing, and in favor of its concentration in some single institution worthy of the State. This view, at the time, was far in advance of the ideas entertained in the Legislature, or in the State at large. Reiterated attempts were made to tear the fund into as many pieces as there were colleges in the State, giving to each its petty share. At the rate at which the scrip was then selling, the entire fund would have amounted to about $600,000; and this, divided among the twenty-two or twenty-three institutions in the State which were claiming it, would have been insufficient to endow a single professorship in each. The various localities in which colleges were situated flooded the Legislature with petitions; and these were backed by the various religious denominations inter-

ested in the denominational colleges. Besides this, the "People's College" at Havana, to which the land scrip had been conditionally appropriated, but which had failed to comply with the conditions of the act, joined in the opposition to any better disposal of the fund. But Mr. White persisted in the view that the fund should be kept together, and that the scrip should be handled so as to produce a larger amount than it then bade fair to produce. In order to influence the Legislature in this direction, he labored earnestly with individual members. Among those who entered most heartily into his views was Ezra Cornell, his fellow-Senator from the Ithaca district; Charles J. Folger, since Chief Judge of the State, and now Secretary of the Treasury; Samuel Campbell, of Oneida; James M. Cook, of Saratoga, formerly Comptroller; George H. Andrews, of Otsego county; Palmer V. Havens, of Essex county; Cheney Ames, of Oswego; Henry B. Lord, Member of the Assembly from Tompkins county; and Horace Greeley, Erastus Brooks, and John Stanton Gould, outside the Legislature. Mr. Cornell's interest in the idea led him to offer, in case the fund was kept together, and an institution for the purpose contemplated in the Congressional act of 1862 created, the sum of $500,000 as an addition to the endowment. The proposal being received with favor, Mr. White brought in a bill to incorporate the Cornell University. After a long and weary struggle, the bill was passed. Mr. Cornell not only gave the amount he had promised, but added two hundred and fifty acres of land as a site for the University at Ithaca, and about $200,000 in cash, making his donation nearly $1,000,000 in all. Moreover, he managed to so dispose of a part of the land-scrip as to secure a higher price for it than had ever before been done, and then at his own risk and care located the remainder, and thus secured to the institution a fund many times larger than the scrip could have been sold for. In these measures of Mr. Cornell, Mr. White co-operated heartily.

In 1865 he was elected to the Directorship of the School of Fine Arts founded by Mr. Street at Yale College, and to the Professorship of the History of Art at that institution. These proposals he declined. He also received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the State University of Michigan at about this time. In the same year, he prepared an extended report on the organization of the Cornell University, which was presented to the Trustees; and, at their first meeting, on motion of Mr. Cornell, he was unanimously elected to the Presidency of the new institution. In the summer of 1866, he delivered the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Yale College, on "The most Bitter Foe of Nations, and the Way to its Permanent Overthrow," the principal object being to show the danger of allowing a slaveholding aristocracy to survive the Civil War. In 1868 he visited Europe to examine the organization and management of the leading schools of agriculture and technology in England, France and Germany, and to purchase books and apparatus.

Returning, he was present at the opening of the University for instruction, and delivered an inaugural address in which he took occasion to develop more fully the plans and scope of the new institution. In this address he took ground strongly, not against classical instruction, but in favor of a greater mixture of scientific and technical education, and in favor of university methods as against the collegiate methods then mainly in use. Having been elected to the Professorship of History, he resumed his historical studies, giving instruction, mainly by lecture, in addition to his other duties. From time to time he made addresses or wrote papers presenting his ideas on education. Among these were: 1. An address upon "Scientific and Industrial Education in the United States," delivered before the New York State Agricultural Society, and afterward reprinted in the *Popular Science Monthly*. 2. A paper on "The Relations of the National and State Governments to Advanced Education," read before the National Educational Association at Detroit, in 1874, and afterward reprinted in *Old and New*. 3. An address on "Education in Political Science," delivered before the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, at its Third Anniversary, in 1879.

In January, 1871, he was appointed, by President Grant, as one of the Government Commissioners to Santo Domingo, under the act of Congress. The other Commissioners were Senator B. F. Wade, of Ohio, and Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of Massachusetts. To Mr. White was intrusted especially the organization and control of scientific expeditions, of which fourteen were sent out into different parts of the island, and whose special reports form by far the most complete account of its resources in existence. Being the youngest man in the commission, the duty of going through the interior of the republic, from the southern to the northern coast, through the mountain districts of the Cibao, and of negotiating with various parties in the interior, was intrusted to him. In the final report, the portion giving an account of the general political condition of the island, as well as the grouping of the scientific reports, was prepared by Mr. White.

In the fall of 1871 he was made temporary and permanent President of the State Republican Convention at Syracuse, laboring there to promote harmony between the two wings of the Republican party, and to prevent the disruption which afterward took place. He was a delegate at large to the National Convention at Philadelphia in 1872, which renominated General Grant; and was also one of the Electors of the State of New York at the second election of General Grant. He was, also, a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention in 1876, but was not able to attend.

In 1876 he delivered, before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Brown University, and at the Cooper Institute in New York, a lecture entitled "The Battle-Fields of Science," the effort being to show the evils of the mistaken hostility of conscientious

and religious men to scientific ideas, and that these evils are not less injurious to religion than to science. This was afterward extended into the treatise entitled "The Warfare of Science," published in New York in 1876, and in London, with a preface by Professor Tyndall, in the same year.

Having been made a member of the Jury of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, he gave the spring and summer of that year mainly to duty upon the Jury of Public Instruction, of which he was Chairman. In the fall of the same year he went to Europe, spending the winter at Stuttgart in historical studies; and, after traveling in Germany and Italy, was appointed by President Hayes as honorary Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1878. In this he was called, as the representative of the United States, to a place upon the Jury of Appeals which passed upon the higher awards recommended by the lower juries. In this way he formed an extensive acquaintance among men interested in literature, science and education, not only of France, but of the various other countries of Europe. At the close of the Exposition, the President of the French Republic recognized his services by conferring upon him the cross of an officer of the Legion of Honor. Having returned to America in the fall of 1878, he resumed his University duties; but, in the early spring of 1879, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the German Empire. In this position he remained two years, returning to the University in September, 1881. During his stay in Germany, he found time, in addition to other duties, to study more closely than before the educational systems of Europe, and to accumulate material for the University.

While discharging the various political and educational trusts above named, Mr. White has held positions of importance in business. He was at one time a Director of the Merchants' National Bank, and for several years President of the Syracuse National Bank, at Syracuse; and was a Director in the New York Central and the Lake Shore Railroads, being associated in these latter corporations with Dean Richmond, John V. L. Pruyn, Horace F. Clark, and others eminent in business.

In the intervals of labor and during his five visits to Europe, he has collected a private library of about sixteen thousand volumes, mainly in history, political and social science, and the fine arts. He has also donated sundry important collections of books to the library of Cornell University, which with other contributions make his gifts to that institution somewhat over $100,000.

In addition to the treatises and addresses before named, Mr. White has published various articles, of which the more important are: 1. Outline of a Course of Lectures on History, four editions, 1860–1872. 2. A Syllabus of a fourth series of Lectures on Modern History — the Greater States of Continental Europe. 3. Review of the Governor's Message, a Speech in New York State Senate, 1864.

4. The Cornell University, a Speech in New York State Senate, 1865. 5. Address on Agricultural Education, Albany, 1869. 6. Report to the Trustees of Cornell University on Mr. Sage's Proposal to Endow a College for Women, 1872. 7. Paper-Money Inflation in France, How it Came, What it Brought, and How it Ended, 1876. 8. A Bibliography of the French Revolution, published in W. O'Connor Morris's "The French Revolution and First Empire." [Epochs of History Series.] 9. Report on the Provision for Higher Instruction in Subjects bearing directly upon Public Affairs. [Paris Exposition, 1878.] 10. James A. Garfield, Memorial Address, Ithaca, 1881. 11. Sundry articles in the *New Englander*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, and the *North American Review*, 1855–1881.

WILLIAM DEXTER WILSON, D. D., LL. D., L. H. D.

PROFESSOR WILSON, celebrated alike as a mathematician and metaphysician, was born at Stoddard, New Hampshire, February 28, 1816. He is of English descent, but his remote ancestors are believed to have come to England from Norway before the Norman Conquest. In the time of Cromwell, they were Royalists, living in Cheshire. They came to Massachusetts early in the eighteenth century, and after the Revolutionary War, in which the Doctor's grandfather took part, settled in New Hampshire. He was educated in a New England academy at Walpole, New Hampshire, and afterward at the Divinity School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, from which he graduated in 1838. He was ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1842. His career as an author began at an early period. His first work was a small book on "The Constitution of the Christian Church," which was afterward enlarged and republished, in 1846, as "A Manual of Church Principles." He prepared an edition of Bishop Mant's *Horæ Liturgicæ*, which he published in 1847; and afterward, in 1864, republished, in a revised form, under the title of "An Explanation of the Rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer." This was followed, in 1848, by a "History of the Reformation in England," and in 1848–49 by a series of essays, which produced a very strong impression, entitled "The Church Identified." These were published as a volume in 1849, which was republished in 1850 in an enlarged form, and again in a later edition in 1859, and again in 1872.

He was elected, in 1850, Professor of History and Moral and Intellectual Philosophy in Geneva College, now called Hobart College, at Geneva, New York. Here he devoted himself with the utmost enthusiasm to his department, and was

gratified by seeing it thoroughly appreciated by the friends and patrons of the college. Outside of his work as a Professor he was busy with his pen. In 1856 he published his "Elementary Treatise on Logic," which has been widely used by teachers. Dr. Wilson, after the resignation of President Jackson, was for a time Acting-President of Hobart College, but, having been appointed to the Professorship of Moral and Mental Philosophy in Cornell University, he removed to Ithaca, in 1868, where he has since resided. Here he has labored with his usual industry and energy both in the internal work of the University, in which he takes a great interest, and in his literary pursuits. In 1871 his "Psychology, Comparative and Human," appeared. It was followed by a second and enlarged edition in the summer of 1880. In 1872 he published a 'Text Book of Logic" and an "Introduction to the Study of the History of Philosophy." During this period, also, he made frequent contributions to magazines, and prepared for the Regents a report on "Local Climatology," which was published, in 1868, in the report on the State Cabinet of Natural History. Dr. Wilson's attainments are not limited to metaphysics, but extend into the regions of higher mathematics. In 1867 he read before the University Convocation a paper on "The Nature of Mathematics and the Method of Teaching them;" in 1874, a paper on "Positive and Negative Terms in Mathematics," and another on "Differentials and the Method of finding them." For the Convocation of 1877 he prepared a paper on "General and Special Culture in Our Schools and Colleges;" in 1878, a paper on "Ancient and Modern Estimates of the Physical Sciences;" in 1879, a paper on "The Influence of Language upon Thought," and, in 1881, a profound paper on "Modern Agnosticism considered in reference to its Philosophical Basis." In the University Convocation he has always taken the greatest interest, and his contributions have been solid and valuable. He has served as the Chairman of the Executive Committee on several occasions, and on special committees relating to important subjects of legislation. His latest volume has just been issued (1881), on "Live Questions in Psychology and Metaphysics."

Dr. Wilson received his degree of Doctor of Divinity from Hobart College, in 1849; his degree of Doctor of Laws from Bedford University, Tennessee, in 1867, and his degree of Doctor of Literature (L. H. D.), in 1871, from the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

J. Edwin Smith

W. D. Wilson

Willard Fiske

WILLARD FISKE, PH. D.

PROFESSOR FISKE was born November 11, 1832, at Ellieburg, Jefferson county, New York. His father, Daniel Haven Fiske, came to New York from Worcester county, Massachusetts; and his mother, Caroline Willard, was a native of Rutland county, Vermont. Both were of English ancestry, the father deriving his origin through the Danish settlers in England from Scandinavian stock. He entered Hamilton College (Class of 1851), but did not remain to graduate. He received, however, his Master's degree from Hamilton College in 1856. He left college to pursue his studies at the University of Copenhagen, Denmark, and at Upsal, Sweden. Here he devoted three years to the study of the Scandinavian languages, particularly the Icelandic. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Upsal in 1851. He attended lectures also at the Universities of Göttingen, Heidelberg and Vienna. In 1851 he was appointed First Assistant Librarian at the Astor Library, and retained this position for eight years. Subsequently he filled the positions of General Secretary of the American Geographical Society, Managing Editor of the Hartford *Courant*, and Editor of the Syracuse *Daily Journal*.

On the organization of Cornell University in 1868, Mr. Fiske was appointed Professor of the North European Languages — Scandinavian and German — and has occupied this position to the present time. He has also held, during the same time, the office of Librarian to the University. Professor Fiske spent the winters of 1867–68 and 1880–81 in the Levant, chiefly in Egypt. In the summer of 1879 he spent four months in Iceland, visiting all the localities of which mention is made in the Icelandic Sagas. He traversed the island on horseback from north-east to south-west, and sailed round it on a steamer stopping at all the fjords. He has been five times in Europe for longer or shorter intervals. Professor Fiske has used his opportunities for collecting material for the library of the University. At the same time he is personally the possessor of the finest collection in this country of works by, or relating to, the Italian poet Petrarch, numbering seven hundred and fifty volumes, as well as the largest library of works on Iceland and in Icelandic, outside the libraries of the North of Europe, numbering more than two thousand volumes. Professor Fiske's contributions to literature have been chiefly in the form of articles in the New York *Tribune*, New York *World*, *The Nation*, the *Evening Post*, the London *Times*, *Athenæum*, *Academy*, and in various German, Swedish and Icelandic periodicals.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

THIS eminent author and scholar was born in Reading, England, August 13, 1823. His education was acquired in the famous Eton College and in Oxford University. He studied law at Lincoln's Inn, London, and was called to the bar. His tastes and pursuits were from the first, however, strongly literary, and in the direction of historical investigation. In 1858 he was chosen Regius-Professor of Modern History at Oxford, and his lectures at once gave him a leading place among English scholars. The opening of the American War of the Rebellion early attracted his attention, and some of his most marked successes in literature were through articles written upon the several phases of this conflict. He was a staunch friend of the Northern cause, and his services in resisting the current of English sentiment at this critical time are gratefully remembered. He visited the United States in 1864, and, in 1866, resigned his chair of History for the purpose of taking up his residence here. He accepted the professorship of English History in Cornell University, then about to be opened, and entered on his duties in 1868. He resided at Ithaca till 1871, when he removed to Canada and became connected with the University of Toronto and engaged in literary enterprises. He has retained, however, his relations with Cornell University, and is still non-resident Professor of English History. He visited England in 1874, and at the present time (1882) is again absent on a prolonged visit. His writings have usually been on topics growing out of his studies in modern history. His articles during the American Civil War were among his best literary work. He wrote, "Does the Bible Sanction Slavery," in 1863; "On the Morality of the Emancipation Proclamation," in 1863; "England and America," in 1865; "The Civil War in America," in 1866. He has also written on such topics as "Rational Religion;" "On Church Endowments;" "Irish History and Irish Character;" "Plea for Abolition of Tests at Oxford;" "Reorganization of the University of Oxford;" "Three English Statesmen" (Pym, Cromwell and Pitt); "Foundation of the American Colonies;" "Relations between America and England."

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE,

NEW YORK CITY.

THE NEW YORK HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE was incorporated by act of the Legislature, passed April 12, 1860. Its charter authorizes its Trustees to hold property to the amount of $100,000; to "confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon the recommendation of the Board of Censors of said College;" but no person shall receive a diploma conferring such degree unless he shall be at least twenty-one years of age, and shall have pursued the study of medical science for at least three years after the age of sixteen years with some physician and surgeon duly authorized to practice, and shall have attended two complete courses of lectures in some incorporated medical college, the last to be by the Professors of the College. The College is made subject to the visitation of the Regents of the University, and is required to report annually.

The course of study in this College extends through three years, and includes three distinct courses of lectures, arranged in progressive order. The under-graduate students are divided into three classes, Freshman, Junior and Senior. The College degree is granted on the terms and conditions specified in the charter. Opportunities are afforded to the students to attend clinics and to visit the various hospitals and institutions.

The fees established are as follows: Fees for one course of lectures, $125; fee for graded course of three years, $200; matriculation fee, $5; practical anatomy, $10; graduation fee, $30; graduates of other medical colleges, $50; fee for spring course, $25. Means are provided to aid deserving students of limited means. The College occupies leased premises in the buildings of the Ophthalmic Hospital on the corner of Third avenue and Twenty-third street. It has no endowment, but possesses a good museum valued at $4,000. The revenue of the College for the college year ending 1881 was $13,650.

The following compose the Medical Faculty for the year 1881: John W. Dowling, M. D., Dean and Professor of Physical Diagnosis and Diseases of the Heart

and Lungs; E. M. Kellogg, M. D., Emeritus-Professor of the Diseases of Women; T. F. Allen, M. D., Materia Medica and Therapeutics; F. S. Bradford, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine; S. Lilienthal, M. D., Clinical Medicine and Nervous Diseases; C. Th. Liebold, M. D., Ophthalmic Surgery; W. O. McDonald, M. D., Gynæcology; S. P. Burdick, M. D., Obstetrics; Wm. Tod Helmuth, M. D., Surgery; R. H. Lyon, Esquire, Medical Jurisprudence; St. Clair Smith, M. D., Materia Medica and Toxicology; F. E. Doughty, M. D., Anatomy and Diseases of Genito-Urinary Organs; G. W. Blodgett, M. D., Physiology and Histology; Malcom Leal, M. D., Chemistry; Martin Deschere, M. D., Diseases of Children; B. G. Carlton, M. D., Demonstrator and Assistant Professor of Anatomy. Special Professors: P. E. Arcularius, M. D., Dermatology; J. H. Thompson, M. D., Minor Surgery; W. Y. Cowl, M. D., General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy; John Butler, M. D., Electro-Therapeutics and Electro-Surgery; Sidney F. Wilcox, M. D., Prosector to the Chair of Surgery; C. W. Cornell, M. D., Assistant to the Chair of Physiology.

The number of students matriculated and in attendance during the year ending in 1881 was, in the first course, 66; in the second course, 28; in the third course, 71; making a total of 165. The number of graduates for the same year was 54, and the total number of graduates from the origin of the College, 751.

JOHN W. DOWLING, M. D.

DOCTOR DOWLING, Dean of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and thirty-fourth President of the American Institute of Homœopathy, was born in New York city, August 11, 1837. His father was the Rev. Dr. John Dowling, an English clergyman of distinction, who contributed largely to theological literature, and is best known as author of "Dowling's History of Romanism," a standard theological work. John W. was educated at Lewisburg University, and studied medicine at the Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1857, delivering, as President of the Hahnemannian Society, the valedictory address to his class. After taking his degree, he began practice in partnership with Dr. S. S. Lungren, at Hagerstown, Maryland. A year following, in 1858, he left the South to become associated with the venerable Dr. Abraham D. Wilson, of New York, one of the pioneers of the new school. The association thus formed continued five years, and was only broken by the death, in 1863, of Dr. Wilson, to whose practice Dr. Dowling succeeded. In 1870 he was appointed to the chair of Theory and Practice in the New York Homœopathic

Geo. Dowling

Medical College, and the following year was elected Registrar of the College, Dr. Carroll Dunham then being Dean. On the retirement, in 1875, of Dr. Dunham, Dr. Dowling succeeded him as Dean of the College, in which office he continues at the present time. When, in 1879, the special chair of Physical Diagnosis and Diseases of the Heart and Lungs was created, his recognized skill in diagnosis pointed to his selection for the place. Physicians, who in their student days attended his lectures, remember his lucid pathological analyses. As a lecturer in his special field, his presence is familiar in various State and county medical societies, of which he is an honorary member, and his labors as consulting physician have brought him to the personal acquaintance of members of the profession throughout the country. In 1880, at the meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy, he was unanimously elected its President.

In connection with his hospital service, it will be recalled how, in 1871, he secured from the Legislature the charter for the New York Homœopathic Surgical Hospital; and how, by means of his devising, a fair was held that netted to that institution $40,000. A successful college executive and lucid lecturer, it is yet as a diagnostician that he will be best remembered by the profession.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY

OF NEW YORK.

A HISTORY of this College necessarily involves a history of the Free Academy of the City of New York. The Free Academy, of which the College is the outgrowth and successor, has a history unique among the educational institutions of this State. It was the first institution established in New York State by the popular voice, and maintained at the public expense, for the purpose of extending to the pupils of the common schools the advantages of free education in the higher departments of learning. The Board of Education of the city of New York took the first action in reference to the establishment of this institution, July 27, 1846. On the 10th of February, 1847, a committee was appointed to draft a memorial, in the name of the Board, to be presented to the Legislature, praying, among other things: 1. "That the Legislature will be pleased to pass a law directing the Regents of the University to pay over to the Board of Education such amount of the Literature Fund as may be apportioned by them to the third, fourth, fifth and sixth Senate Districts of this State; such moneys to be applied to the support of a free college or academy in the city of New York, for the instruction of students who have been pupils in the common schools of said city." 2. "That the Legislature will further authorize the Board of Education in said city to call on the Supervisors, from time to time, to raise by tax such sums as may be required for the erecting, furnishing and fitting up of said college or academy, and supporting the same, such sums to be notified to and raised by the said Supervisors, in the same manner and under the same heading of taxation that the moneys for the support of common schools in said city are now raised." In order to induce the passage of the desired law, this memorial urged upon the Legislature the consideration that the people would thereby secure an institution, which, in the character, amount and value of the education imparted, would be inferior to none of our colleges, and, at the same time, would be so organized that the course of studies pursued would tend to educate the pupils with especial reference to the active duties of life.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The act authorizing the Board to establish a free academy was passed May 7, 1847, providing, as a condition to its becoming a law, that the question whether such academy should be established according to its provisions, should be submitted to the people at the election to be held on the first Monday in June, 1847, and that a majority of the votes given must be in favor of the proposition. The question was so submitted, and nineteen thousand four hundred and four votes were given in favor of it, to three thousand four hundred and nine against — being a majority of fifteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-five. After the ratification of the act of Legislature, the Board of Education adopted the following as the branches to be pursued at the opening of the institution: Mathematics, history, composition and declamation, the elements of moral science, the study of the Constitution of the United States, drawing, book-keeping and writing, the Latin, Greek, French and Spanish languages. The following Professorships were established: 1. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; 2. History and Belles Lettres; 3. Latin and Greek Languages and Literature; 4. French Language and Literature; 5. Spanish Language and Literature; 6. Chemistry; 7. German and Drawing.

Horace Webster, LL. D., having been previously appointed Principal, the academy was formally opened January 27, 1849.

From the day of its foundation, only those could become candidates for admission who had previously studied in the public schools of the city. The institution, once fairly opened, quickly grew in public favor and in usefulness, as is shown by the fact that the number of students admitted and taught increased from one hundred and thirty-three in 1850 to three hundred and twenty-three in 1855. The number of instructors was also rapidly increased. At the opening of the academy in 1849, there were employed, as instructors, ten persons; in 1850, fifteen; in 1851, seventeen; in 1852, twenty-two. In the year 1854 the Legislature passed a law endowing the institution with full collegiate powers and privileges, so far as pertained to conferring upon its graduates the usual collegiate degrees and diplomas in the arts and sciences. In the year 1866, on the recommendation of the Board of Education, the Legislature of the State, by an act passed March 30, changed the name to that of "The College of the City of New York," and conferred on the institution the powers and privileges of a college, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of the State, rendering it subject to the provisions of the said statutes relative to colleges, and to the visitation of the Regents of the University, in like manner with the other colleges of the State, and making the members of the Board of Education *ex officio* the Trustees of the College.

Such, in brief, is the early history of the College of the City of New York. After the graduation of three or four classes, the institution became firmly established, and from that time to the present, it has been steadily advancing, adding

new departments of study, and progressing in those already established. The founders of the College are the people of New York. Prominent among its benefactors and promoters may be mentioned: Townsend Harris, first Minister from the United States to Japan, President of Board of Education in 1846–47, lately deceased; Robert Kelly, President of Board of Education, 1848–49; Judge Joseph S. Bosworth, member of Executive Committee, 1847, 1848, 1849; Hon. Luther S. Bradish, Chairman of Executive Committee, 1850, 1851, 1852; Erastus C. Benedict, LL. D., late Chancellor of the University of the State; William H. Neilson, President of the Board in 1855, and again in 1873, 1874, 1875; Judge Richard L. Larremore, Chairman of the Board of Trustees in 1868–69; Hon. Samuel B. H. Vance, ex-Mayor and Chairman of Executive Committee. Also Ephraim Holbrook, Seth Grosvenor, Duncan C. Pell, Edwin Burr, Charles S. Cromwell, Augustus H. Ward, Elisha Riggs, James Kelly, John Claflin and George R. Lockwood, the donors of funds and prizes bearing their names and described in this article.

The only private benefactions that the College has received, except donations of books, apparatus, etc., made at various times, and prizes, mentioned hereafter, are the following: In 1852, Ephraim Holbrook, of New York city, bequeathed the sum of $5,000, to be applied, at a future period, to the purchase of books for the library. In 1857, Seth Grosvenor, of New York city, bequeathed to the Board of Education the sum of $30,000, to be permanently invested, and the income thereof to be expended, under certain conditions, in the purchase of books for the library of the College. The College is, and always has been, supported by the city of New York. The following amounts, taken from the public funds, have been expended for its support: For academy lot, building and fixtures, $91,373; salaries, repairs, supplies, etc., $2,757,152; total (1848–80), $2,848,524. While a Free Academy the institution received from the Regents of the University its annual apportionment of the income of the Literature Fund. The endowment of the College is, by a law passed May 1, 1872, $150,000. Its income consists chiefly in appropriations made by the city of New York. The income of the Grosvenor Fund of $30,000, for use of library for the year ending July 1, 1880, was $1,080. The income of the Holbrook Fund of $5,439.44, for use of library for the same period, was $326.81.

The main building of the College is situated at the corner of Lexington avenue and Twenty-third street, New York city. It contains sixteen recitation-rooms, one lecture-room, three drawing-rooms, one chapel, one library of three rooms, one laboratory, offices for the President, Secretary, and Registrar, apartments for the janitor and several store-rooms. The value of the buildings and grounds is estimated at $150,000. The building used by the Sub-Freshman Class contains eleven recitation-rooms, an assembly-room, and store-rooms in the basement. The value of the building and furniture is $40,000. The College library was started in 1849, and, until

1863, it was supported solely from the share of the Literature Fund allowed to the Free Academy; but, in 1863, the income of the Grosvenor Fund, and in 1876 the income of the Holbrook Fund, became available for its increase and maintenance. Since 1866 the library has been mainly dependent for its increase on these funds. At present it contains eighteen thousand two hundred volumes of well-selected works; their value is estimated at about $45,750. A catalogue was published in 1877, and the library is in excellent order. The repository of text-books contains sixteen thousand five hundred volumes, many of which have been in use for a long time. The value of the repository is estimated at $13,500. The laboratory is provided with the necessary apparatus of glass and porcelain, and with such chemical preparations as may be required by the Professors having charge of the department. The collections of charts and apparatus, illustrating the principles of mathematical, physical, and mechanical science, are valued at about $14,700, and the cabinet of natural history at $2,000. The architectural models and the casts from the antique, used by the drawing department, are estimated at $2,000.

Text-books are used in all departments, except that of drawing and the fine arts, in which the instruction is by lectures and models. In most of the departments lectures are delivered in addition to the lessons learned from the books. The students of the three higher collegiate classes have regular exercises in composition and oratory. The public exhibitions are the Prize Speaking, consisting of declamations of selected pieces by three members of each of the three highest classes, at the Commencement. The Seniors and Juniors each deliver two original discourses annually before the entire College. Sophomores are exercised in declamation and English composition throughout the collegiate year, each member of the class declaiming twice or three times before all the students. Freshmen are required to write one composition a month.

The entire course embraces a period of five years of two terms each, and provides for instruction in the branches necessary for the attainment of the degrees of *Bachelor of Arts* and *Bachelor of Sciences*. In addition to the above there is a Post-Graduate Course of Civil Engineering, and also a short Commercial Course for such students of the introductory class as may desire it, and intend to remain one year only. To the end of the Sophomore year, students have all subjects of study in common, with the exception that the ancient languages up to that time are studied in the Classical Course only, the modern languages in the Scientific. From the beginning of the Junior year the courses become essentially distinct and divergent. Prizes have been founded, which, with their funds, are as follows: 1. The Pell medals, for general proficiency, $500; 2. The Burr medals, in mathematics, $500; 3. The Cromwell medals, in history and Belles-Lettres, $500; 4. The Ward medals, for greatest progress in collegiate studies, $1,000; 5. The Riggs medals, in English

composition, $1,000; 6. The Kelly medals, in debate and criticism, $1,000; 7. The Claflin medals, in Greek and Latin, $1,250; 8. Prizes for excellency in declamation; 9. Prize for best translation from French into English. The degree of *Bachelor of Arts* is conferred by the Trustees on those who have completed the Classical Course; that of *Bachelor of Sciences* on those who have completed the Scientific Course, as appointed by law. The Faculty recommend no one as a candidate for a degree whose average standing in the studies of the Senior year has fallen below six-tenths of the maximum. The College has never made use of the privilege of granting honorary degrees. The graduates of the College for 1881 numbered 49, and the total number from the origin is 875; the attendance during the year 1881–1882 was 1,077; and the students were classified as follows: Seniors, 49; Juniors, 84; Sophomores, 127; Freshmen, 244; Sub-Freshman Class, Collegiate Course, 329; Sub-Freshman Class, Commercial Course, 244. There are two literary societies and an Alumni association.

The Faculty, as at present organized, consists of fifteen Professors and twenty Tutors. The Professorships and their incumbents, with date of appointment and office, are as follows: President and Professor of Political Philosophy, Alexander Stuart Webb, LL. D. (1869); French Language and Literature, Jean Roemer, LL. D. (1848); Spanish Language and Literature, Agustin Jose Morales, LL. D. (1848); History and Belles-Lettres, Charles Edward Anthon, LL. D. (1852); Chemistry and Physics, Robert Ogden Doremus, M. D., LL. D. (1852); German Language and Literature, Adolph Werner, Ph. D. (1861); Natural History and Physiology, John Christopher Draper, M. D., LL. D. (1863); Applied Mathematics, Alfred George Compton, A. M. (1869); Latin Language and Literature, Chas. Geo. Herbermann, Ph. D. (1869); English Language and Literature, David Burnet Scott, Ph. D. (1870); Descriptive Geometry and Drawing, Solomon Woolf, A. M. (1877); Architecture, Russell Sturgis, A. M. (1878); Pure Mathematics, James Weir Mason, A. M. (1879); Philosophy, Geo. B. Newcomb, Ph. D. (1879). Greek Language and Literature, Fitzgerald Tisdall, A. M., Ph. D. (1879).

The following instructors are at present connected with the College: Benjamin A. Sheldon, A. M. (1851); Casimir Fabregon, A. M. (1856); Asa W. Wilkinson, M. D. (1863); Wm. Stratford, A. M., M. D., Ph. D. (1866); Ernest Fiston (1868); Wm. G. McGuckin, A. B., LL. B. (1870); John R. Sim, A. B. (1870); Chas. A. Walworth, LL. B. (1872); John H. Weddell, A. M. (1877); Vernon M. Davis, A. M., LL. B. (1877); Maurice Rapp, A. B., LL. B. (1877); Leigh H. Hunt, B. S., M. D. (1877); Lewis S. Burchard, A. B., LL. B. (1878); Julius C. Morgenthau, A. B. (1878); Wm. W. Smith, B. S., LL. B. (1878); Henry P. Johnston, A. B. (1879); Geo. C. Hollerith, B. S. (1879); Calvin R. Smith (1880); Joseph F. Mulqueen, A. B. (1880).

HORACE WEBSTER, LL. D.

DOCTOR WEBSTER was born in the State of Vermont, September 21, 1794, and died at Geneva, New York, July 12, 1871. He entered the Military Academy, at West Point, as a cadet, October 24, 1814, and graduated in July, 1818, holding one of the honor places of his class. After graduating he was appointed Assistant-Professor of Mathematics in the academy, which place he filled till September, 1823. During these five years he devoted himself assiduously to the acquisition of general knowledge, and especially to the science and art of teaching.

In September, 1823, he was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy in Geneva, now Hobart, College. Here he contributed his full share to the establishment of an admirable system of collegiate instruction; here he taught many pupils who have since filled places of trust and honor; and here his name, which is associated with the birth of the college, will be cherished through its whole life as the name of one of its able founders and honored Professors.

In the year 1848, Dr. Webster was appointed Principal of the Free Academy, then being organized in the city of New York. It was under the care of a Board of Trustees, and to this Board it was Dr. Webster's task to submit such plans of organization as would receive approval, and such, also, as would be most likely to stand the tests of public scrutiny. During his entire administration, from 1848 to 1869, when he retired from the presidency and accepted the place of Emeritus-Professor, Dr. Webster was in harmony and pleasant relations with the Board of Trustees, the Faculty, and the pupils. The Board of Trustees approved his plans because they were wise; the Faculty upheld his government because it was just; and the pupils obeyed, respected and loved him, because their interests were the aim and study of his life. Under his able administration the institution grew and developed so rapidly that it soon became the pride of the city; few men have left behind them a nobler record. He had a great work assigned him and lived long enough to perfect it. In the Military Academy, in the College of the City of New York, and in Hobart College, at Geneva, where the evening of his life drew to its final close, he will be long remembered as an able educator.

GENERAL ALEXANDER S. WEBB, LL. D.

GENERAL WEBB, President of the College of the City of New York, was born February 15, 1835, at Carrol Place, New York. His father is General James Watson Webb, a distinguished journalist and citizen of New York, who has recently celebrated his eightieth birthday. He entered the United States Military Academy, at West Point, in 1851, and graduated in 1855. Among his classmates were Generals Weitzel, Gregg, Elliot, Hazen, Torbert and Comstock, and Professors Vinton and Wheeler. He was immediately appointed Second Lieutenant in the Artillery, and, in 1856, served in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians. November 10, 1857, he was appointed Assistant-Professor of Mathematics, at the Military Academy, in which capacity he served until January 7, 1861.

Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was ordered to duty at Washington, with Captain Griffin's West Point Light Battery, and thence to Fort Pickens, Florida, with Battery A, Second New York Artillery, under General Barry. Returning with that battery, he took part in the battles of Bull Run, and acted as Assistant to the Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac in the defenses of Washington, and in the Peninsular campaign, at General McClellan's head-quarters; was present at the siege of Yorktown, took part in the action at Mechanicsville, and was guide in the combat at Hanover Court-House; was in the battle of Gaines' Mills, and in all the operations before Richmond. Having been commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers, he served as Assistant Inspector-General and Chief of Staff of the Fifth Army Corps in the Maryland campaign, during the autumn of 1862. He was engaged in the battle of Antietam, and in the movements immediately following. He took part with the Fifth Army Corps in the Rappahannock campaign in the winter and spring of 1863, and was engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville. He commanded the Second Brigade of the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac in the Pennsylvania campaign during the summer of 1863, having been commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers in June, 1863. He was engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, where he was wounded, and for his gallant and meritorious services was promoted to be Brevet Major in the United States Army.

He was in command of a division of the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac in the Rapidan campaign in the winter of 1863–64, and was engaged in the combat of Bristoe Station, for his services in which he was promoted to be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in the United States Army. He commanded a brigade in the battle of the Wilderness and in the battles of Spottsylvania, both fought

Alex. S. Webb

in May, 1864. In the latter action he was severely wounded, and was compelled, from May, 1864, to January, 1865, to retire on sick leave from active duty. In May, 1864, he was commissioned Brevet Colonel of the United States Army, and in the August following was awarded the further promotion of Brevet Major-General of Volunteers for gallant and distinguished conduct at Gettysburg, at Bristoe Station, at the battle of the Wilderness, and at Spottsylvania.

In January, 1865, having recovered from his wound, he resumed service as Chief of Staff to Major-General Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac, in the operations before Petersburg. In the final operations of the war he took so creditable a part that on the 13th of March, 1865, he was distinguished with the double promotion of Brevet Brigadier-General of the United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General R. E. Lee, and of Brevet Major-General of the United States Army for gallant and meritorious services during the Rebellion. He was also, in July, 1866, promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Regular Army. For two years, 1866–68, he served as principal Assistant-Professor of Geography, History and Ethics at Military Academy at West Point, and for a time was Commander of the First Military District — State of Virginia.

The eminent executive ability displayed by General Webb in his military career, and particularly his success while a member of the Academic Staff at the Military Academy at West Point, directed to him the attention of those who were seeking for a President for the College of the City of New York. Through the suggestion of ex-Governor Hoffman and Professor Charles Davies, of Columbia College, he was appointed to this position July 21, 1869. His administration of this important institution has been in every sense successful. He has steadily kept in view the purpose entertained in its establishment. In the conditions prescribed for entrance, in the character and extent of the instruction, and in the ends arrived at in the completed courses of study, he has sought to make the College the fitting and worthy head of the institutions for public education in the city of New York. The standard of learning in it has been steadily advanced, and its equipment in men and all the means of instruction maintained in the highest condition of efficiency.

Besides occasional reports and papers, General Webb has recently made an important contribution to the history of the war of the Rebellion. The work is entitled *The Peninsula*, and forms one of a series of volumes, now in course of publication, on the campaigns of the Civil War. The events of this darkest period of the war are here narrated with a clearness which can only result from actual participation, and with an impartiality which is rarely met with in participators. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on General Webb in 1870 by Hobart College.

WELLS COLLEGE,

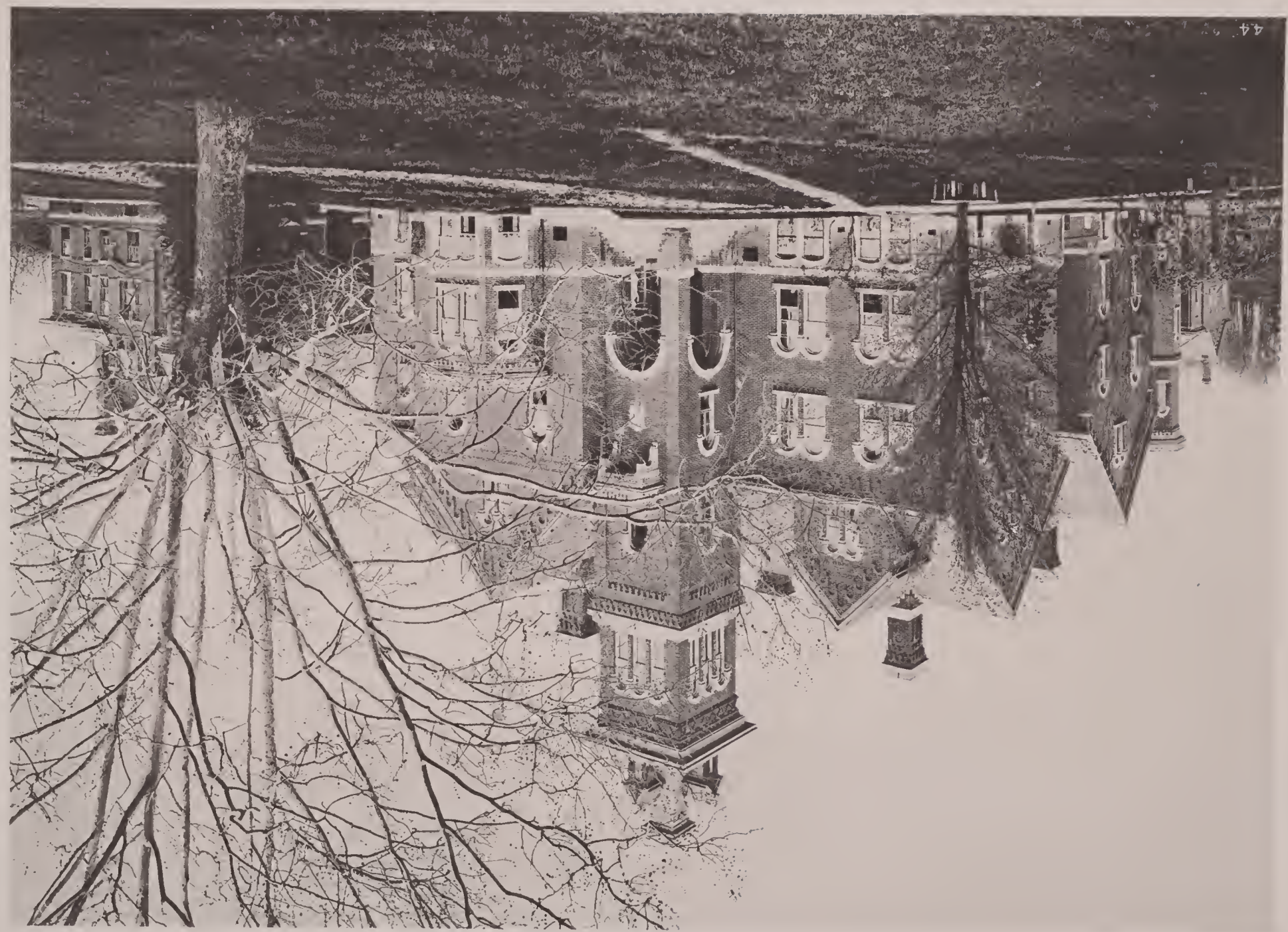
AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE.

WELLS COLLEGE, founded by Henry Wells, of Aurora, N. Y., and further endowed by Edwin B. Morgan, of the same place, has for its object "To promote the education of young women in literature, science, and the arts." In order to secure this object, the institution was, in 1868, chartered in accordance with the laws of the State of New York with full collegiate powers. The idea of its founder, as stated in his address delivered at the laying of the corner-stone of the college edifice, was not to establish an ordinary boarding school, in which ornamental studies, dress and "deportment" should claim chief, if not exclusive, attention. It was that of an institution which should supply the most thorough and enlarged mental training, while, by the limitation of its numbers, it should preserve the essential characteristics of a refined Christian home. The College was opened in 1869, and with an able Faculty, a full collegiate course of study, and facilities constantly increasing with the growth of the institution, it aims to give a broad and generous culture founded upon truly Christian principles.

The Presidents of Wells College have been as follows: The Rev. William W. Howard, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Aurora, was elected at the opening of the College, in 1868, and resigned at the close of the first year. The Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., editor of the New York *Observer*, was President from 1869 to 1873. He had no connection, however, with the instruction, and was present at the College only at meetings of the Board of Trustees and at Commencement. The actual management of all the details of the College was in the hands of the Lady Principal. The Rev. Thomas C. Strong, D. D., Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Aurora, was for two years from 1873 Acting President, and resigned his position in the College on account of his removal from the place. The present incumbent, the Rev. Edward S. Frisbee, D. D., was elected to his position in 1875.

The College has received no aid from the State, either for its endowment or support. With the exception of small gifts of books, pictures, contributions to

WELLS COLLEGE AURORA



the cabinets, etc., the property of the College has been donated by the founder, Henry Wells, and by Edwin B. Morgan. Their gifts are as follows: Mr. Wells, July, 1868, presented to the Trustees the main college building, with furniture, appurtenances, and about twenty acres of land valued at $200,000; August, 1875, he added twelve acres of land adjoining, on which there is a handsome residence for the President of the College, land and residence valued at $75,000. Mr. Morgan, August, 1873, endowed the College with a fund of $100,000, the principal to remain intact, the interest of not more than half to be appropriated to the salary of the President of the College, and the remainder to the furtherance of the educational interests of the College according to the best judgment of the Trustees; in 1878 he erected a building of brick and stone at an expense of about $25,000, and presented it to the College in the name of his wife, Charlotte F. Morgan, who died in December, 1879, shortly after the building which bears her name was occupied; in 1880 he gave $30,000 to cancel all indebtedness of the College and in 1881, $10,000 to constitute the Morgan library and art fund. The will of Mr. Morgan also contained a further gift to the College of $100,000, on condition that the Trustees surrender the library and art fund. The entire endowment fund is now $200,000, the income of which is to be expended at the discretion of the Trustees, except that from the portion set apart for the President's salary.

The College is located on the eastern bank of Cayuga lake, at Aurora, New York. For beauty of situation and surroundings it is unsurpassed. Situated on elevated ground south of the village, it commands extensive views of delightful scenery, while the grounds, over thirty acres in extent, afford ample opportunity for open-air recreation. The principal college building is a commodious brick structure, of handsome architectural design, two stories in height, lighted with gas, abundantly supplied with water from the lake, conveniently and elegantly furnished for the accommodation of seventy-five students and the resident teachers. Morgan Hall, the gift of the late Mrs. Edwin B. Morgan, of Aurora, is situated south of the main building, and only a short distance from it. It contains all the music rooms, a laboratory for the practical study of chemistry, lecture-room for the natural and physical sciences, a room for geological, mineralogical and other cabinets, with ample rooms for instruction in drawing and painting. The building also contains a gymnasium. It is lighted with gas and warmed by steam. Besides these there are a President's house and several out-buildings. The College library contains one thousand five hundred volumes. By the generosity of the friends of the College, cabinets have been formed illustrative of the different departments of natural science. Full working cabinets have been provided for students of mineralogy and geology, and the collection of shells contains about four hundred genera and two thousand species.

A full course of collegiate study is maintained, on the completion of which young ladies are graduated with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science. This course, besides including the studies usually prescribed by the best colleges, gives special prominence to the English language and literature, and allows a reasonable degree of liberty in the choice of those branches which are properly elective. There is also an Academic Department, comprising the studies preparatory to the Collegiate Course, a Department of Music, and a Department of Drawing and Painting. For admission to the Freshman Class of the Collegiate Course, applicants are examined in arithmetic; algebra; geometry; English grammar; geography; history of the United States; ancient history; Latin, and either French, German or Greek. The collegiate year is divided into two semesters of twenty weeks each. Written examinations are held at the close of each semester, covering all the studies of the semester. No public examinations are held. The charges for board, light, fuel, washing, and tuition in all the studies of the regular Collegiate Course, are $350 per annum. Instrumental and vocal music, drawing and painting, are taught at an extra charge of $80 each per year. No prizes are awarded, and no arrangements have been made for assisting needy students.

The College societies are: The Phœnix Literature Society, to promote literary culture; the Missionary Society; the Castalia Society, to promote æsthetic culture. An Alumnæ Association has been formed. The students in attendance in 1880–81 numbered: Collegiate Department, 33; Academic Course, 48; special, 5; total, 86. The Alumnæ number fifty-six, of whom two-thirds have been graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the rest with the degree of Bachelor of Science.

The officers (1882) are: President, Mental, Moral and Political Science, Æsthetics, Biblical Literature, Edward S. Frisbee, D. D.; English Literature, Lady Principal, Miss Helen F. Smith, A. M.; Natural and Physical Science, Edward L. French, A. M., Registrar; Director of Music, instrumental and vocal, Max Piutti; Mathematics, Miss Sarah C. Palmer; English History, Mrs. Ellen G. Ryerson, Librarian; Latin and Greek, Miss Cornelia F. White, A. M.; French Language and Literature, Mademoiselle Marie Jeanneret; Instrumental Music, William Piutti; English Language and Rhetoric, Miss Myra Reynolds, A. B.; German and Drawing and Painting, Miss Frances J. Fowler; Instrumental Music, Miss Helen L. Kendall, B. S.; also non-resident Lecturers, William A. Anthony, Ph. B., Cornell University, and Hiram Corson, LL. D., Cornell University.

HENRY WELLS.

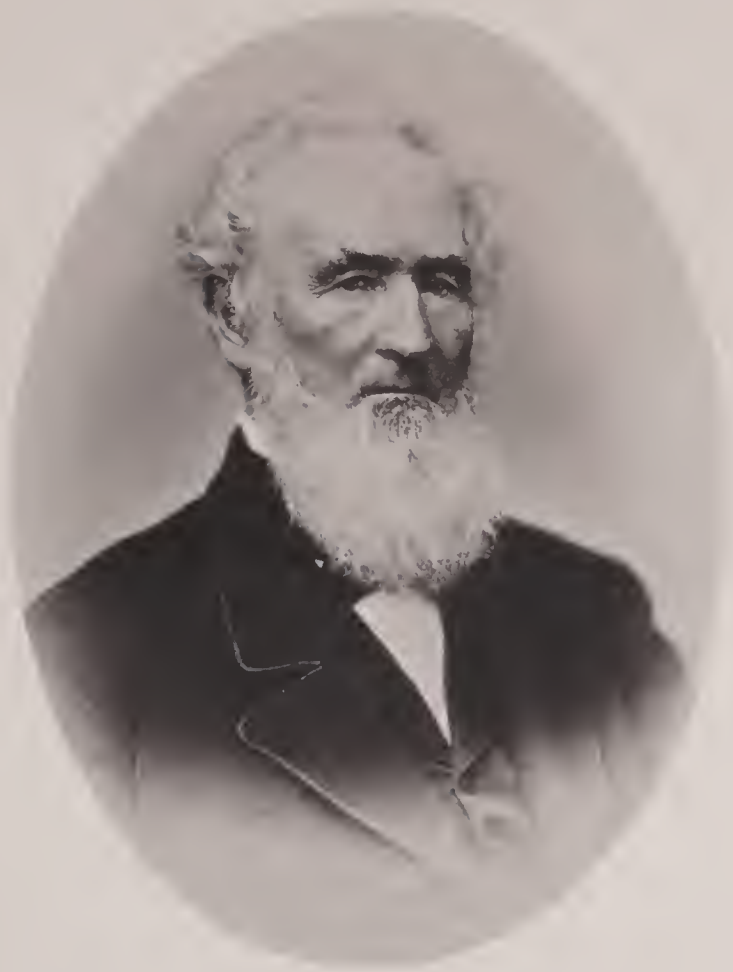
HENRY WELLS was a man who, by his enterprise and energy, attained great success in life, and he was one who knew how to use the wealth which success brought him in a truly philanthropic spirit. His name is gratefully cherished by many who profited by his charity, and is perpetuated in the titles of two great institutions known throughout the world — one of a business and the other of an educational character. Mr. Wells was born in Vermont, December 12, 1805. In his boyhood his parents moved to Central New York, where he afterwards resided. In his early manhood he started the express business, which, during his life and largely by his management, attained a world-wide extension. His first venture in that business was to carry a carpet-bag filled with the packages of his patrons from Albany to Buffalo. His patronage increased, and he associated with himself, as a partner, Crawford Livingston. In 1845, Livingston, Wells & Company started their letter express between New York and Buffalo, and forced the Congress of the United States to reduce the postage on letters to a nominal figure. The cost of sending a letter to Buffalo, by post, in those days, was twenty-five cents. At the suggestion of Wells his firm offered to carry a single letter for six cents, or to sell twenty stamps for a dollar. After the death of his partner, Mr. Wells and several other gentlemen formed the American Express Company, of which he became the President. He retained the position until a few years ago, when age and ill-health induced him to leave it. He was also interested in several other express companies, being one of the founders of the trans-continental company known as "Wells, Fargo & Company's Express."

In 1867 Mr. Wells founded Wells Female College in the beautiful village of Aurora, where he himself resided. He devoted to it a part of that wealth which his industry had acquired. He took great pride and satisfaction in its growth and success. Throughout his long life, Mr. Wells was an enterprising and useful citizen, and was known all over the United States, through every State and territory of which he had traveled. Mr. Wells retired from business about ten years ago. His health failing, he spent the greater part of the intervening period in traveling. The winter seasons he spent in Italy or the West Indies. He died in Glasgow, Scotland, December 10, 1878.

HON. EDWIN B. MORGAN.

EDWIN B. MORGAN was born in Aurora, New York, May 2, 1806, and was educated at the Cayuga Lake Academy, in that village. His father was Christopher Morgan, one of the pioneers of Central New York, to which he migrated from Connecticut. At the age of thirteen he became a clerk in his father's store, and at twenty-one succeeded to his business. From that time down to his death he exemplified the character of a good, wise and patriotic citizen.

In 1850, during his absence in New York, he was made Republican nominee for Congress, but was defeated by fourteen votes. He was elected to Congress in 1852, and again in 1854 and 1856, the last time by a majority of nine thousand. During the War of the Rebellion Mr. Morgan distinguished himself by his activity in raising troops. To every regiment from his district he gave $1,000, and looked after their welfare. He was one of the original proprietors of the New York *Times*, and owned at the time of his death a large part of the stock. He was President of the *Times* Association after the death of Mr. Raymond. He was one of the originators of Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, and its first President, which office he held for four years. He held large interests in that enterprise; also in the Adams, the American and the United States expresses, and various banks and railroads. He was one of the largest shareholders in the Oswego Starch Company, in which he was a Director. He was the President of the Board of Trustees of Cayuga Lake Academy, at Aurora, having held the office upwards of twenty-five years, and contributed liberally to the support of the institution, one of his gifts being $10,000. He was one of the original Trustees of Wells College — held the office of Vice-President of its Board of Trustees from the beginning, and of President after the death of Mr. Wells. His benefactions to Wells College have been in all not less than one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, and an additional $100,000 is bequeathed to it in his will. He was a Trustee of the State Agricultural College, at Ovid, New York, and the People's College, at Havana, New York, and has been a Trustee of Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York, since that institution was founded. He has also been a Trustee of the Auburn Theological Seminary for many years. In connection with Mr. William E. Dodge, of New York city, he aided in the erection of a fine building for the library of the seminary, each contributing $25,000. He also, in memory of his deceased son, contributed $75,000 toward the construction of Morgan Hall, one of the finest buildings owned by any theological seminary in the country. He has been at different times a liberal con-



Henry Wells

E. S. Fischer

Edwin B. Morgan

tributor to the Presbyterian Church in Aurora. He also contributed largely toward Professor Hartt's explorations in Brazil. His contributions to educational and charitable institutions have been not less than $1,000,000. Mr. Morgan died at his home in Aurora, October 13, 1881, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Two children, Mr. Henry A. Morgan and Mrs. N. L. Zabriskie, survive him.

REV. EDWARD S. FRISBEE, D. D.

EDWARD S. FRISBEE was born in Meredith, New York, in 1837. His parents, however, soon removed to Delhi, New York, which remained his home till he was ready for college. At Delaware Academy, Delhi, Delaware Literary Institute, Franklin, New York, and by private study, he was prepared to enter the Sophomore Class at Amherst College, Massachusetts, in his twentieth year. Obliged to depend largely upon his own resources, he was compelled to interrupt his college course by teaching, and graduated in 1860.

Immediately after graduation he was appointed a Teacher in the Classical Department of Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts. At the end of two years he entered the Union Theological Seminary in New York city, remaining there but one year, and completing his theological studies at Amherst, Massachusetts. Convinced that his best sphere of usefulness lay in the work of education, he gave himself to this work immediately upon leaving the theological seminary, and made preaching, as opportunity offered, subordinate to the work of teaching. As Principal of the high schools at Amherst and Northampton, Massachusetts, and at Binghamton, New York, he attained a high reputation as a classical scholar and teacher. The students whom he sent to Amherst, Yale, and other New England colleges, bore witness to the thoroughness and accuracy of the training which they received.

In 1875, while at the head of the high school in Binghamton, he was appointed President of Wells College. Under his administration this institution has been steadily improving in all the appointments for study and instruction, and in a character for thorough scholarship, and genuine literary and Christian culture. In 1878 he was called to the Principalship of Williston Seminary, at which his first two years out of college were spent as a Teacher; but he yielded to the urgent considerations pressed upon him by the Trustees of Wells College, and remained at its head. Dr Frisbee is characterized by thoroughness and accuracy of scholarship, excellent judgment and sound common sense, and possesses good executive and administrative ability. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Amherst College in 1878.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY,

SYRACUSE.

AS early as 1849 the Methodists of the central portions of the State founded Genesee College at Lima, in Genesee county. It was connected with the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, a flourishing academy in the same place. It struggled on through several years and graduated about two hundred students. But the location was unfavorable, and, after spending large sums of money upon it, it was deemed wise, by many of its friends, to remove it to some more accessible and central place. In this opinion the authorities of Genesee College coincided, and repeatedly suggested that a change should be made. Accordingly a Methodist Convention for the State was called to meet in the city of Syracuse, in February, 1870, to consider what should be done. The assembly was a very large one, containing ministers and laymen from every county in New York. After careful deliberation, it was resolved, with great unanimity, "To establish a first-class university at Syracuse," and to proceed at once to solicit funds for grounds, buildings and endowment. The work proceeded without interruption and with signal success. The city of Syracuse subscribed $100,000 on condition that the university be located there. Money and property to the value of $500,000, in addition, were subscribed within the next three years. A site of fifty acres of ground was purchased, lying upon a beautiful eminence in the southern part of the city, and commanding a broad and beautiful view. Upon this was erected, for college purposes, a stone building, one hundred and seventy feet by eighty feet, of a very substantial character. It was decided not to erect dormitories for the use of students, but to rely upon the citizens of the town for accommodations. The charter, which was exceedingly broad in its provisions, contemplated the establishment of six colleges, viz.: Liberal Arts, Medicine, Fine Arts, Law, Industrial Arts and Letters. This institution was recognized as the successor and outgrowth of the Genesee College, and adopted its Alumni and retained several of its Professors and Trustees; but, owing to the provisions of the old charter, it was not found practicable to transfer the endowment and other property.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

In the meantime the Medical College at Geneva found itself, after many years of honorable history, compelled to seek a home in some larger city, where greater facilities for medical study and hospital practice might be secured. Its friends resolved to transfer its interests to the new university at Syracuse. Its buildings and their equipments at Geneva being the property of the college at that place, it was necessary to start anew. A good and substantial building for its use was secured near the heart of the city, and in this the Faculty have resumed their work under favorable auspices.

The University opened under the Rev. Daniel Steele, D. D., as Vice-Chancellor. Subsequently Alexander Winchell, LL. D., was chosen Chancellor and so continued till 1874, when the Rev. Erastus O. Haven, D. D., LL. D., formerly Chancellor of Michigan University, was chosen to succeed him. He resigned in 1880 to accept the office of Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. Charles N. Sims, D. D., the present incumbent, was elected in 1881.

The College of Liberal Arts was opened in 1871. The Medical College was opened in 1872. The College of Fine Arts was organized and opened in 1873. Among those most prominent in the work of establishing the University, awakening interest in its favor and securing for it an endowment, may be mentioned Rev. J. B. Foote, Rev. D. D. Lore, D. D., Rev. C. P. Lyford, Rev. E. A. Arnold, Rev. B. I. Ives, D. D., and Rev. J. T. Peck, D. D. The city of Syracuse, as has been mentioned, gave to the University $100,000. Upwards of five hundred persons have made contributions to its funds, among the most liberal being Dr. Lore, F. H. Foote, E. Remington, and Hon. George F. Comstock. The financial exhibit of the University, including the Medical Department, for the year 1881 is as follows: Grounds and buildings, $287,000; other property, including bonds, mortgages and other securities, $433,351; debt, $151,077; net property, $569,274. The revenue for the same year was: From tuition, $12,961; from invested funds, $7,778; from all other sources, including subscriptions to pay its floating debt, $49,212. The expenditures were: For salaries, $22,900; for all other purposes, including interest on debt, $47,052.

The organization of Syracuse University is peculiar in respect to its board of trust. While the Methodist Episcopal Church holds a controlling power in its management, other elements are introduced which give it direct relations with the general public, and which are designed to protect it from the possibility of sectarian narrowness. The Board of Trustees is constituted as follows, viz.: The Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and the Superintendent of Public Instruction are *ex-officio* Trustees. The Alumni elect three members of the Board. The seven Methodist conferences lying wholly or in part within the State are represented by twenty-five Trustees, chosen by the conferences. Nine

members are elected to represent the State at large, of whom six must be persons not members of the Methodist Church.

The Faculties of the several colleges are under one Chancellor, but each is distinct from the other, and each has its own organization and Dean. The general library of the University consists of more than twelve thousand volumes. The medical library is located in the building of the Medical College. With the general library, in the Hall of Languages, is connected a reading-room, which is open daily, except Sundays. This room is provided with a large supply of periodical literature. The University has Ward's College series of casts of geological specimens, handsomely mounted and exhibited. The Curator of the State Cabinet of Natural History, Professor James Hall, LL. D., has, by direction of the State Legislature, selected and sent to the museum a large variety of geological specimens from the duplicates of the State Cabinet. The Medical College has an excellent museum, extensive in the department of Pathology, and amply provided with the means of illustration of the Materia Medica. The College of the Fine Arts has several thousand photographs, engravings and chromo-lithographs, procured in Europe and America, together with sufficient number of plaster preparations and copies to answer the demands of the course of instruction.

The University confers degrees as follows, viz.: In the Classical Course, the degree of "Artium Baccalaureus" (A. B.); in the Latin Scientific or Greek Scientific Course, "Philosophiæ Baccalaureus" (B. Ph.); in the Scientific Course, "Bachelor of Science" (B. S.); in the Civil Engineering Course, "Bachelor of Civil Engineering" (B. C. E.); in the Course in Architecture, "Bachelor of Architecture" (B. Ar.); in the Course in Painting, "Bachelor of Painting" (B. P.); in the Course in Music, "Bachelor of Music" (Mus. B.); in the Course in the Medical College, "Doctor of Medicine" (M. D.). The degree of "Doctor of Philosophy" (Ph. D.) is conferred upon those only who pass the examinations required for that degree. The second degree in each course, where such degrees are customary, is conferred three years after the first degree, upon such as pursue liberal studies.

The University confers degrees on non-resident students who prepare themselves for examination on any of the courses of study. The candidate must be at least twenty-eight years of age, and must give evidence on examination that he has completed some course of study required in the College of Liberal Arts, or in the College of the Fine Arts. No substitutions that would lower the standard of scholarship are allowed. The work described must substantially be done. Where instruction in the University is given by lectures, those subjects must be studied as presented by good authors. Any persons intending to apply for examinations for any degree on this basis must inform the Secretary of the Faculty at least four weeks before commencement. The fee is the amount charged for tuition one year.

Examinations for the higher degrees are offered also to any who desire them. The opportunity thus afforded persons of securing under-graduate degrees is not given by any other college in the State.

The University does not provide rooms for those in attendance. Students are allowed to select their own homes in families approved by the Faculty. A matriculation fee of $5 is required of all on admission. In the College of Liberal Arts the term-bills, including all fees, except an incidental one to students in the chemical laboratory to defray the cost of material used, are $20 per term; to sons and daughters of clergymen, $10; fee for graduation, $20. In the Medical College the charges are: Matriculation, $5; one term, $65; the year, $100; graduation, $25. The fee for the third year to students who have fully paid for the first and second years will be $50. In the College of Fine Arts the charges are: Matriculation, $5; tuition, $100 a year or $33 1-3 a term; graduation, $20. The students attending the University in 1881 numbered: College of Liberal Arts, 146; College of Medicine, 45; College of Fine Arts, 103. Publications of the University, issued by the students, are *The Herald*, *The Syracusan*, and *The Syracusacan*. The Societies are: Delta Kappa Epsilon, Zeta Psi, Psi Upsilon, and Delta Upsilon.

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

The courses of study in this college are: Classical, Latin-Scientific, Greek-Scientific, and Civil Engineering. In each of these the term of study extends through four years. The Classical Course is substantially the same as is pursued in other American Colleges for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The Latin-Scientific Course allows the substitution of German for Greek in the Freshman year, and other subjects in subsequent years. The Greek-Scientific is the same as the Latin-Scientific, except that the Greek stands in the place of the Latin. The Scientific Course, instead of Latin and Greek, allows German and French with additional studies in other branches. The Civil Engineering Course includes both the theory and practice.

The officers of the College of Liberal Arts are: Chancellor, Rev. Charles N. Sims, D. D.; Dean and Professor of Mathematics, John R. French, LL. D.; Greek and Ethics Rev. W. P. Coddington, D. D.,; Chemistry and Physics, Rev. John H. Brown, LL. D.; History and Logic and Librarian, Rev. Charles W. Bennett, D. D.; Modern Languages and Æsthetics, George F. Comfort, A. M.; Professor of Latin Language and Literature, Frank Smalley, A. M.; Instructor in Elocution, J. W. Taverner; Secretary of the Faculty, John R. French.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

This school was organized in 1872 as a department of Syracuse University, but had formerly been located at Geneva, New York, as the Geneva Medical College. The Geneva College was incorporated March 27, 1835. A part of the original Faculty who founded the Geneva College had been connected with the Fairfield Medical College at an earlier period. By its removal to a larger city, it has been able to command the facilities for medical education, the want of which had impaired its usefulness. This school was the second in the United States to adopt in full a graded course of three years, together with an extension of the scholastic year, to nearly double the usual length. This change was made in June, 1875. While this radical departure from the methods of teaching, common in this country, has occasioned some loss in numbers and imposed much additional labor on the Faculty, the results in medical scholarship have been satisfactory. As the reputation of the school for thorough instruction becomes more extended, also, the attendance shows a gratifying increase.

The studies of the first year are anatomy, physiology, chemistry, histology and botany. Second year: Anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, practice, surgery, obstetrics, pathology and clinics. Third year: Therapeutics, practice, surgery, obstetrics, diseases of children, pathology, gynæcology, forensic medicine and ophthalmology, with clinics and dental surgery.

The College Year begins on the first Thursday in October, and ends on the second Thursday in June. It is divided into two terms, nearly equal in length, with a vacation of two weeks between them. First year students receive practical instruction in chemistry through a course of laboratory work extending through both terms. Second year students take a shorter course in purely medical chemistry. No extra charge is made except for the cost of chemicals used and breakage. Prominence is also given to the course in histology. Each first-year student receives practical instruction in the use of the microscope as applied to the examination of tissues and fluids. There are from two to four clinics weekly. There are two good hospitals in Syracuse — St. Joseph's and the House of the Good Shepherd. Through the courtesy of the governing officers, both of these institutions are open to the Medical College for purposes of clinical instruction. In each, the hospital staff is made up in part of the clinical teachers. The College Dispensary also furnishes patients for clinical observation. These three institutions afford all necessary clinical opportunities to the students of the second and third years. Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine must be twenty-one years of age and of good character. They

must present evidence of having studied medicine three full years, the last of which, at least, must have been spent in this school. They must also pass satisfactory final examinations.

The Faculty and officers of the College of Medicine for 1881–82 are: Chancellor, Rev. Charles N. Sims, D. D.; Emeritus-Professor of Chemistry, John Towler, M. D.; Emeritus-Professor of Ophthalmology, Charles E. Rider, M. D.; Dean and Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, Frederick Hyde, M. D.; Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, Henry D. Didama, M. D.; Physiology, Pathology and Hygiene, Nelson Nivison, M. D.; Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Wilfred W. Porter, M. D.; Clinical Medicine and Diseases of Children, and Registrar, William T. Plant, M. D.; Operative and Clinical Surgery, Roger W. Pease, M. D.; Minor and Clinical Surgery and Treasurer, Alfred Mercer, M. D.; Medical Chemistry and Botany, William Manlius Smith, M. D.; Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine, George R. Metcalf, M. D.; Ophthalmology and Otology, John Van Duyn, M. D.; Forensic Medicine, J. Gilbert Justin, M. D.; Anatomy, Gaylord P. Clark, M. D.; Lecturer on Insanity, Harvey B. Wilbur, M. D.; Lecturer on Physiology, David M. Totman, M. D.; Instructor in Histology and Curator, A. Clifford Mercer, M. D.; Instructor in Chemistry, Walter Smith; Instructor in Dental Surgery, John S. Marshall, M. D.

COLLEGE OF FINE ARTS.

The College of Fine Arts was established June 23, 1872, and was inaugurated September following. It is the intention that this college shall ultimately include instruction in all the fine arts, that is: 1. In the Formative Arts: Architecture, sculpture, painting, engraving, and the various forms of industrial art; and 2. In the Phonetic Arts: Music, oratory, poetry and Belles-Lettres literature. At present courses of instruction in architecture, painting and music only have been organized. Other courses will be organized as fast as circumstances will permit.

The Faculty and officers of the College of Fine Arts are: Chancellor, Rev. Charles N. Sims, D. D.; Dean of Faculty and Professor of Esthetics and of the History of the Fine Arts, Geo. F. Comfort, A. M.; Musical Director and Professor of History and Theory of Music, William H. Schultze, Mus. D.; Professor of the Piano, Frank L. Curtis, Mus. M.; Professor of the Organ, James V. Flagler; Professor of Drawing, Newton A. Wells, M. P.; Professor of Vocal Music, Wm. E. G. Evans; Professor of Painting, Frank Beard; Professor of Photography, Ward V. Ranger; Lecturer on Artistic Anatomy, E. Ely Van De Warker M. D.

REV. ERASTUS O. HAVEN, D. D., LL. D.

REV. ERASTUS O. HAVEN was born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 1, 1820. He graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1842. After teaching some years in Amenia Seminary, New York, he entered the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was Pastor about six years in New York and vicinity. In 1853 he accepted the professorship of Greek and Latin in the University of Michigan, but left it in 1856 to become editor of *Zion's Herald*, in Boston, where he resided till 1863. During this time he was a member of the Massachusetts Board of Education, and served two terms in the State Senate, being specially prominent in the promotion of educational interests. In 1863 he became Chancellor of the University of Michigan, which, during the next six years, nearly doubled in numbers and resources, and became one of the largest universities of the country. In 1869 he became President of the North-Western University, at Evanston, Illinois. In 1872 he was elected First Corresponding Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Board of Education; and, in June, 1874, he was appointed Chancellor of the Syracuse University. Chancellor Haven was elected Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1880, and resigned his office in the University to enter upon his duties. He only survived his election about a year, and died in August, 1881. He was the author of numerous articles and papers, and of the following volumes, viz.: "The Young Man Advised," "Pillars of Truth," and "Rhetoric — a Text-book for Schools."

REV. CHARLES N. SIMS, D. D.

DOCTOR SIMS, who, in 1881, succeeded to the Chancellorship of the Syracuse University, was born in Union county, Indiana, May 18, 1835. His father was a native of Tennessee, and came with his parents, in his childhood, to the then new State of Indiana. He grew up in the occupation of a farmer, purchasing and clearing a small tract of forest-covered land, which he developed into a productive farm. The family were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and young Charles joined it when twelve years of age. His early education was such as could be obtained in the common school of the adjacent village, except that he found time amid the occupations of the farm to

C. N. Sims,

W. Hyde.

study the rudiments of Latin and Greek with a private teacher. He began, at the age of seventeen, to teach district schools in the winter, while continuing to work on the farm in the summer. In 1854 he entered the Preparatory Department of Asbury University, and graduated from its Collegiate Department in 1859 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. While in the college he was compelled to aid his finances by teaching, and took charge, in 1857, of the Thornton Academy, Indiana, where he continued until 1860. In that year he became President of the Valparaiso Male and Female College (Indiana), and in the same year received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from the Ohio Wesleyan University.

From the year 1860 he entered upon regular pastoral work and occupied successively leading Methodist pulpits in Richmond, Wabash, Evansville and Indianapolis, in Indiana, and subsequently in the cities of Baltimore, Maryland, Newark, New Jersey, and Brooklyn, New York. At Evansville and Indianapolis he was instrumental in building up two of the strongest Methodist churches in the State. In all of them Dr. Sims achieved great success, both as a preacher and as an administrator. Personally he was greatly beloved and respected, and in all his relations to his church and to the denomination he has shown large executive capacity. His last charge was the Summerfield Church, of Brooklyn, from which he was called to the Chancellorship of the University at Syracuse. He was inaugurated at the Commencement of the University, in July, 1881, but had entered on his active duties in the preceding April.

Dr. Sims in 1879 wrote "The Life of the Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D.," one of the Missionary Secretaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was published by the Methodist Book Concern. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1870 from his *Alma Mater*.

FREDERICK HYDE, M. D.

FREDERICK HYDE, the oldest child of Ebbe Hyde, was born at Whitney's Point, New York; his mother was the daughter of Deacon William Osborn. Many of the early settlers here came from Western Massachusetts, and their children were sent back to Lenox Academy for their education, and, returning, taught select or public schools. At such Mr. Hyde received his early instruction. He taught a winter school when in his fifteenth year. While teaching in Lansing, New York, and boarding with Dr. H. Moe, he commenced the study of medicine. He was much indebted to this gentleman and Dr. H. Bronson, of Virgil,

a fine botanist and general scholar, for awakening in him an enthusiasm for his profession. He attended three courses of lectures at Fairfield Medical College, New York, graduating in 1836. He became a partner of Dr. Miles Goodyear the same year, whose oldest daughter, Elvira, he married in 1838. In 1841 Dr. Hyde was a delegate to the New York State Medical Society and read a paper on Fever, a virulent form of which had occurred in his vicinity, accompanied by ulcerations of the parotid gland, all cases presenting this feature proving fatal. General Garfield's case has called up this subject anew. Dr. Hyde was one of the original founders of Cortlandville Academy, and a Trustee and its President for eighteen years. This was founded in 1842, and was a flourishing institution, its site and franchises being merged in the State Normal and Training School in 1869. Of the latter he has been a Trustee since its origin and President since the death of Hon. H. S. Randall, in 1876. He performed the duties of regimental surgeon for a number of years, under the old militia laws of the State, until honorably discharged. He is a life member of the Cortland County Agricultural Society, and one of the founders of Cortland Rural Cemetery Association; has served the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member, several years as Trustee and Ruling Elder. He was one of the founders of the Medical Association of Central Southern New York, one of the first voluntary associations of the kind in the country. He was present at the organization of the American Medical Association in Philadelphia in 1847, and has been a permanent member till now; is a permanent member of the New York State Medical Society; in 1865 was its President; is a member of the Central New York Medical Association, and was its President in 1879; he is actively interested in the Cortland County Medical Society, and has been twice its President.

In 1868 he was delegate from New York State Medical Society to that of New Jersey. In 1876 he represented the same body before the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia, reading a paper "On Opening the Sac in Herniotomy." In 1854 he was appointed Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children at Geneva Medical College. For several years previous to this he had a private school of anatomy at Cortland, where he taught by dissections before the class. In 1855 he was transferred to the chair of Surgery, which he occupied until in 1872 he took part in the organization of the Medical Department of Syracuse University. He now occupies the position of Dean, and Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

Among the published articles of Dr. Hyde besides numerous local biographies and addresses, are: A Memoir of W. B. Sturtevant, D. D., 1848; Valedictory Address before the Geneva Medical Class, 1856; a series of Reports of the Surgery of Cortland County contributed to the Transactions of the Medical Society of Southern Central New York ending with 1861; Address as President of New York

State Medical Society, 1865; Fractures of the Cranium, Transactions New York State Medical Society, 1863; Hernia and its Complications, Transactions New York State Medical Society, 1867; Malignant Tumors of the Abdomen, Transactions New York State Medical Society, 1870; the Taxis in Strangulated Hernia, Transactions New York State Medical Society, 1875; Memoir of Alexander Thompson, M. D., 1871; on Some of the Conditions of the Prostate Gland, 1877; Embolism and Thrombosis, Transactions New York State Medical Society, 1879; on Tapping the Abdomen, Transactions New York State Medical Society, 1880; Traumatic Arterial Hemorrhage, *Buffalo Medical Journal;* Psoas or Lumbar Abscess, *Buffalo Medical Journal;* Address at the Opening of the Medical College, Syracuse, 1872; on the Process of Repair in Wounds, with and without Antiseptic Treatment, Transactions American Medical Association, 1878.

Since 1867 a son, Miles G. Hyde, a graduate of Yale College and Geneva Medical College, has been his associate in the practice of his profession.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE,

NEW YORK CITY.

THE Eclectic Medical College, situated at No. 1 Livingston place, New York city, was chartered by the Legislature, April 22, 1865, and was organized December 19, 1865. Eclecticism in the study and practice of medicine is the fundamental principle of the college. The college "aims to introduce the spirit of fraternity and co-operation in a profession hitherto distinguished by much discord and intolerance. Requisites for graduation: Twenty-one years of age, three years' study under the supervision of a reputable physician, and attendance for two full terms of instruction in an incorporated medical college, the last of which in this college. Every candidate must present a thesis of his own production on some medical subject." The annual college term continues five months. The fees for instruction are as follows: Matriculation, $5; for each full course of lectures, $50; demonstrator's ticket, $10; hospital free; graduation fee, $30. Liberal aid is extended to indigent students. The whole number of graduates up to and including 1881 was 500; whole number of matriculants, 1,739. In 1881 students in regular attendance were 280.

The Faculty for the year 1880–81 was constituted as follows: Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Surgery, Robert S. Newton, M. D., LL. D.; Special Medicines, Herman Boskowitz, M. D.; Physiology and Institutes of Medicine, Joseph R. Buchanan, M. D.; Materia Medica and Therapeutics, George W. Winterburn, M. D.; Clinical Ophthalmology and Diseases of the Throat and Skin, Robert S. Newton, Junior, M. D., L. R. C. S.; Medical Literature and Forensic Medicine, William P. Strickland, D. D., M. D., LL. D.; Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Charles Larew, A. M., M. D.; Anatomy, Henry W. Duszowski, A. M., M. D.; Chemistry and Toxicology, William Richardson, A. M., Ph. D., M. D.; Surgery, George W. Boskowitz, M. D.; Obstetrics, Christopher H. Yelvington, M. D.; Chemistry, William H. Whitney, M. D.; Pharmacy and Botany, Henry H. Armgardt, M. D.; Surgical Pathology, Robert S. Newton, Junior, M. D.

ROBERT SAFFORD NEWTON, M. D.,

THE founder and late President of the Eclectic Medical College, was born in Gallia county, Ohio, December 12, 1818. He was a descendant of Colonel John Newton of Cromwell's army, who, upon the restoration of Charles II, escaped to the Colony of Massachusetts, and there settled. Robert began life on a farm, and showed marked ability in its management, but surrendering all he had won, or had received from his father, he began studying medicine at Gallipolis, working in the meantime for his support. In 1839 he was matriculated in the Medical University of Louisville, Kentucky, and after some interruption graduated in 1841. He then began practicing in Gallipolis. In 1845 he removed to Cincinnati, and soon rose high in his profession. In 1849 he was appointed to the chair of Surgery in the Memphis (Tennessee) Institute, and in 1851 took a similar position in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. From 1851 to June, 1861, he edited and published the *Eclectic Medical Journal*. In 1852 he was one of the authors of the United States Dispensatory (Eclectic). The year following he edited and published an edition of "Chapman on Ulcers," and "Physiological Botany." In 1854 he and Professor W. Byrd Powell edited the "Eclectic Practice of Medicine and Diseases of Children." In 1856 he edited and published "Syme's Surgery."

Dr. Newton removed to New York city in April, 1863. There was then neither an Eclectic Society nor an Eclectic College in the State. He labored hard to organize a State Eclectic Medical Society, secured a charter from the Legislature, and was unanimously elected President of the Society for three years. He also labored earnestly to secure the organization of the Eclectic Medical College, with which he was connected from its foundation. For seven years he assisted in the editorial department of the *Eclectic Medical Review* of New York. In September, 1874, the Eclectic Medical College began the publication of the *Medical Eclectic*, under the editorial management of Dr. Newton. He was one of the original signers of the first call for a National Eclectic Medical Society in 1848; was a strong supporter of it during the eight years of its existence, and was very active in its reorganization in 1870. His co laborers speak in enthusiastic terms of his zeal and industry. On September 30 he was stricken with paralysis, but rallied under treatment and opened the winter course at his College. Again he was attacked, and finally died October 9, 1881. He left a wife and four children.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY,

NEW YORK CITY.

THE New York College of Dentistry was incorporated by the Legislature in 1865, and is situated at 245 East Twenty-third street, New York city. The purpose of the institution is to educate men to practice dental surgery as a specialty of general surgery. The College Terms are the regular winter term, beginning in October and closing in February, and the Infirmary Course, beginning in March and continuing to the beginning of the winter session. The course of instruction extends over two years. The mode of instruction is by lectures, clinics and hospital visits, and the only examinations are those for admission to a degree. They take place at the close of the winter session. The annual fees are $5 for matriculation and $100 for lectures, clinics and practice, during the regular winter session, and $45 for the Infirmary course. A fee of $30 is charged at graduation. No aid is given to indigent students. Candidates for graduation must be twenty-one years of age, and are required to have spent two full years with a preceptor in the study and practice of dentistry (attendance on two Infirmary Courses is considered equivalent to a private preceptorship), inclusive of attendance on two regular sessions of lectures in a recognized dental college, the last of which must be in this College. A graduate of medicine is accredited one year of study, inclusive of one course of lectures. The New York College of Dentistry is empowered by its charter to confer two degrees — that of Doctor of Dental Surgery, D. D. S.; and that of Fellow of the College of Dentistry, F. C. D The latter is an honorary degree, conferred only "on such persons as have made, or shall have made, valuable contributions to the science of dentistry" A prize of the value of $100 is annually awarded to the graduate who passes the best examinations in his course.

The Faculty of the College is: Regional Anatomy and Oral Surgery, Faneuil D. Weisse, M. D.; Dean and Operative Dentistry and Dental Therapeutics, Frank Abbott, M. D.; Visceral Anatomy, Physiology and Histology, Alex. W. Stein, M. D.; Chemistry and Metallurgy, F. Leroy Satterlee, M. D., Ph. D.; Mechanical Dentistry, J. Bond Littig, D. D. S.; Clinical Professors, William H. Allen, John Allen, D. D. S.,

John T. Metcalf, Wm. T. Laroche, D. D. S., Frank M. Odell, D. D. S., M. D., William E. Hoag, D. D. S., M. D., J. F. P. Hodson, D. D. S., Monteith E. Close, D. D. S.; Lecturer on Dental Histology, Carl Heitzman, M. D.; Lecturer on Mechanical Dentistry, Eben M. Flagg, D. D. S.

FRANK ABBOTT, M. D.

DOCTOR ABBOTT was born on the 5th day of September, 1836, in the town of Shapleigh, York county, Maine. His ancestry was English, his own parents, however, being American born. His early education was obtained in the district school and in the High School of his native town. He spent the first twenty years of his life on a farm. At the age of twenty he entered the office of Dr. J. E. Ostrander, then practicing dentistry in Oneida, Madison county, New York. In November, 1857, he removed to Johnstown, Fulton county, New York, where he practiced dentistry for six years, with the exception of four months in 1862 spent in the army. In 1863, he removed to New York, where he attended the lectures of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, and graduated in 1871. His connection with the New York College of Dentistry began in 1866, at its organization, when he was appointed a clinical lecturer. In the spring of 1867 he established the Infirmary connected with the College, and was made its Superintendent. This position he held for ten years, taking personal and entire charge during the first two years. At the end of that time his rapidly-increasing office practice compelled him to relinquish its personal supervision. In the spring of 1868 he was elected Professor in the New York College. In April, 1869, he was elected Dean of the Faculty. Besides these positions he was elected in 1868, and still remains, Trustee of the New York College of Dentistry. He was a Trustee and Consulting Surgeon of the late New York Ear Infirmary. In 1878 he was elected Surgeon to the Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry. Dr. Abbott's writings have been chiefly connected with his profession. The following list includes some of his papers: "Alveola Abscess; its Causes, Diagnosis, Prognosis, and Treatment," published in Dental Cosmos, 1872; "Caries of Human Teeth," Dental Cosmos, 1879; "The Mouth and Teeth," a chapter in Wood's Household Practice of Medicine. Dr. Abbott is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, the New York Odontological Society, American Dental Association, New York Academy of Sciences, American Academy of Dental Science, National Dental Association, Society for the Advancement of Dental Science, etc.

UNITED STATES MEDICAL COLLEGE,

NEW YORK CITY.

THE United States Medical College for Men and Women was incorporated in 1878, under the general law, and is situated on East Thirteenth street, New York city. The corporation occupies rented premises in the building heretofore known as the Old Masonic Temple, and formerly occupied by the New York Medical College. This building contains lecture-rooms, a dissecting-room, offices for the Professors, and a room for clinics and a free dispensary. It was organized as the exponent of liberal ideas in practice. Its aim is "to teach all that is known of medical science." Its basis is therefore eclecticism. The method of instruction consists in lectures, clinical instruction, experiments in the laboratory, personal teaching, interrogations and recitations. Students are entitled to attend the public hospitals, dispensaries and infirmaries in the city. Regular clinics are also held at the College. In addition to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, the College grants the degrees of Master of Surgery and Doctor of Pharmacy. The fees are: Matriculation, $5; tuition per year, $75; demonstrator's ticket, $10; graduation, $30. The matriculants of 1881–82 numbered 82; the graduates, 34.

The officers of instruction are: Dean, and Professor of Surgery, Robert A. Gunn, M. D.; Registrar, and Principles and Practice of Medicine, George H. Day, M. D., Chemistry and Toxicology, P. H. Van Der Weyde, M. D.; Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, David Wark, M. D.; Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, Eugene E. Falken, M. D., Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Charles E. Griswold, M. D.; Psychological Science and Magnetic Therapeutics, Alexander Wilder, M. D.; Physiology and Hygiene, Joseph Dobson, M. D.; Homœopathic Materia Medica, Louis DeV. Wilder, M. D.; Medical Jurisprudence, Joseph G. Gay, LL. B.; Electro-Therapeutics, Thomas Cleland, M. D.; Pharmacy, John H. Hancock, Ph. G.; Demonstrator of Anatomy, John Rankin, M. D.; Prosector to the chairs of Anatomy and Surgery, Morris H. Block, M. D.

Frank Abbott Jr.

Robert A. Gunn

ROBERT A. GUNN, M. D.

ROBERT A. GUNN, M. D., is a native of the Dominion of Canada, and is of Scotch parentage. He was born at Cornwall, Province of Ontario, October 28, 1844. His early education was received at the public and grammar schools of Caledonia, in the same province, where he studied the common branches of elementary education, the higher mathematics, and the Latin, Greek and French languages. In 1860, at the age of sixteen, he became a student of medicine in the office of Dr. William McPherson. He soon afterward engaged in teaching for about two and a half years, continuing all the time his professional as well as classical and mathematical studies. In October, 1863, he became a student in the office of Professor S. W. Wetmore, M. D., in the city of Buffalo, having also matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in that institution, February 22, 1866.

Directly after graduating he began active practice at Bay City, Michigan. The place and circumstances did not suit his tastes, and he removed to Chicago the ensuing year. The project of establishing a new medical college was entertained, and he enlisted in it zealously, taking an active part in the preliminary work of its organization. The institution — Bennett Medical College — was successfully established, and Dr. Gunn received the appointment of Professor of Surgery. He was also the editor of the Chicago *Medical Times*.

Dr. Gunn had given great attention to surgical practice and had achieved a gratifying success, when the great fire of 1871 destroyed his prospects. His office, library, instruments and pecuniary means all perished together. It was necessary for him to look about for another home and field of action. Accordingly he removed to New York, and accepted the chair of Anatomy and Operative Surgery in the Eclectic Medical College in that city. He vacated this position in the spring of 1873, and proceeded to give his entire attention to professional business. Not willing, however, quite to relinquish the literary duties of his profession, he published for several years an independent magazine, *The Medical Mirror*.

The United States Medical College, with which Dr. Gunn is now identified, was founded and duly incorporated on the 29th of May, 1878, under the general laws of New York, with all the powers and authority conferred by law upon such institutions. The principal founders named in the certificate of incorporation and Board of Trustees were Professor Gunn himself, Alexander Wilder, Drs. Benjamin J. Stow and Dennis E. Smith, of Brooklyn, and several citizens of distinction not

belonging to the medical profession. Upon the establishment of its Faculty, Dr. Gunn became Professor of Surgery, and was also made its Dean, a position which he continues to hold. The success of the institution, in its literary and professional character, its complete curriculum and thoroughness of instruction, and its high standing among colleges of like character, must be largely ascribed to his activity and perseverance. It has been his ambition that it should excel in these respects; and he has spared neither diligence, labor nor expense to effect this end.

In the summer of 1880, the extraordinary forty-days' fast of Dr. Henry S. Tanner was held in the rooms of the Old Masonic Temple in Thirteenth street, New York. At his request, Dr. Gunn took charge, regulated the watches, made the regular scientific observations, and became responsible for the whole matter. The fast was entirely successful, not only as a physical achievement, but in adding valuable physiological, pathological, and psychological facts to our knowledge.

Professor Gunn has already, though not yet forty years old, achieved both reputation and prominence among his professional associates. He served two years as Secretary of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New York, in which he was succeeded by Dr. J. Edwin Danelson, the present Secretary; and from 1870 till 1875 as the Secretary of the National Eclectic Medical Association, a place since held by his present colleague, Dr. Alexander Wilder. While in office, he edited and superintended the publication of five volumes of Transactions, besides contributing frequently and copiously to different journals. He also published several monographs and medical works of acknowledged ability and merit; among them "Nature, Pathology and Treatment of Venereal Diseases;" "Vaccination; its Fallacies and Evils;" "Medical Intolerance;" "Diseases and Deformities of the Spine." He has also in preparation a work on "American Surgery," designed for a text-book. He has also been the editor of *The Medical Tribune*, a monthly magazine, ever since its publication till the present time.

ST. BONAVENTURE'S COLLEGE,

ALLEGANY.

THE late Nicholas Devereux, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Utica, New York, owned a large tract of land in Cattaraugus county, New York. Zealous for the progress of religious and secular education, he visited Rome, Italy, in 1854, and applied to the Irish College of St. Isidore for Fathers of the Order of St. Francis to found an institution of learning in New York, offering $5,000 and two hundred acres of land for the purpose. In answer to this application, the General of the Franciscan Order commissioned Father Pamphilus da Magliano, Father Sextus da Galiagno, Father Samuel da Puzza and Brother Salvador to proceed forthwith to America. They left Rome on the 19th of May, 1855, and reached New York on the 19th of June.

Four years later, suitable buildings having been meantime erected near Allegany, Cattaraugus county, on the land donated by Mr. Devereux, St. Bonaventure's College, with the Very Rev. Father Pamphilus as its first President, was formally opened for the reception of students in the month of September, 1859, but it was not chartered with full university powers until March 1, 1875. Father Pamphilus returned to Italy in 1870, and died in the city of Rome, in November, 1876.

The Very Rev. Father Theophilus Pospisilik, the present President, was born in July, 1829, in Austria-Hungary. He was educated in the University of Olmutz, and since 1870 has been a member of the college Faculty. Father Theophilus was called to the presidency in July, 1880.

The courses of studies are ecclesiastical, classical, scientific and commercial. The Ecclesiastical Course, which is completed in three years, embraces dogmatic and moral theology, canon law, Scripture, hermeneutics, Liturgy, ecclesiastical history and Gregorian chant. The Classical and Scientific Course of six years, embraces the Greek, Latin, English (French, German and Italian languages optional), rhetoric, poetry, elocution, natural philosophy, natural history, descriptive geography, mythology, ancient and modern history, English literature, drawing, phonography (corresponding and reporting style), arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry (plain and spherical),

surveying, conic sections, calculus, chemistry, intellectual and moral philosophy, astronomy and physics. The Commercial Course, of four years, comprises the English, French (German and Italian languages optional), rhetoric, elocution, poetry, history, geography, mythology, the use of the globes, astronomy, book-keeping and commercial correspondence, practical arithmetic, commercial law, geometry, mensuration, trigonometry, algebra, English composition, drawing, phonography, natural philosophy, chemistry and physics.

The Scholastic year commences on the second Monday of September, and ends about the end of June. Terms: For board, tuition, bedding and washing, per annum, $200; doctor's fees, $5; piano and use of instrument, $30; organ, $20; modern languages, $20.

The College is in possession of two hundred acres of well-improved land, valued at $20,000, and of college buildings, library, apparatus, etc., valued at $180,000. The College is free of debt, has no other income than what results from the term bills of the students for board and tuition, and the products of the farm. The revenue of the College for the last year was $32,850, chiefly derived from charges paid by students. The entire revenue was expended for instruction and for improvement of buildings and grounds. The library contains six thousand volumes of well-selected books. The sets of philosophical and surveying instruments are valuable.

The College societies are: The Sodality of the Immaculate Conception, founded 1873; Philharmonic and Dramatic Association, organized 1875; Dem Scotus' Debating Society, founded 1875; and St. Anthony's Debating Society, founded 1875. No fund has yet been supplied for the education of poor students. However, the College performs every year many acts of charity in this respect. Numerous prizes are annually awarded for scholarship and deportment. The usual academic degrees are conferred in course. The students in attendance, in 1881, were: Theological Department, 58; Collegiate Department, 102. Four were graduated as Bachelors in Arts in 1881.

The educational officers of the College (1881) are: President and Professor of Moral Theology, Sacred Scripture and Hermeneutics, Very Rev. Theophilus Pospisilik, O. S. F.; Professor of Ethics, Logic and Metaphysics, Very Rev. Father Michael, O. S. F.; Vice-President, Professor of Latin, Higher Mathematics, Elocution, Geometry, Rhetoric, History and Geography, Rev. Joseph F. Butler, O. S. F.; Dogmatic Theology, Church History, Hebrew and Arabic Languages, Rev. Arcadius Mogyorossy, O. S. F.; Canon Law, Rubrics and Ceremonies, Rev. Father Daniel, O. S. F.; also Rev. Joachim J. Molloy, O. S. F.; Rev. John J. Roser, O. S. F.; John T. Goodwin, Ignatio Massi, LL. D.; Rev. Pamfilus A. Ennis, O. S. F.; Rev. Alsus J. Murphy, O. S. F.; Rev. Wm. Keul, Peter Loughran, Francis McCarty, Peter Henry, Wm. F. Krampf, M. C. Follett, M.D.

AMERICAN VETERINARY COLLEGE,

NEW YORK CITY.

THE AMERICAN VETERINARY COLLEGE was chartered April 29, 1875, under the general act for the incorporation of benevolent, charitable, scientific and missionary societies. Candidates for matriculation are required to present to the Dean of the Faculty certificates of collegiate or academic education, or submit to a matriculation examination. The curriculum of the American Veterinary College provides for a thorough theoretical and practical education, comprehending the fundamental medical sciences and the special branches of veterinary medicine. Over four hundred and fifty lectures and clinics on comparative and veterinary anatomy, physiology, chemistry, theory and practice of veterinary medicine, surgery, obstetrics, materia medica and therapeutics, jurisprudence, sanitary medicine, external forms of the horse, art of shoeing, ophthalmology, helminthology and pharmacy are delivered during the regular winter session. The course of study is graded, and extends through two years. The museum of the College contains a large collection on comparative anatomy and pathology. The clinical facilities afforded for instruction in the institution are extensive, upwards of two thousand five hundred patients having been treated at the hospital during 1881, viz.: 2,408 horses, 146 dogs, and 31 other animals of different species.

The requirements for graduation are: Twenty-one years of age; presentation of a certificate, of having studied medicine for the period of three years; evidence of having attended two full courses of medical lectures in a regularly incorporated and legally organized medical college (the last course must have been attended in the Veterinary College); the passing of satisfactory written, oral and practical examinations by the Professors of the governing Faculty. Graduates of incorporated medical colleges are required to have devoted one year to the study of veterinary medicine, inclusive of attending one regular winter session of lectures of this college. Graduates of agricultural colleges have an allowance made to them for such lectures as they may have attended on subjects embraced in the curriculum of the college.

Valuable prizes are annually awarded. The matriculation, lectures, dissecting, and diploma fees are $135 a year. A free scholarship is offered to the United States Agricultural Department, and to each State Agricultural Society in the country, the application to be made by said department or society (through its President and Secretary) to the Dean of the Faculty on or before the first of September of each year, together with a certificate setting forth that the candidate is or has been at least one year a resident in the State from which he obtains the free scholarship, and in pecuniary circumstances necessitating such aid.

The matriculates of 1881 numbered 52 and graduates 18. The graduates up to this date number 75.

The officers of the College are (1881): Emeritus-Professor of Theory and Practice, Alfred Large, M. D., M. R. C. V. S.; Emeritus-Professor of Chemistry, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Samuel R. Percy, M. D.; Anatomy, Operative and Clinical Surgery and Dean of Faculty, Alexander F. Liautard, M. D., H. F. R. C. V. S.; Physiology and Histology, Alexander W. Stein, M. D.; Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, James L. Robertson, M. D., V. S.; Obstetrics, Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Hygiene, Chas. B. Michener, D. V. S.; Chemistry, Chas. A. Doremus, M. D., Ph. D.; Ophthalmology, Oren N. Pomeroy, M. D. Lecturers: Wm. J. Coates, D. V. S.; Wm. R. Birdsall, M. D.; Roderick McLean, D. V. S., and Frederick S. Billings, V. M.

ALEXANDER FRANCIS LIAUTARD, M. D.

THE Dean and chief executive officer of the American Veterinary College is Dr. Liautard. He was born in Paris, France, February 15, 1835. He was educated at the Veterinary School at Alfort, France, which he entered in 1850, and graduated in 1854. Subsequently, in 1860, he removed to the United States, and then graduated from the Medical Department of the University of New York in 1865. He has devoted himself chiefly to veterinary surgery. He is a member of numerous medical and scientific societies; an honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, of England. He was President of the United States Veterinary Medical Association in 1875 and 1876. He is the editor of the *American Veterinary Review.* He translated Bouley's Hydrophobia, and is the author of a vade mecum of equine anatomy. He is Consulting Veterinary Surgeon to the Board of Health of the City of New York. He is Professor of Anatomy and Operative and Clinical Surgery, and Dean of the Faculty in the American Veterinary College.

COLUMBIA VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE Columbia Veterinary College is located at 217 East Thirty-fourth street, New York city. It was chartered in 1878 by E. S. Bates, M. D., L. H. Landy, Ph. D., T. S. Skinner, M. D., Thomas H. Hawkins, M. D., E. C. Spelyket, M. D., R. W. Finlay, D. V. S., J. Smith Coalet, and others. The building in which it is conducted is valued at $10,000, and is leased by the College. A library and apparatus belong to the College, and are estimated as worth $1,500. The income is derived from the fees paid by students, and the entire sum, after the payment of expenses for rent and repair of buildings and other purposes, is divided among the instructors. The total income for the year ending June 30, 1881, was $4,095.

Those entering the College must have a good common-school education. The course of study includes anatomy, physiology, chemistry, histology, microscopy, materia medica and therapeutics, pathology, pharmacy, surgery, equine practice, bovine practice, canine practice, porcine practice, shoeing, veterinary jurisprudence, breeding, sanitary science, etc. The instruction is given by lectures, recitations, clinical teaching and practical exercises. Abundant material for clinics is easily obtained, and the Trustees have established an hospital for the reception and treatment of all kinds of domestic animals. The course of study is sufficiently extensive to require three years, but close and diligent students may complete it in two years. Students who complete the entire course receive the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Science. Certificates of attainments are granted to those who pursue a partial course of study.

Prizes are offered as follows: The gold medal to the member of the Senior Class who passes the best final examination; the silver medal to the Junior who excels in a written examination; the Shoeing Prize, awarded for the best report on the science of shoeing; the Anatomical Prize, a case of instruments; the Pathological Prize, a set of dental instruments; the Jurisprudence Prize. The annual tuition fees paid by students are $115. The number of students in attendance during the year ending June 30, 1881, was: In the first course, 12; in the second

course, 14; and in the third course, 10; total, 36. The graduates for the same year numbered 10, and the whole number of graduates from the beginning was 27.

The Faculty for the year 1881 was as follows: Alexander Hadden, M. D., President; Charles L. Dana, M. D., Physiology; Erskine S. Bates, M. D., D. V. S., Dean and Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Louis H. Landy, Ph. D., D. V. S., Chemistry; William H. Porter, M. D., D. V. S., Surgery; Thomas E. Sattertwaite, M. D., Pathology; Edmund C. Wendt, M. D., Comparative Anatomy; W. O. Moore, M. D., Ophthalmology; Allen S. Heath, M. D., Bovine and Sheep Practice; George H. Berns, D. V. S., Equine Practice; F. J. Wilson, D. V. S., Clinical Lecturer; Theobold Frohwein, Pharmacy; J. H. Gunning, M. D., Obstetrics; E. B. Ramsdell, M. D., Physical Diagnosis; Frank Walton, D. V. S., Equine Anatomy; Edward A. MacLellan, Shoeing; N. Foote Thompson, D. V. S., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

ACADEMIES IN NEW YORK.

IN the early annals of the Dutch Colony of the New Netherlands there are frequent allusions to the schools which were established for the benefit of the colonists. These schools were, however, of an elementary character and only aimed at teaching to read, write and cipher. The school-masters, like the clergy of that day, were chiefly sent out from Holland, and were in the employ of the Dutch West India Company. The only school of a higher grade, of which we find any trace in the Dutch period, was one established in 1659, when the company, at the earnest petition of the "burgomasters and schepens" of New Amsterdam, sent over Alexander Carolus Curtius. The petition alleges that "the burghers and inhabitants are inclined to have their children instructed in the most useful languages, the chief of which is the Latin tongue;" and that there are no means to do so, nearer than Boston; and expresses the hope that the Latin school may in time "attain to an academy." Rector Curtius, however, did not justify the hopes entertained of him, and was succeeded by Rev. Aegidius Luyck, who was more successful, and maintained the school down to the surrender of the Colony to the English. During the English rule there were various efforts made to maintain a Latin school. Under Governor Dongan, in 1688, such a school was opened in the city by the Jesuit Fathers. And again, when Viscount Cornbury was Governor, by authority of an act passed November 27, 1702, appropriating £50 annually for seven years, a Latin Free School was established under "the ingenious Mr. George Muirson," who was (1704) duly licensed to instruct the children "in the English, Latin and Greek tongues or languages, and also in the arts of writing and arithmetick." A similar license (1705) is on record to Mr. Henry Lindley to teach a school in the town of Jamaica. The most important enterprise of this kind, however, was the establishment, in 1732, of a public school to teach Latin, Greek and Mathematics in the city of New York. This was under the charge of Mr. Malcolm, and is believed to have formed the germ of Columbia College. This school was authorized by an act of the General Assembly in 1732, which appropriated for its support for five years the amount received annually for licenses of hawkers and peddlers in the city of New York; to

which was added the sum of £40, annually levied by tax. This act specified the number of pupils which were to be received free from the several counties of the State. At the expiration of the five years an extension of one year was obtained, after which the school was probably continued as a private enterprise.

During the exciting and troublesome times of the French and Revolutionary wars, we find little in the legislation of the Colony or State relating to education. Latin schools doubtless existed, but they must have been conducted chiefly as private schools. King's College was opened in 1754, and it is to be inferred that schools for preparing candidates must have existed in the city of New York, if not in other towns of the Colony.

Incorporation of Academies.

It was not, however, till the organization of the University of the State, under the law of 1787, that provision was made for the incorporation of "academies." In the report made to the Board of Regents in 1787, proposing a revision of the law, the committee says: "That liberal protection and encouragement ought to be given to academies for the instruction of youth in the languages and useful knowledge." "These academies * * * owing their establishment to private benevolences, labor under disadvantages which ought to be removed." Accordingly, in the law thereupon enacted, it was made the duty of the Regents to grant articles of incorporation upon the application of the "founders and benefactors of any academy now or hereafter to be established." At the very first meeting of the Regents after their organization, an application for the incorporation of Erasmus Hall as an academy was received, and at their second meeting both this application and another for the incorporation of Clinton Academy, at East Hampton, Long Island, were granted. In 1790 North Salem Academy, in Westchester county, and Farmers' Hall, in Orange county, were incorporated. Two others followed in 1791, and year by year others, so that by 1800 nineteen academies had been incorporated. Of these, the Canandaigua (1795) lay farthest to the west, and Washington Academy (1791), in Washington county, was farthest to the north. During the next ten years the Regents granted eight additional charters, and during the ten years following this sixteen more. Five others were chartered by the Legislature, making in all, up to 1820, forty-eight chartered academies. Some of these, however, which had been incorporated had failed to comply with the conditions imposed, and others were unable to obtain a successful footing and had passed out of existence. In the report of the Regents to the Legislature in 1820, only thirty are mentioned as making returns and receiving their share of the Literature Fund. Of the nineteen chartered before 1800, two

have been merged into colleges, viz.: Schenectady Academy and Hamilton Oneida Academy, and twelve still survive. viz.: Erasmus Hall, 1787; Clinton, 1787; North Salem, 1790; Farmers' Hall, 1790; Montgomery 1791; Washington, 1791; Dutchess County, 1792; Union Hall, 1792; Oxford, 1794; Johnstown, 1794; Canandaigua, 1795; Lansingburgh, 1796

In granting academic charters in the early days, we have the best evidence that the Regents exercised great discrimination. They not only required satisfactory proof that sufficient funds were provided and that buildings of a suitable character were or would be furnished, but they refused in many cases to sanction the establishment of new institutions in localities where they were not likely to flourish, or could only flourish by injuring the prosperity of others already founded. In later years recourse was often had to the Legislature for charters, which in general was much less rigorous in its conditions as to property and outfit Between 1819 and 1830 more than forty academic charters were granted by the Legislature, in most of which no conditions were imposed. Under the general authority granted to them, the Regents in 1851 established fixed regulations for chartering academies. They required in all cases that the grounds and buildings should be worth at least $2,000; that the library must be worth at least $150, and the philosophical apparatus $150. They required also that academies chartered by the Legislature when received under the visitation of the Regents, must hold their building and grounds, library and apparatus, without incumbrance, unless their value were at least $5,000, with incumbrances less than one-third their value By a law passed in 1851, authority was given to form joint-stock companies for the establishment of academies. The stockholders were empowered to nominate a Board of Trustees, who should hold the property and manage its affairs. Such joint-stock academies, whenever they were shown to be possessed of the amount of property required by the ordinances of the Regents, could be received under visitation and be entitled to the rights and privileges conferred by law on academies.

Academical Departments of Union Schools.

The General School Law passed in 1864 contained very important provisions in regard to academic instruction It gave authority to the Board of Education of any "union free school district to establish in the same an academical department whenever, in their judgment, the same is warranted by the demand for such instruction" This academical department is by law made subject to the Board of Regents in all matters pertaining to its course of education; but not in reference to its buildings. The same act further authorizes the Board of Education, after submit-

ting the question to the voters of the district, and obtaining the consent of the Trustees of the academy, to adopt an incorporated academy existing therein as the Academical Department of the Union School. The academical departments organized under this law are entitled to the same benefits and privileges as the academies of the State. The effect of the passage of this act has been the establishment of many academical departments, or free academies, in the cities and villages of the State. And many of the old incorporated academies have, in like manner, been absorbed into the free school system of the State. Year by year the number of such academies has been diminished and that of free academies increased.

The following table shows the changes which have gradually taken place in this particular:

NUMBER OF ACADEMIES AND ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENTS.

INSTITUTIONS REPORTING.	1865–6.	1870–1.	1875–6.	1880–1.
Academies,	190	164	147	79
Academical Departments,	22	45	95	159
Total	212	209	242	238

State Aid to Academies.

The assistance extended to academies in the early history of their establishment consisted in part of grants of money and in part of donations of land bestowed on them for sites, or to be disposed of for their benefit. In 1786, when the Land Office was established, the law directed that the Surveyor-General, in every township of unoccupied land which he laid out, should set apart and mark on his maps one lot (six hundred and forty acres) for "Gospel and schools," and one lot for promoting literature. The latter were to be at the disposal of the Legislature for the intended object. Accordingly we find frequent enactments as to the sale of these literature lots and the appropriation of the proceeds to the support of academies. In this way aid was extended to Johnstown Academy in 1796, Oxford Academy in 1800, Cayuga Academy in 1806, Pompey Academy in 1813, Onondaga Academy in 1814, St. Lawrence Academy in 1816, Lowville Academy in 1818, Montgomery Academy in 1819, and many others. In other cases, where the academies were not contiguous to unoccupied State lands, or where such lands had already been disposed of, direct grants of money from the State treasury were made. In 1801 a lottery to yield $100,000 was authorized — $25,000 per annum for four years — of which one-half was to be distributed by the Regents among the academies, and the remaining half to be used for the benefit of common schools.

Literature Fund.

The liberal policy of the State, in granting aid to academies, was still further exemplified in founding what has been termed the Literature Fund. The origin of this fund may be traced back to 1790, when the Legislature authorized the Regents of the University to take possession of and lease out certain State lands, and to apply the rents and profits to aid the colleges and academies of the State. In 1813 the Commissioners of the Land Office were directed to sell military and other lands and to invest the proceeds as a principal sum, whose interest the Regents were authorized to distribute among the academies under their care. The fund received further additions in consequence of an act, passed in 1819, which directed that one-half of all quit-rents and commutations for quit-rents, received by the State, should be appropriated to the increase of the Literature Fund, and the remaining half to the further increase of the School Fund. Furthermore, in 1827, an act was passed conveying to the Literature Fund securities then belonging to the Canal Fund to the amount of $150,000. Up to this time the securities composing the Literature Fund had been held in part by the Comptroller aud in part by the Regents; but in 1832 an act was passed transferring all the securities to the custody of the Comptroller, and, since that date, the fund has been managed, as in the case of other funds, by the general financial officer of the State. The following table exhibits the condition of this fund at successive periods:

GROWTH OF THE LITERATURE FUND.

	1820.	1830.	1840.	1860.	1880.
Principal of Literature Fund, - - - - - - -	$132,529	$153,218	$268,164	$269,959	$271,989

The income of this fund was, in early years, distributed in two ways. The part of it in the hands of the Regents was apportioned among the academies in proportion to the number of "classical students" in each. The part in the hands of the Comptroller was appropriated from year to year by the Legislature to such colleges and academies as were able to present sufficiently urgent claims. From the returns made by the Regents to the Legislature, we learn the manner of distributing what lay within their jurisdiction. In 1794, £1,500 were distributed among twelve academies to be applied to the purchase of books and apparatus, and to the education of indigent youth. In 1803, copies of the lately published State map were presented to the academies. In 1817 a general regulation was made that future distributions

should be made in proportion to the number of students pursuing the branches of study preparatory to admission to "well-regulated colleges." In 1825, each academy was provided with a thermometer and a rain-gauge. In the law passed by the Legislature in 1827, and which was championed by John C. Spencer, it was directed that the basis of distribution should be the pupils "who shall have pursued classical studies, or the *higher branches of English education, or both.*" The inclusion of higher branches of English, then first made, was for the purpose of encouraging the academies to form classes for the instruction of teachers of common schools. The Revised Statutes, which went into effect in 1829, required that in making this distribution the Regents should divide the amount to be distributed into eight equal portions corresponding to the eight Senatorial districts, and that each of these should be apportioned among the academies of the district. This plan, although palpably unjust and disapproved by the Board of Regents, was continued to 1847. In that year the Legislature, in making the appropriation as required by the new State Constitution, directed that the income of the Literature Fund be distributed by the Regents among the academies in accordance with the old system, and in disregard of the districts.

In the following table are given, at intervals, the amounts distributed in dividends to academies. The great increase in the amount apportioned in 1840 and subsequently, and which began in 1838, is due to the receipt of the United States Deposit Fund and its dedication to education.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE LITERATURE FUND.

	1820.	1830.	1840.	1860.	1880.
Number of schools reporting,	30	58	118	160	233
Number of scholars attending,	2,218	4,303	10,881	28,941	30,438
Number of academic scholars,	636	2,222	8,841	16,514	8,128
Amount apportioned,	$2,500	$10,000	$40,000	$40,000	$40,000
Average amount to each,	$83	$172	$339	$259	$171

United States Deposit Fund.

In 1836, the revenue of the United States being in excess of the expenditures, Congress passed an act authorizing the deposit of the surplus with the several States then composing the Union, in proportion to their representation in the Senate and House of Representatives, and on condition that the States should pledge their faith to repay the amounts (without interest) when demanded. The amount received by New York was $4,014,520.71. This constitutes the capital of the United States Deposit Fund. The Legislature of New York accepted the deposit on the terms

prescribed, and made laws as to the care and disposition of the fund and its revenue: 1. That the total revenue be devoted to education and the diffusion of knowledge: 2. That $110,000 of the annual revenue be appropriated to the support of common schools; 3. That $28 000 be annually transferred to the Literature Fund to provide dividends to academies under the visitation of the Regents. The statutes directing the mode of distributing the revenue have been frequently modified. By the Constitution of 1846 both the Literature and the United States Deposit Funds were again declared to be devoted to education. According to the statutes at present (1881) in force, out of the income of the United States Deposit Fund, $25,000 is each year added to the principal of the School Fund; $28,000 is transferred to the revenue of the Literature Fund for dividends to academies; $75,000 is appropriated to the support of common schools; $30,000 is appropriated for the instruction of teachers' classes, and $5,000 for the maintenance of advanced examinations in the academies.

Academic Examinations.

The Legislature appropriates annually $40,000, to be divided among the academies under the visitation of the Regents. The distribution is directed to be made in proportion to the number of students in each who are pursuing classical or higher English studies; that is, studies that are properly academic. Previous to 1866 the Regents relied on the returns of the academies to determine the number of qualified scholars. At this time they arranged to hold simultaneous written examinations in all the academies under their care, and to grant money in proportion to the number in attendance of those who could undergo this test. The subjects chosen were arithmetic, English grammar, geography and spelling. It was deemed just that only those who could pass a fair and reasonable examination in these subjects were fitted to be classed as academic scholars. The first effect of this test was to reduce the number of academic scholars from 21,947, claimed in 1865, to less than 6,000. From that point, owing to improved standards of instruction and to the increased attendance in academies, the number has steadily risen until, for the year ending June, 1881, it reached 9,762.

The influence of this practical supervision of the instruction was so salutary, and so much prized by the academies themselves, that the Legislature, in 1877, authorized its extension to advanced studies; and in 1880 made the future distribution of the Literature Fund depend, in part, upon the examinations in these studies. The Regents, in carrying out this branch of their work, laid down two courses of academic study, on the subjects of which they proposed to hold stated examinations.

The first of these was intended to form a sufficient preparation for entering college, and was fixed after extended correspondence with college authorities. The other was designed as a good course of English studies of a grade equal to the college entrance course. A liberal number of optional branches was arranged in order to meet the varying circumstances of schools in different localities. The candidates are allowed to offer the prescribed subjects in any order and any number, and are credited on the record when each is passed.

The examinations are held three times in the year. Printed questions are sent out and the candidates, under every essential precaution, are required to write out answers. Their papers are sent to the office, where they are reviewed and their sufficiency or insufficiency determined. Appropriate certificates are issued and records kept. The preliminary examinations were begun in 1866. Since that time fifty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty-five persons have been examined and passed in the four subjects forming the test; during the year 1880–81, four thousand three hundred and twenty-seven were passed. The advanced examinations were begun in 1878. As the completion of either of the courses requires not less than three full years of study, and as it is not the policy of the Board to make the attainment of the final certificates a matter of easy accomplishment, the number of those who have as yet (1881) completed the task is only one hundred and eighty-seven. The number of those who are now in course of examination, and who stand on record December, 1881, as having passed in one or more subjects, is six thousand six hundred and forty-eight.

The following tables present some of the results of these examinations:

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

	1875–6.	1876–7.	1877–8.	1878–9.	1879–80
Claimed for certificates,	3,404	4,863	3,774	4,968	6,328
Allowed,	2,633	4,130	3,201	4,451	5,467

ADVANCED ACADEMIC EXAMINATION — RESULTS 1879–80.

SUBJECTS.	NUMBER OF			
	Schools reporting results.	ANSWER-PAPERS.		
		Claimed.	Allowed.	Rejected.
Algebra,	147	712	624	88
American History,	113	893	810	83
Physical Geography,	97	868	775	93
Physiology,	112	730	699	31
Plane Geometry,	113	368	291	77
Rhetoric,	76	303	272	31
Cæsar's Commentaries,	86	437	362	75
All other subjects,	.....	2,390	2,262	128

Plans of Study.

As the studies in which the foregoing examinations are held compose the subjects in which instruction is given in the academies, a statement of these subjects is here given:

First. Before pupils are considered as fitted to enter upon studies which are properly academic, and hence to be counted in the apportionment of the Literature Fund, they must have passed an examination covering arithmetic, English grammar, geography and spelling. For obvious reasons reading is not included, but is, of course, expected. In many academies this forms the standard for admission, but in others a primary department is maintained for the training of those who are not yet prepared to enter upon academic studies.

Second. The Academic studies are arranged in two courses: The College Entrance Course and the Academic Course. In the College Entrance Course, a certificate of progress, called the Intermediate Certificate, is given for algebra, plane geometry, American history, and Latin through four books of Cæsar's Commentaries, and the Regents' Diploma when in addition the whole group of College Entrance studies is finished. In the Academic Course the Intermediate Certificate is given for algebra, plane geometry, American history, physical geography, physiology and rhetoric, and the Regents' Diploma for eight additional subjects — four to be chosen from group i, and four from group ii. The College Entrance Course includes, in Mathematics, algebra through quadratic equations, and plane geometry; in Latin, four books of Cæsar's Commentaries, Sallust's Cataline, six books of Virgil's Æneid, Virgil's Eclogues, Cicero's orations against Cataline and the orations for Archias and the Manilian Law, and Latin prose composition; in Greek, three books of Xenophon's Anabasis and three books of Homer's Iliad. Classical geography and antiquities, as well as Latin and Greek grammar, are included with the authors.

The Academic Course is made up from the following groups of subjects, with the options above described, viz.: *Intermediate Group.* — Algebra through quadratic equations, American history, physical geography, physiology and hygiene, plane geometry, rhetoric and English composition. *Group i.* — Book-keeping, botany, geology, history of Greece, moral philosophy, political economy, science of government and zoölogy. *Group ii.* — Astronomy, chemistry, English literature, history of England, mental philosophy, physics, plane trigonometry, and history of Rome.

Appropriation for Books and Apparatus.

From the origin of the academic system the Board of Regents found it a valuable aid to academies to make special grants for the purchase of books, maps and globes, and philosophical apparatus. What had long been practiced was put in the form of a law in 1834, when the Regents were authorized to grant, for this purpose, sums not to exceed $250 in one year to any academy, on condition that the Trustees should raise an equal amount. This law was re-enacted in 1851, and the amount of the appropriation fixed at $3,000. The Regents have established regulations in regard to the mode of making application for grants from this appropriation, and in regard to the character of the articles to be purchased. As the institutions steadily increased in number, the amounts applied for grew to be much in excess of the appropriation. Rules have been laid down for the purpose of making the distribution as equitably as possible, and finally, in order to keep the applications within the appropriation, an ordinance was passed in 1880, making the maximum grant to any one institution $150, instead of $250.

Instruction of Common School Teachers.

The plan of employing the academies of the State for the education of common school teachers was discussed as early as 1823. Among the laws of 1827 is one entitled "An act to * * * increase the Literature Fund and to promote the education of teachers." Even before this date certain academies had established classes for educating teachers. In the Report of the Regents for 1832, prepared by General Dix, then a Regent, St. Lawrence Academy is commended as having established a course of study for teachers, and sent out eighty during the preceding year. And in the report of the next year the Canandaigua Academy is reported as having, during the past two years, educated not less than fifty teachers. The Regents in their reports express regret that by law they could not make any discrimination in favor of academies which should maintain such classes. Their establishment was at this time purely voluntary. But in 1834 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the Regents to distribute the surplus of the revenue of the Literature Fund, over $12,000, among the academies which should maintain classes for educating common school teachers. The Regents in carrying out this law, in 1835, selected eight academies, one in each Senatorial district, to give this instruction; and appropriated $4,000 for the first organization of these departments

of instruction, and $400 per annum to each for its support. When the United States Deposit Fund was received by the State the appropriations for this purpose were augmented. The number of academies was increased to sixteen, viz.: Two in each district. Aid was extended in the purchase of books and apparatus. Subsequent changes were made both by legislation and by ordinance of the Regents, in the management of this service. Great difficulties were experienced in selecting the institutions to give the instruction. The payment made by the State for instructing a class was eagerly sought after, and it became an ungracious task to decide between applicants. Besides this, as the number of classes was increased it became impossible to give them the requisite supervision.

The present system, which has been reached after many trials, is, to appoint each year a varying number of academies to instruct teachers' classes — distributed, as nearly as may be, so as to accommodate the demand for such instruction. Each academy is authorized to organize a class of not less than ten nor more than twenty-five. The instruction is to continue at least ten weeks. For this service the State pays at the rate of one dollar per week for the instruction of each scholar. The appropriation is now fixed by statute at $30,000 annually; and as the number is nearly always sufficient to exhaust it, the supply of teachers from this source is not less than two thousand annually. The following table exhibits the statistics of these classes for the past five years:

TEACHERS' CLASSES.	1875–6.	1876–7.	1877–8.	1878–9.	1879–80.
Number of academies appointed to instruct classes,	105	95	106	115	119
Number of teachers instructed in classes,	1,522	1,785	2,423	2,213	2,546
Amount expended for instructing classes,	$15,262	$17,840	$30,021	$25,500	$28,752

Summary Statement.

The following tables present some important facts in regard to the academical institutions under the care of the Board of Regents:

I. Statistics of Attendance, 1880.

	Academies.	Academic departments.	Total.
Number of schools,	85	152	237
Number of instructors,	548	554	1,102
Number of scholars,	12,569	18,530	31,099
Number claimed as academic scholars,	2,239	6,339	8,578
Number allowed as academic scholars,	2,125	6,231	8,356

2. Property of Incorporated Academies, 1880.

Number of schools,	85
Value of lots and buildings,	$2,294,195
Value of libraries and apparatus,	191,240
Value of other property,	835,075
Total value of property,	3,320,510
Total indebtedness,	368,669

3. Revenues and Expenditures.

IN THE ACADEMIC YEARS.	1875–76.	1876–77	1877–78.	1878–79.	1879–80.
Number of schools,	218	224	222	233	237
Total revenue,	$1,124,719	$1,066,310	$1,098,975	$1,031 155	$1,058,776
Total expenditure,	1,120,731	1.083,229	1,069 880	1.019,192	1,013,780
Average expenditure for each school,	5,141	4.836	4,819	4,374	4,296

ERASMUS HALL.

THIS was the first academy chartered by the Board of Regents. The action was taken at the second meeting of the Board after its reorganization, November 21, 1787. At the same meeting Clinton Academy, at East Hampton, in Suffolk county, was also chartered. The name Erasmus Hall was given in honor of the great scholar of Holland. The projectors of the enterprize were Rev. Dr. John H. Livingston and John Vanderbilt. The latter was a man of great public spirit and of liberal views. He contributed generously himself, and enlisted others in the work. Dr. Livingston was at this time a resident at Flatbush, where he was occupied in giving instruction in theology to such candidates for the ministry of the Reformed Dutch Church as put themselves under his charge. He was the first Principal of Erasmus Hall, but took no part further than that of a general oversight in its management. Among its early and distinguished teachers was Dr. Peter Wilson, who afterward, as Professor of Languages in Columbia College, attained a well-deserved fame, and Rev Dr. William H. Campbell, now the venerable and distinguished President of Rutgers College. In its earlier career the school had a national reputation and attracted scholars from all parts. Among its distinguished Alumni are Hon. William A. Duer, President of Columbia College; Hon. John M. Berrian, United States Senator; Hon. George M. Troup, Governor of Georgia; Hon. John A. Lott, Judge of Supreme Court and Court of Appeals; Hon. John Vanderbilt, State Senator; Rev. Dr. John Blair Linn, Rev. Dr. Jacob Schoonmaker, Rev. Dr. Peter Labagh, Hon. Morris Miller, of Utica, and others.

The building first erected for the academy was of wood, one hundred feet long by thirty-six feet wide. In 1827 a wing, fifty feet long by twenty-five feet wide, was added. During the Principalship of Mr. Kellogg, the grounds were greatly improved and beautified. Trees, shrubs and flowers were set out, which, by their growth, have done much to add to the attractiveness of the buildings.

The academy has a respectable set of apparatus, and an unusually good library. The latter contains two thousand seven hundred and fifty-five volumes. In addition to the buildings and fixtures, library and apparatus, the corporation holds other property to the amount of about $7,000.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

THIS venerable institution, which celebrated its centennial anniversary* in 1880 is an illustration of the spirit with which the early settlers of New York endeavored to provide education for their children. The first important Colony which made its home in the town of Salem came from the North of Ireland in 1764, and consisted of almost a hundred families, with their pastor, Dr. Thomas Clark. They were intelligent, industrious and God-fearing folk, and came to stay. Only a few years later large accessions came from the New England settlements and from the German Palatines. Sympathizing in a common Protestant faith and in a common desire for education, these early settlers lost no time in providing for themselves a church and a school-house. Both of these were of logs, as were their own first rude homes. But, as the community prospered and grew, their church and school-house were not slow in showing improvements. By 1780 not less than three hundred families were settled in the town of Salem, and the demand grew importunate for some means of obtaining a better education than their "common school" could afford. A little before this time the Rev. Thomas Watson had come over from Scotland, and having had the misfortune to lose a limb by freezing, and being unable to carry out his plan of clearing a farm, he yielded to the wishes of the people and established, in 1780, a Latin school. The people built him a school-house of logs and prepared the rude furniture that was needed. Mr. Watson proved himself a capable and successful teacher, and many of his early pupils rose to distinction. He was succeeded in this work by St. John Honeywood, a brilliant and accomplished young lawyer. In the meantime steps were taken by the principal men of the town, led by General John Williams, to obtain an act of incorporation for an academy. This resulted in an application to the Board of Regents and the grant by them of a charter in 1791. The academy was at once opened, with Mr. Charles Ingalls as Principal. At the opening of the second session, the number of pupils had increased to sixty and was greater than the only available room could properly accommodate. The rules provided that there should be two schools, a Latin and an English school.

* The following facts are all drawn from a historical address delivered on the centennial anniversary of the founding of this institution by Hon. James Gibson, August 26, 1880.

In the latter, the following branches were taught: "Orthography, reading English with propriety, English grammar, book-keeping and surveying, navigation, geography and the use of the globes." The Classical Course was as follows. "The following authors shall be read in the learned languages: Rigg's Latin Grammar; Corderius, with grammatical exercises, Erasmus, with grammatical exercises; Selectæ E. Veteri, with Mair's Introductions; Cæsar's Commentaries, with do. Latin versions; Kennel's Roman Antiquities; Greek grammar; Virgil's Eclogues and four Æneids, with do.; Cicero's Orations; the four Evangelists in Greek; with the four rules of arithmetic and rule of three, all of which shall be considered necessary to be understood by the student, in order to qualify him for the first form or Freshman Class in the college or university." And if inclined to prosecute their studies in this academy, these shall be extended in the following order: Virgil and Cicero continued; Greek Testament continued; Latin versions and rendering English into grammatical Latin; Lucian's Dialogues; the higher rules of arithmetic; Xenophon's Cyropœdia; Horace, Livy, Sallust, Homer's Iliad; algebra, geometry and trigonometry.

The highest tuition charged was £4 per annum, and the lowest ten shillings per quarter. The academy had two vacations of three weeks each. The daily sessions were, in summer, from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1:30 to 5:30 P. M., and in winter from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1 to 4 P. M., and the higher classes were required to study two hours every evening. James Stevenson became Principal in 1811, and remained six years. Among his distinguished pupils were Rev. George W Bethune, D. D., Professor Tayler Lewis, and Hon. John McLean. Rev. Sidney Weller, William Williams, Rev. James W. Stewart and Henry Barns were successively Principals. The present Principal, John A. McFarland, was appointed in 1859.

The academy building was originally a log-house. This was succeeded, after the incorporation of the institution, by a frame building, presented by General Williams, at a cost of £460. This was burned in 1802, and the school was continued in temporary quarters till 1811, when a new frame building, fifty-four by forty-four feet, was erected, and painted yellow. This, too, was destroyed by fire in 1819, and as insurance was almost unknown in those days. the loss to the Trustees was $4,500. The Trustees, with undaunted courage, undertook to restore the building. They applied to the Legislature and, on the ground of their successive calamities, obtained an appropriation of $3,000. They erected a handsome brick edifice, fifty-six by fifty-two feet, which is still standing, although greatly changed by a renovation which it underwent in 1873. In 1852 Washington Academy was, by an amendment to its charter, made a free academy to the residents of Salem, and was the first free academy in the State outside of New York city. Its example has since that time, under the general act of 1864, been very frequently followed.

CANANDAIGUA ACADEMY.

THE founding of an academy at Canandaigua was due to the enlightened liberality of the proprietors of the tract of land known as the Phelps and Gorham purchase. They set apart six thousand acres of land in the county of Ontario for this purpose, by a deed of conveyance dated 1791. They applied to the Regents of the University, and obtained a charter in 1795. A subscription was raised for the purpose of erecting a building, which, including the valuation of the land, amounted to about $4,500. The building was begun in 1796, but stood for many years uncompleted. A school was opened in the unfinished building. Dudley Saltonstall was the first Principal. For many years the school had a severe struggle to maintain its existence. Under the Principalship of Mr. Henry Howe, the tide began to turn. The buildings became too small for the growing school, and were enlarged and remodeled. Mr. Howe remained Principal until 1849, when he was succeeded by Marcius Willson, and he, in 1853, by the present veteran teacher, N. T. Clarke.

This academy has been of great service during all its history in furnishing teachers for the common schools. Even before the establishment of normal classes by State authority, it had already entered upon this special work. In the report of the Regents to the Legislature in 1833, it received special commendation for having sent out during the past year as many as fifty teachers. Canandaigua Academy was among the first eight academies selected to give this instruction, and has every year since that time been re-appointed to that work.

Situated, as it is, in the center of a rich and beautiful region, it has continued down to the present day to be one of the most popular and useful of our academic institutions. The present Principal has been almost continuously connected with it since 1837, a period of forty-five years. He entered as a scholar in the spring of that year; then he became a teacher, and then, in 1853, the Principal. He has been, in all these years, a model of fidelity and capability. He has given the strength of his years to his work, and has the happiness to see about him evidences that it has not been unknown or unappreciated.

ALBANY ACADEMY

ALBANY ACADEMY.

THIS excellent preparatory school was incorporated March 4, 1813, by the Regents of the University. The funds for its establishment were derived in part from grants made by the city of Albany, and by the Regents, and in part from private subscription. The building in which it is now located was erected after plans by Thomas C. Taylor, Architect, at a cost of $90,000. The corner stone was laid on the 20th day of July, 1815, by the Mayor of Albany, Philip S. Van Rensselaer. The academy was opened September 11, 1815, in a wooden building on State street. The new building was completed and occupied in 1817.

The first Principal was Dr. Benjamin Allen. The number of pupils for the first year was ninety. The charge for tuition was $8 per quarter, which was raised at the end of the year to $12.50 for classical scholars and $10 for all others. Dr. Allen resigned the Principalship in 1817, and Dr. Theodoric Romeyn Beck was appointed to the place. His incumbency was by far the longest in the history of the academy, lasting till 1848—a period of thirty years. Other Principals succeeded in the following order: Rev. William H. Campbell, D. D., 1848–51; George H. Cook, 1851–53; Rev. William A. Miller, 1853–56; David Murray, 1856–63; James W. Mason, 1863–68; Rev. Abel Wood, 1869–70; Merrill E. Gates since 1870. The academy has numbered among its Faculty a large number of distinguished names: Rev. Isaac Ferris, Rev. Peter Bullions, Joseph Henry, Philip Ten Eyck, Richard Swan, E. P. Waterbury, George W. Atherton, Charles E. Smith and Jacob S. Mosher.

The academy has never had any productive endowment, but has relied for support on the revenue derived from tuition fees. The instruction has always been of an advanced character, especially in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics. During the present administration a military organization has been introduced, with drill twice a week. This has not only proved a very attractive feature, but has served greatly to promote the physical development and the *esprit du corps* of the students. There are three departments in the academy, viz.: the Primary, three years; the Preparatory, three years, and the Academic, six years. In the Academic Department special attention is given to preparing young men for college. A good reference library is

maintained. A collection of one thousand two hundred large photographs, selected by Principal Gates in his travels in Italy and Greece, are used to illustrate classical authors. A working laboratory has been established for the training of the students in practical science. French text-books have been used in the study of physics for the last nine years. The course of study, twice extended during the present administration, now covers a large part of the average college course.

The following medals and prizes have been established in the academy: 1. Mathematical Medal, founded by Willian Caldwell in 1831; 2. Classical Medal, founded by Stephen Van Rensselaer in 1837; 3. Beck Literary Medal, founded by Thomas W. Olcott in 1854; 5. Philosophical Medal, founded by Dr. Patrick Gannon in 1854, and since 1870 the following: 6. Penmanship Medal, founded by William H. Alvord, 7. German Medal, founded by General R. H. King; 8. Military Medal, founded by General John F. Rathbone; 9. Second Military Medal, presented by Erastus Corning, 10. French Medal, founded by Mrs. Howard Townsend; 11. English Essay Medal, founded by Peter Gansevoort; 12. Company C Military Medal, founded by Mrs. Abraham Lansing, in memory of her brother, Henry Gansevoort

For the year 1880–81. the Faculty consisted of a Principal and thirteen teachers; the attendance was, in the Academic Department, 139; in the Preparatory Department, 90; in the Primary Department, 62; total, 291.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Troy Female Seminary is notable in the history of education in New York, because it was really the pioneer in establishing a higher standard for female education. It was the outgrowth of a school founded by Mrs. Emma Willard in Middlebury, Vermont, in 1814. This preliminary school became so notable for its high standard of culture and scholarship that its distinguished founder was urged to remove to the wider field which New York seemed to offer. She was influenced to this course by the encouragement that the State would extend to institutions for female education some of that liberality which it had shown to colleges for men. With this expectation she removed her seminary to Waterford in 1819. She made an application to the Legislature for aid, and accompanied her application with an exposition of her plan for female education. Governor De Witt Clinton in his Annual Message strongly urged the Legislature to grant aid. But, to Mrs. Willard's great disappointment, the Legislature did not respond. The sentiment in favor of female education was not yet matured. It has required the lives and services of such women as Mrs. Willard to develop the convictions which to-day prevail in this State as to the importance of educating women.

Mrs. Willard, although disappointed by her failure to obtain public aid, was by no means discouraged. Private sympathy and encouragement more than made up what she had lost. Her advanced ideas on the subject of female education received the approval of such men as John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, DeWitt Clinton, and others. With such encouragement she devoted herself to the practical realization of her plans. She arranged a course of study far in advance of any thing before attempted in the education of girls in this country. It is said that the examination of Miss Cramer, a daughter of Hon. John Cramer, with two or three others, in geometry, was the first public examination on that subject ever made in any school for women. Finding the want of appropriate books in her instruction to be a great impediment, she set to work to supply the deficiency. She was the first to introduce map-drawing in schools. She connected the study of the history of a country with that of its geography, and prepared charts to facilitate historical and geographical

study. So marked was her success in this line of improvement, that, at the World's Fair in London, in 1851, she was awarded a gold medal for her geographical and historical charts.

In 1821 Mrs. Willard, at the solicitation of citizens of Troy, removed her seminary to that city. Buildings were erected under her own direction suited for her special plans. From this time the school came to be known as the Troy Female Seminary. Its fame, and the fame of its founder, brought to it an overflowing patronage. It was liberally provided with teachers — a teacher for every ten scholars being the usual average.

One of the notable features of Mrs. Willard's school was the attention given to training the scholars in the use of their own language. An original composition was required every week, and daily drill was given in correct expression. Shakspeare was used as a reading-book, and the plays were studied by the class and read in character. The grade of education bestowed in the higher departments of the school was collegiate rather than academic. Mathematics, metaphysics, history and art were pursued in their advanced branches. The average age of the scholars was for many years more than seventeen.

The Troy Seminary furnished many of the most prominent and successful teachers throughout the country. By means of these Mrs. Willard's system and methods of education were carried everywhere. The fame of the school brought to it many visitors from all countries. It is among its cherished honorable traditions that General La Fayette and Lady Franklin deemed it worthy of inspection.

Mrs. Willard retired from the seminary in 1838, leaving it in the care of her son, John H. Willard, and his accomplished wife. They carried on the school, with distinguished success, during a period of more than thirty years. Since 1872 the seminary has ceased to be conducted as a boarding school, but still continues as a day school. During the sixty years of its history, thirteen thousand five hundred pupils were connected with it, of whom eight thousand two hundred and sixteen were under the management of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Willard. Nine hundred and fifty-six pupils went out as teachers. Diplomas began to be issued, in 1843, to such as had completed the course. From 1860 to 1870, which may be regarded as a fairly representative period, the school had, on an average, two hundred and ninety-one pupils, and graduated nineteen each year.

Emma Millard

MRS. EMMA WILLARD.

THE life of Mrs. Emma Willard is so intimately associated with the Troy Female Seminary that little more need be said in addition to the preceding sketch. An interesting biography of her has been written by her friend, Dr. John Lord. From it we extract the additional facts required to complete her notable record.

She was born February 23, 1787, in Berlin, Connecticut, the next to the youngest of seventeen children. Her father was Captain Samuel Hart, descended from Thomas Hooker, one of the founders of Connecticut. Her father was a man of marked ability and good education. His influence is manifest in the early training of his gifted daughter. At the age of seventeen she was Preceptress in the Westfield Academy. Later she pursued her studies at the Berlin Academy, and at boarding schools in Hartford. Then she opened a school in Middlebury, Vermont. In 1812 she married Dr. John Willard of Middlebury, and for a time her works as a teacher were suspended. But in 1814, in order to relieve her husband from financial embarrassment, she opened a school for girls which attracted such attention that inducements were held out for her to remove to the neighboring State of New York.

It was here her famous "Plan of Female Education" was prepared and submitted to the Legislature in 1819. Nothing more comprehensive, practical and suggestive has ever appeared on the subject of female education. It fairly entitles its author, who showed its practicability by her own experience, to be considered as a pioneer in advanced education for women.

Mrs. Willard was a voluminous writer, being compelled to remedy the deficiencies of the text-books of her day by better ones of her own. We close this sketch with a list of these publications: Plan for Improving Female Education, addressed as a Memorial to the Legislature of New York, 1818; the Woodbridge and Willard Geographies and Atlases, 1822; History of the United States, or Republic of America, with Atlas, 1828, continued by subsequent editions in 1852 and 1867; Journal and Letters from Europe, 1833; Universal History in Perspective, 1837; Abridgement of American History, 1843; Temple of Time or Chronographic Universal History, 1844; a Chronographer of English History, 1845; a Chronographer of Ancient History, 1845; Historic Guide to accompany Charts, 1845; Treatise on the Circulation of Blood, 1846; Respiration and its Effects, 1849; Astronomy, 1853; Morals for the Young, 1857; Addresses on Female Education in Greece.

Mrs. Willard died April 15, 1870, in the eighty-fourth year of her age.

CAZENOVIA SEMINARY.

THIS flourishing academy may be taken as typical of a class of institutions established under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was founded in 1824, and received its charter as the Seminary of the Genesee Conference, April 6, 1825. The funds for the purchase of the original building were received by subscription. Subsequently money was obtained by the sale of scholarships. The tuition charged was $4 per quarter for two classes, and $3 and $2.50, respectively, for two others. It was a boarding-school, and we find, in 1829, a resolution adopted "that the price of board be raised to $1 per week." One hundred and twenty-one students were registered during the first year. The success of the school was largely due to the energy and active friendship of the Methodist clergy. They brought to it an increasing patronage, and solicited funds. In 1829 it had two hundred and eighty-three students. In 1843 it stood third in attendance in the State, and in 1872 it stood first.

Its buildings began with the old county court-house, which was purchased and fitted up. Additional buildings were from time to time erected with funds obtained by subscription, by scholarships, and by savings from the income, and, in 1870, by the issue of $30,000 in seminary bonds.

In 1875 a semi-centennial celebration was held, at which a great number of distinguished alumni attended. As a result of this gathering, additional funds to the amount of $47,000 were pledged for the institution. A memorial volume was also published, giving a history of the seminary and a very full record of its Faculty and students.

The present condition of the school, in 1881, is one of continued prosperity. Its Faculty consists of ten persons, and the attendance of scholars reported is two hundred and thirty-five, of whom one hundred and fifty-three are males and eighty-two females. Of this number, fifty-one are of academic grade. Twelve entered college the present year. The buildings and grounds of the seminary are valued at $60,000; its library at $3,110; its apparatus at $2,500, and its other property at $9,832. Its income from all sources for the year was $12,500.

Its list of Principals and teachers presents many eminent names. Its first Principal was Rev. Nathaniel Porter, educated at Amherst College. Some of the others who followed are: Augustus W. Smith, the distinguished mathematician, afterward President of the Wesleyan University; W. C. Larrabee; Rev. George Peck, D. D.; Rev. George C. Hapgood, D. D.; Rev. Henry Barrister, D. D.; Rev. Edward Andrews, D. D., since elected Bishop; Rev. Albert S. Graves, Rev. W. S. Smith, Ph. D; and the present Principal, Rev. J. D. Phelps. Among its teachers we find William H. Allen, afterward President of Girard College, and Rev. Dr. J. W. Armstrong, afterward Principal of Geneseo Normal School. Its long list of distinguished alumni includes: General John Cochrane; Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan, of Brooklyn; Bishop J. T. Peck; Bishop Bowman; Professor X. A. Willard; General J. R. Hawley; Judge Charles Andrews, of the New York Court of Appeals; Charles Dudley Warner; ex-Governor Leland Sanford, of California; Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman; Rev. Dr. O. H. Warren, Regent of the University; Hon. David L. Follett, Justice of the New York Supreme Court; Hon. Henry W. Slocum, Brooklyn.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

THIS institution sustains the closest relation to, if indeed it may not almost be considered as identical with, the very earliest endowment for the purposes of female education in the State of New York. In the year 1814 Chancellor Kent, John V. Henry, Gideon Hawley, and others of like purpose and culture, residents of Albany, desiring facilities for the higher education of their daughters, formed an association, erected a suitable building, provided a library, apparatus, etc., and commenced operations. The school at first consisted of two departments, a primary or training department and one for more advanced classes. The institution increased, and soon required more ample accommodations. In 1821 larger and more commodious buildings were erected, and the association was incorporated by the Legislature of the State, under the name and title of the Albany Female Academy. The Legislature, at the same time, gave $1,000 to the institution, the first money ever appropriated by the State of New York for female education. The late Chancellor Ferris was for several years President of the Board of Trustees, and, after his removal to the city of New York, exerted his influence in founding a similar institution in the metropolis, known as Rutgers Female Institute, now Rutgers Female College. In 1844 an institution, intended to be modeled on the same general plan, was established in this city, under the name of the Brooklyn Female Academy, and was incorporated in the same year.

The Brooklyn Female Academy was formally opened May 4, 1846, with three hundred pupils. The institution being the property of a stock company, it was the duty of the Trustees to prepare annually a statement to be submitted to the stockholders. The following is from the report of 1850: "The patronage of the institution has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends; and in proof of this statement we are enabled to enumerate, among the one thousand five hundred and twenty pupils who have sought the advantages of an education within its walls, the representatives of nineteen different States of the Union, the Canadas, St. Thomas, Trinidad, Cuba, the Sandwich Islands and England." The Trustees added in their report: "We are abundantly warranted in entertaining the assurance

that it has reached that high point of celebrity and usefulness which gives it power to exert the most auspicious influence upon the interests of literature, and upon kindred institutions in the city, county and State." This prosperity continued unchecked until the first morning of January, 1853, when the school building, with its library, chemical and astronomical apparatus, and collections in natural history, was destroyed by fire. The adjoining building, allotted to boarding pupils, happily escaped. Rooms were promptly secured in the Brooklyn Institute, and the classes went on without an hour's delay. The apparent calamity proved a blessing in disguise, for it afforded the occasion for a benefaction already taking shape in the liberal thought of a lady of Brooklyn. The flames were not yet extinguished, when Mrs. Harriet L. Packer addressed a communication to the Trustees, expressing her sympathy for the loss and her readiness to re-establish the institution on a more permanent and solid basis, and dedicate it, for all time, to the advancement of female education in the higher branches of art and science, on condition that the stockholders would transfer their ownership in the Brooklyn Female Academy for the purpose of founding a similar institution for the education of young men. In this communication she stated that her late husband, William S. Packer, had entertained the purpose of devoting a sum of money toward the establishment of an institution for the education of youth. It was her desire, as his representative, to carry out his wishes. The recent destruction by fire of the building of the Female Academy offered her an opportunity which she was glad to embrace.

She proposed to apply $65,000 of her husband's property "to the erection of an institution for the education of her own sex in the higher branches of literature," in the place of that known as the Brooklyn Female Academy. The Trustees at once obtained the consent of the corporators of the Brooklyn Female Academy to transfer their interest to a school for boys, under the title of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute. A charter of incorporation was obtained, from the Legislature at Albany, for the Packer Collegiate Institute. In a subsequent letter, Mrs. Packer, after expressing her heartfelt thanks for the honor bestowed on the memory of her late husband in giving the institution his name, in order to further aid the Trustees to erect a building in style and general appearance which should be a token of the refined and elevating influences to be found within its walls, proposed to add $20,000* to her former donation, making the sum $85,000.

The Packer Collegiate Institute was formally opened with appropriate ceremonies and an address by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., on the evening of November 9, 1854. Since that time the institution has been steadily increasing in numbers and efficiency;

* The latter sum of $20,000 was never called for.

and it is as completely and as liberally provided with all that is necessary and desirable for the highest intellectual culture as any college for females in this country. In 1871 the institution celebrated, for an entire week, its "silver wedding." It sent out its "*Salutem in Domino Sempiternam*" to all its children of the past twenty-five years, and they responded from the west, from the south, from Europe, from Egypt, from the far east and from the islands of the Pacific — those at hand, by their presence; those far away, in spirit and by letter. Of the six hundred and four graduates, three hundred assembled in the chapel of the institute; and reports of the different members of the classes from 1847 to 1871 were read, showing that many of them had become eminent as teachers, authors, artists, missionaries, etc.

Besides the donation of Mrs. Packer, the institute has received, from year to year, valuable contributions from different individuals in the form of books, pictures and specimens of natural history. The funds received from the State have amounted to $34,101.84. The present endowment of the institution is $42,568, and the value of its grounds and buildings, which are unincumbered, is not less than $200,000.

The edifice is one of great architectural beauty. The chapel, in the early English style, is capable of seating one thousand persons. The class-rooms are large, well-lighted and ventilated. An excellent reference library, and a very complete collection of chemical and philosophical apparatus, together with good cabinets of geological, mineralogical and conchological specimens, furnish the means of illustrating the subjects taught.

The plan of study embraces two departments, the Collegiate and Academic. The Collegiate Department provides two years of study in subjects of collegiate grade, including an optional course in languages. The Academic Department is divided into two divisions, the higher of which includes three grades, and the lower six, each supposed to occupy a year. Besides these there is a Preparatory Department for scholars not yet ready for the Academic. Excellent facilities are provided for such branches as English composition, vocal music, drawing and painting and the history of art. A diploma is bestowed at the end of the course.

The academic year extends from the middle of September to the middle of June. The institute has an arrangement by which it receives to free scholarships ten graduates of the Central Grammar School of the city. The annual catalogue for 1881 contains the names of thirty-seven instructors and five hundred and fifty scholars. The graduating class contained twenty, and the whole number of graduates from the beginning is eight hundred and thirty-eight.

A. Culloman

David H. Cochran

ALONZO CRITTENDEN, Ph. D.

ALONZO CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., President of the Packer Collegiate Institute, has been at the head of the institution from its beginning. His career as an educator began in the Albany Female Academy more than fifty years ago, and he has been widely known in this country as a champion of the higher education of women. To him, as a practical teacher, and especially to his ability as an organizer, are due the eminent success and prosperity of the Albany Female Academy, the Brooklyn Female Academy, and the Packer Collegiate Institute.

Mr. Crittenden graduated from Union College in 1824, and the influence received from its venerable President, Dr. Nott, may be discerned in his own career as teacher and manager. Entering with enthusiasm upon his duties as Principal of the Albany Female Academy, Mr. Crittenden labored with zeal and energy until it became one of the foremost institutions for female education in the country. His heart was so enlisted in this work at Albany that it cost him a struggle to leave an institution which was, practically, a creation of his own, and identify himself with a new and untried enterprise in Brooklyn. A brief investigation, however, revealed to him the possibilities of a wider field of usefulness. He entered earnestly upon the new enterprise. Under his guiding hand it rapidly took shape and character. It opened with great promise, and took rank among the foremost schools of the land. The Brooklyn Female Academy and its successor, the Packer Collegiate Institute, are the monuments of Mr. Crittenden's life. In the fulfillment of his arduous duties, Mr. Crittenden has enjoyed the co-operation of many able assistants. Professor Gray, afterward the founder of the Brooklyn Heights Seminary; Professor D. G. Eaton, for the last twenty years Instructor in Mathematics and Natural Sciences; and many noble women, some of whom have since filled distinguished places in social and literary circles, have contributed their skillful work to the solidity and substantial excellence of the institution.

COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,

BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN stands unrivaled in institutions for secondary education. The Packer Institute, the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, and the Adelphia Academy are institutions of solid merit and widely recognized efficiency. They have been established, not by the Board of Education at the public expense of the city, but by private enterprise and liberality, and are maintained by revenues derived from their own property and patronage.

The liberality of Mrs. Packer in providing for the rebuilding the Female Academy which had been burned awakened a kindred spirit of enterprise in others, and resulted in the establishment, in 1853, of the Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute. The first Board of Trustees, which includes those most active in the work, consisted of George S. Howland, L. B. Lyman, R. S. Tucker, J. E. Southworth, Isaac H. Frothingham, John T. Martin, H. R. Worthington, D. S. Landon, C. S. Baylis, J. C. Brevoort, J. S. T. Stranahan, S. B. Chittenden, James How, J. O. Low, H. B. Claflin, J. L. Putnam, Charles R. Marvin. This body organized themselves under articles of association. Mrs. Packer having undertaken to provide for the Female Academy, the old stockholders consented to the transfer of their stock to the new association.

In January, 1854, the present site of the institute, a plot of ground one hundred and three feet in width and one hundred and fifty feet in depth, was purchased for $16,000. The building was begun in 1854 and completed in 1855. John H. Raymond, D. D., LL. D., was elected President, and a full corps of teachers appointed. The institute has had no money endowment, but its prosperity has from the beginning been so marked that its revenue from tuition has sufficed to pay off a debt of about $28,000 incurred in building and equipment, to erect and furnish additional buildings, to keep the apparatus, scientific collections and furniture in excellent condition, and to maintain the instruction and administration on an efficient scale. Its property is estimated as follows: Grounds and

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE BROOKLYN

buildings, $135,000; library, $2,717; apparatus, $7,299; and miscellaneous, $43,152, making a total of $188,168.

In 1864 Dr. Raymond accepted the Presidency of Vassar College, and was succeeded by David H. Cochran, Ph. D., LL. D., then President of the State Normal School at Albany. Under his administration the school has attained its present efficiency. The number of pupils has increased from two hundred and fifty, in 1855, to six hundred and seventy-five in 1880. The annual income from tuition, in the same time, has increased from $20,587.20 to $71,610.60, and the expenditures for salaries from $15,973.75 to $61,010. In the twenty-five years thus included, a total of $1,196,554.15 has been received for tuition, and $1,004,965.80 paid out in salaries to Professors and Teachers. The catalogue for 1880–1 contains the names of thirty-four Professors and teachers, and seven hundred and thirteen students.

The school is divided into two departments, the Academic and the Collegiate, and each of these into four grades. Four courses of study are furnished: The Classical Course, in which all the subjects necessary to enter the Freshman Class of any college are taught; the Scientific Course, including mathematics, physical science, modern languages and drawing, together with political economy, logic and moral philosophy; the Liberal Course and the Commercial Course. The Board of Trustees is authorized to confer the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science.

DAVID H. COCHRAN, Ph. D., LL. D.

PRESIDENT COCHRAN, the youngest son of Samuel and Catherine Gallup Cochran, was born July 5, 1828. His parents were of New England origin, his father being of Scotch descent, and his mother Huguenot. As a boy he acquired some proficiency in natural sciences, and planned to pursue his studies in chemistry with Liebig, at Giesen; but being unexpectedly thrown on his own resources, he was compelled to abandon his purpose. He commenced teaching at fifteen years of age, and worked his way to Hamilton College at the age of eighteen. Here he maintained himself by teaching and lecturing upon natural science until his graduation in 1850. He was at once appointed to the Professorship of Natural Science in the Clinton Liberal Institute, in which he had taught during a part of his Under-graduate Course. In 1851 he was appointed Principal of the Fredonia Academy, where he remained three years, almost exclusively engaged in teaching Latin and Greek. In 1854 he was appointed Professor of Natural Sciences in the State Normal School at Albany. On the resignation of the President, Dr. S. B Woolworth, he was somewhat unwillingly induced to abandon his

Professorship, which was greatly to his taste, and to surrender a remunerative business as analytical chemist, in order to accept the position of President of the State Normal School. He held this position from 1856 to 1864. During this period, in addition to his regular duties, he was often called upon to teach and lecture in Teachers' Institutes in various parts of the State.

In September, 1864, he was elected President of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, which position he still holds. In regard to his successful career in this institution, the following testimony is given in a historical sketch prepared for the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation, celebrated June, 1880:

"After a considerable interim, the Trustees secured the services of the present President of the Faculty, David H. Cochran, Ph. D., LL. D., who had long been at the head of the only school then established by this State for the training of teachers, a school from which the Polytechnic had already received many of its most valuable instructors. At the time of this change in administration, the institute was reorganized, and important modifications were made in its arrangements and classifications, and in its methods of teaching and of examinations. The Trustees are fully persuaded that to these changes in the educational economy of the institute, and to the unremitting energy, rare executive ability and superior scholarship of President Cochran, is largely due the high character the institute has since attained, and as well the impetus given to its financial prosperity."

President Cochran received from the Board of Regents, in 1862, the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and from Hamilton College, in 1869, the degree of Doctor of Laws.

STATE LIBRARY, ALBANY.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY.

By HENRY A. HOMES, LL.D., Librarian.

THE New York State Library was first established at the Capitol by an act of the Legislature, passed in 1818, which declared that its object was to found "a public library for the use of the Government and the people of the State." The most noticeable of the causes leading to its establishment were the introduction of a system, first proposed by Massachusetts in the year 1811, of exchanges between the States of the Union of their session laws, and the passage of a law by Congress ordering that one copy of the laws and the journals and documents of Congress should be distributed to each of the States. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, the Chancellor of the Court of Chancery, now abolished, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, were constituted a Board of Trustees for the new library; and a few years afterward the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General and the Comptroller were added to their number.

The first appropriation of money for the support of the library was a sum of $3,000 for the immediate purchase of books, and of $500 as an annual provision for the same purpose. A Librarian was appointed, with an annual salary of $300; but, for fifteen years from its organization, the library was only open during the sessions of the Legislature and the Courts, and both departments of the library were in the same hall. The first report, made in the year 1819, showed the existence of a library with six hundred volumes, of which two hundred and fifty were law books, and there were eleven maps.

The first catalogue of the library, published in 1820, contained brief titles of seven hundred and fifty-eight volumes. The income of the library, after the year 1825, was $1,300 a year, $300 of which were derived from a fund of the Court of Chancery. From the year 1826, annual reports regarding its condition have been addressed to the Legislature. During the early years of the existence of the library, the Trustees devoted their attention principally to the purchase of works on law, frequently in their reports referring to their inability, with the means at their disposal, to purchase historical and scientific works.

With the gradual increase of the library, it became evident that it needed a steadier supervision than could be given to it by a Board constantly changing its members, and it was decided to transfer the care of it to a more permanent body. The Legislature enacted, May 4, 1844, that thenceforth the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York should be Trustees of the Library, and they formally assumed the trust in the same month. They found that three hundred volumes of this small collection were missing; the whole number of volumes being estimated at ten thousand.

A catalogue of the library was published in 1846, embracing also the Warden collection of two thousand two hundred volumes; and in the year 1850 another catalogue appeared, of over a thousand pages, of all the books in both departments. In 1855 and 1856 a catalogue was published in four volumes, embracing all the departments, and covering eighteen hundred octavo pages. It contained a catalogue: 1. Of the general library, of nine hundred and eighty-seven pages; 2. Of the law library, of four hundred and two pages; 3. Of maps, manuscripts, engravings and coins, of two hundred and seventy pages; 4. Of books on bibliography and typography, of one hundred and forty-three pages. Five years after, in 1861, this catalogue was followed by a supplement to the general department of the titles of the books added to it in the preceding five years, of one thousand and eighty-four pages; and in 1865 by a supplement to the law library, of one hundred and eighty pages. In 1872 a subject-index of the general department was printed in an octavo volume, of six hundred and fifty pages, containing, under topical headings in dictionary form, abbreviated titles of all the works in the previously published catalogues, and of all the books added since the publication of the last catalogue of 1861. This subject-index is intended to be a substitute for the expensive full title alphabetical catalogues by authors' names. At this moment there is in press a supplement subject-index of the additions of the past ten years, and also of the principal subjects treated of in most of the collections of the American historical societies, containing, besides, thousands of references to subjects buried under some general title of works which were in the library previous to 1872. A similar subject-index is also in preparation of the elementary works, statute law, and reports in the law library, which will be much more elaborate than the indexes of that department hitherto published.

The annual appropriation for the purchase of books for the library has been gradually increased from the small sum of $500, until, at the present time, it usually amounts to $4,000 a year. At various times during the last fifty years, the Legislature has also made extra and specific appropriations, for the purpose of purchasing books or manuscripts so costly, that it was not deemed expedient that they should be purchased with the money of the annual appropriation. Of the annual appropriation of from $2,500 to $4,000 for the purchase of books from 1850 to 1880,

it is estimated that one year with another $1,000 has been used for purchases in the Law Department, and the remainder for purchases in all the other branches of human knowledge.

The character of the library results, for the most part, from the special aims pursued by the Trustees in developing it. Their earliest purchases were largely for the Law Department, which was regarded of the most practical importance, and they have continued to the present time to purchase all the works essential for it, for the use of the members of the Courts meeting at the Capitol. A Select Committee of the Trustees, in 1879, reports as the result, that the Law Department "is believed to be nearly, if not quite complete in its collection of Law Reports of the Federal Courts of the United States, of the highest Courts of the several States and of Great Britain, as well as of the Statutes of the several States." It aims also to contain, the committee says, "all really standard elementary works touching all departments of municipal law within Great Britain and the United States, together with a reasonable supply of all digests, books of practice and hand-books of like character," the leading authorities upon subjects of international and ecclesiastical law, and the laws of the modern continental nations. Medical jurisprudence has been largely provided for from the library of Dr. T. R. Beck, who was for fifteen years Secretary of the Board of Regents of the University, devoted to the interests of the library, and author of a great work on the subject. The collection of the statute law and State papers of Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, embraces upward of twelve thousand volumes. It has been the custom to preserve in the Law Department not only the statutes of the several States and of foreign countries, but also the journals and documents of Congress and the States of the Union, as complete as they can be obtained from the beginning, with the journals and sessional papers of the Parliament of Great Britain, and the Parliaments of her Colonies, especially of Canada. Of the sessional papers of the British Parliament there are on shelves one thousand and three hundred folio volumes, from the years 1803 to 1832, 1844 to 1851, and from 1869 to the present time. The American State papers number eight thousand volumes.

As regards the character of the remainder of the library, the Trustees, before and since the Regents of the University took charge of it, have always aimed, as is manifest from their frequent declarations in their annual reports, to enlarge it with works pertaining to American history, to political and social economy, to statistics, and to topics of legislation. The first year of service of the present Board of Trustees was inaugurated by the receipt of the second collection of books on American history, made by D. B. Warden, amounting to two thousand two hundred volumes. It had been purchased by the Legislature at their request by an appro-

priation of $4,000. The Trustees, in the report of the Select Committee of 1879, express their opinion of the importance of continuing to develop the library principally in these directions, in the following language: "Whatever pertains to the science of government, in its broadest sense, has a special place in a library designed for the aid of those who are to administer the government. And in a State library, whatever illustrates the history, character, resources and development of the State, past, present and future, should be the subject of collection and preservation." "To make the library encyclopedic or universal is simply out of the question." No appropriation, they say, likely to be obtained from the Legislature, would suffice the expenditure for the purchase of books and the manning of the library.

The result of building up a library with such purposes is, that at the present day it is one of the most extensive and best supplied with works on American history in the country; and with the direction given to the aims of the library committee by the decision of the Trustees, it is likely to become proportionately stronger in the future than in the past, in books tending to illustrate the history of this State, of the Nation, and of the New World. Its present relative completeness may be inferred from its condition in one branch of research. Of the two hundred and sixty-one volumes quoted by Durrie in his "Index to American Genealogies, contained in Town Histories," the State Library contains two hundred and fifty-eight. As an important pendant to American history, the library is liberally supplied with works on the history of Great Britain and Ireland, and the history of Europe generally.

The State appropriated, for a considerable number of years, from $400 to $600 a year for the purpose of carrying out M. Vattemare's system of an international exchange with foreign States of the volumes of laws, journals, documents, historical and scientific publications printed by the State of New York. The appropriation ceased to be made soon after the death of M. Vattemare, in 1864. Many thousands of volumes of State papers and miscellaneous works were added to the library by this method, chiefly in foreign languages. It did not tend, in any great degree, to build up the library in the direction intended to be given to it by the Trustees. Besides the increase of the library by exchanges with the States of the Union and Canada, amounting to about four hundred volumes a year, nearly an equal number are received by exchange and donation from other sources, societies and individuals in this country and in Europe. The two largest collections of books given to the library since its foundation are the publications of the Commissioner of British Patents, amounting at the present time to more than three thousand volumes; and the library of the Hon. Harmanus Bleecker, of Albany, of about two thousand volumes. The library now contains over one hundred and sixteen thousand volumes, including those in the Law Department, which number about thirty-two thousand.

The annual increase of the library for the last twenty years has been nearly three thousand volumes a year, on an average. Probably with the removal of the books before long to a new home, the sight of the empty shelves will impress a feeling of the need of larger appropriations, that some of the void spaces may be filled with books.

The character of the library may be indicated, in a manner to interest many minds, by the mention of some of the more remarkable treasures collected in it. There may be enumerated in its department of manuscripts: 1. Twenty-eight folio volumes of the papers of Sir William Johnson, from 1733 to 1774, with a calendar and a subject-index of seventy thousand references; 2. The papers of Governor George Clinton, from 1763 to 1800, in twenty-four volumes folio, which Hon. George W. Clinton is now engaged in indexing and annotating; 3. A volume containing autograph letters or documents from all of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; 4. The papers from the traitor Arnold, found upon Major John Andre at the time he was captured, in 1780; 5. Memorials, to the number of sixteen, of George Washington, among them being a survey of land made by him, as County Surveyor, when but seventeen years old, in 1749; his surveying instruments, watch-seals and chain, his inauguration sword and the first draught of the farewell address, May, 1796; 6. The grant on parchment from Charles II, in 1664, to his brother James, Duke of York and Albany, of the territory embracing New York; 7. The emancipation proclamation of September, 1862, in the handwriting of Abraham Lincoln; 8. Eight boxes, containing from thirty thousand to forty thousand papers, called the "Stevens Vermont manuscripts," as yet unassorted and unbound, referring to the early history of New England and New York. After the transfer of the library to the New Capitol, those manuscript volumes in the offices of the Secretary of State that have no longer more than an historical value are by a late law to be deposited on the shelves of the State Library. They number several hundred volumes. The State Library possesses also the returns of the Marshals of the Census of the State for 1865 and 1875, containing the names and ages of all the inhabitants of the State, and bound in about one hundred and ten folio volumes for each series.

Among the printed books, those of interest, which may be mentioned, are: 1. As many as thirty-five volumes printed before the year A. D. 1500, such as the works of Thomas Aquinas, printed at Rome in 1470, in two volumes folio. 2. The publications of all the American historical societies. 3. Publications of learned and scientific societies in America and Great Britain, such as the American Academy, American Philosophical Society, Antiquarian Society of London, Palæontographical Society, Royal Society, Zoölogical Society. 4. Publications of private printing clubs and societies, such as the Bradford, Camden, English Historical, Maitland, Ballad,

Shakespeare, Percy, Spottiswoode, Hanserd Knollys, and Wodrow. 5. Collections of eulogies on deceased Presidents: on Washington, 150; on Harrison, 60; on Lincoln, 205. 6. A collection of works on bibliography and typography, consisting of more than two thousand volumes, one thousand of which were bought from Mr. J. Munsell by a special appropriation. 7. A nearly complete collection of all the genealogies of American families that have been published to 1880. 8. There have been placed on the shelves this year a series of Gaine's New York Register and Almanac, covering forty-four years, from 1756 to 1804, a remarkable set. 9. The Journals and Resolutions of the Netherlands, from 1524 to 1797; the Secret Resolutions, from 1651 to 1795, in all two hundred and sixty volumes folio, some of which are copies in manuscript, on account of the scarcity of complete copies. These were received from the Government of the Netherlands, and are in the Law Department

Without enumerating any more of the valuable collections of books in the library, or pointing out exceptionally rare books, we would advert to the portfolios of maps of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which are exceedingly valuable for the period of the Revolutionary War. The library possesses also several cases filled with coins and medals, paper money of the Colonies and the States, paintings of portraits of several of the Governors of the State, and of other eminent citizens, regarding which we have not space for a more detailed notice.

The library, from its foundation in 1818, was kept in a room occupying a portion of two stories of the old Capitol, on the north side. In 1854 it was removed to an edifice especially constructed for the purpose, west of the Old Capitol, but connected with it by a corridor of two stories. This structure is two stories high, one hundred and fourteen feet long by forty-eight feet wide. Its principal facade is on State street, constructed of red sandstone, like the Old Capitol, as is that on the north end. The Law Department occupies the ground floor, and the General Department the second floor. Three of the alcoves upon the lower floor are arranged for the offices of the Board of Regents. The upper hall is sufficiently high to admit of galleries on both sides, with alcoves in them, as upon the main floor. At the time when this edifice was constructed the Legislature prescribed very definite limitations regarding its size, lest it should be made unnecessarily large; yet not ten years elapsed before its shelves were full, and it has been necessary to fill the centers of fourteen alcoves with book-cases, to double the rows of books on the shelves, while the whole vacant space in the galleries is piled up with newspaper volumes in scores of piles four and five feet high. Ample space is designed for the library in the new Capitol, and it is expected that within two years it may be removed.

Under the laws of the State, sustained by the rules adopted by the Trustees, the library is treated primarily as a reference library. The greater part of the books are such as do not leave the Capitol; the exceptions for the remainder are, that the

LAW LIBRARY.

GENERAL LIBRARY

heads of departments, the members of the Legislature, the judges of the Court of Appeals and of the Supreme Court, and the Trustees of the Library may draw two books at a time for a limited period. The Trustees, agreeably to the provisions of the statutes, have declared that the books which are always to be retained in the library are, all the books in the Law Library, all dictionaries, encyclopædias, maps, engravings, and books valuable for their rarity or antiquity. Books taken for use in the courts must be returned on the same day that they are taken out.

The library is open through the year from nine o'clock in the morning until five in the evening, except on holidays, and from the fifth to the twentieth day of August, when it is closed for cleaning. When the Legislature is in session the library is open until six in the evening. All persons visiting the General Department can obtain books to read in the library; but the librarians are required to use discrimination regarding the delivery of such books as they may judge liable to be injured. Persons not under fifteen are allowed to make researches, but in view of the aims of the library for reference by the Legislature, the officers of government, and advanced and professional students, and of the small staff of officers employed, the Trustees require the librarians not to deliver to visitors, for general and continuous reading, works of fiction, light literature and publications of like character. The Law Library has particularly been declared by the Legislature to have been established for the use of the government, the courts and the bar, and is to be used not for text-books of study, but for reference only.

Organization (1882).

The library is in charge of a standing committee of seven of the Trustees. The General Department of the library is administered by a librarian and two assistants, and the Law Department by a librarian and a temporary assistant. The organization of the library at the present date is as follows: Standing Committee on the State Library: Rev. Dr. Upson, Chairman, the Chancellor, the Governor, Regents Hale,* Brevoort, Curtis and Fitch. Secretary of the Trustees: David Murray. Library Staff: Henry A. Homes, LL. D., Librarian of the General Library; Stephen B. Griswold, LL. B., Librarian of the Law Library. Assistants: George R. Howell, Franklin Olcott, Harry E. Griswold.

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* Died December, 1881.

HENRY A. HOMES, LL. D.

DOCTOR HOMES, the scholarly and accomplished Librarian of the New York State Library, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 10, 1812. He received his preparatory training for college at Phillips Academy, at Andover, where he was a student for three and a half years. He graduated from Amherst College in 1830. He studied theology two years at the Andover Theological Seminary, and theology and medicine two years at Yale College. During 1834 and 1835 he resided in Paris and studied Arabic under De Sacy. In 1836 he went to Constantinople and joined the American missionaries in their work. In this he continued till 1850, at which date, having become connected with the American Legation at the Porte, he gave up his connection with the mission. For nearly a year he was Chargé des Affaires for the United States at Constantinople, and afterward was interpreter of the Legation and Acting Consul. In 1853 he returned to the United States, and in September, 1854, was appointed on the staff of the State Library as Assistant in the General Library.

Mr. Homes's peculiar qualifications for bibliographical work became at once apparent, and the chief care and labor pertaining to the General Library almost immediately fell into his hands. To the work of selecting books for purchase, cataloguing their titles and indexing their contents Mr. Homes has devoted himself with unwearied patience, and with the affectionate interest and aptitude of a scholar. In 1862 he was appointed Librarian of the General Library, Mr. Street's responsibility from that time being confined wholly to the Law Department, and after the retirement of Mr. Street in 1868, he became the Senior Librarian and Chief of the Library Staff. In the year 1873 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Columbia College

From the list of Dr. Homes' contributions to literature, the following are selected as illustrating the wide range of his tastes and information: 1. The Sect of the Yezeedees of Mesopotamia, Biblical Repository, volume 7, April, 1842. 2. The Produce of the Vineyard in the East, Bibliotheca Sacra, volume 5, May, 1848. 3. Observations on the Design and Import of Medals, Albany Institute Transactions, 1863. 4. Our Knowledge of California and the North-west Coast, one Hundred Years Since, Albany Institute Transactions, 1870. 5. The Palestine Emigration to England in 1709, Albany Institute Transactions, 1870. 6. The Water Supply of Constantinople, Albany Institute, June 2, 1872. 7. State and Territorial Libraries; from United States Public Libraries' Report of 1876. 8. Subject-Indexes for Popular Libraries; read at Librarians' Conference, Philadelphia, 1876. 9. The Future

Henry A. Homes

Stephen B. Griswold.

Development of the New York State Library; a report, January, 1878. 10. Legislation for Public Libraries; read before Librarians' Conference, July, 1879; and report on the same subject. 11. The Correct Arms of the State of New York, as established by law since March 16, 1778; a historical essay, 1880. 12. The Pompey (New York) Stone, with an inscription and date of A. D. 1520, Utica, 1881. 13. The Alchemy of Happiness, of Mohammed Alghazzali, the Mohammedan Philosopher; translated from the Turkish, Albany, 1873; 120 pages, octavo.

STEPHEN B. GRISWOLD.

STEPHEN B. GRISWOLD, the Librarian of the Law Department of the New York State Library, was born at Vernon, New York, July 14, 1835. Having obtained an academic education in his native town, he entered the Albany Law School in 1859, and graduated therefrom in the spring of 1860. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1860, after which he pursued his legal studies in the office of Tremain & Peckham, of Albany, for nearly two years. He then entered upon the practice of his profession and was thus occupied till June, 1868, when he was appointed to the office which he now holds. He was married, in 1860, to Miss Angeline E. Cornwell, of Albany, New York.

STATE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

By JAMES HALL, LL. D., Director.

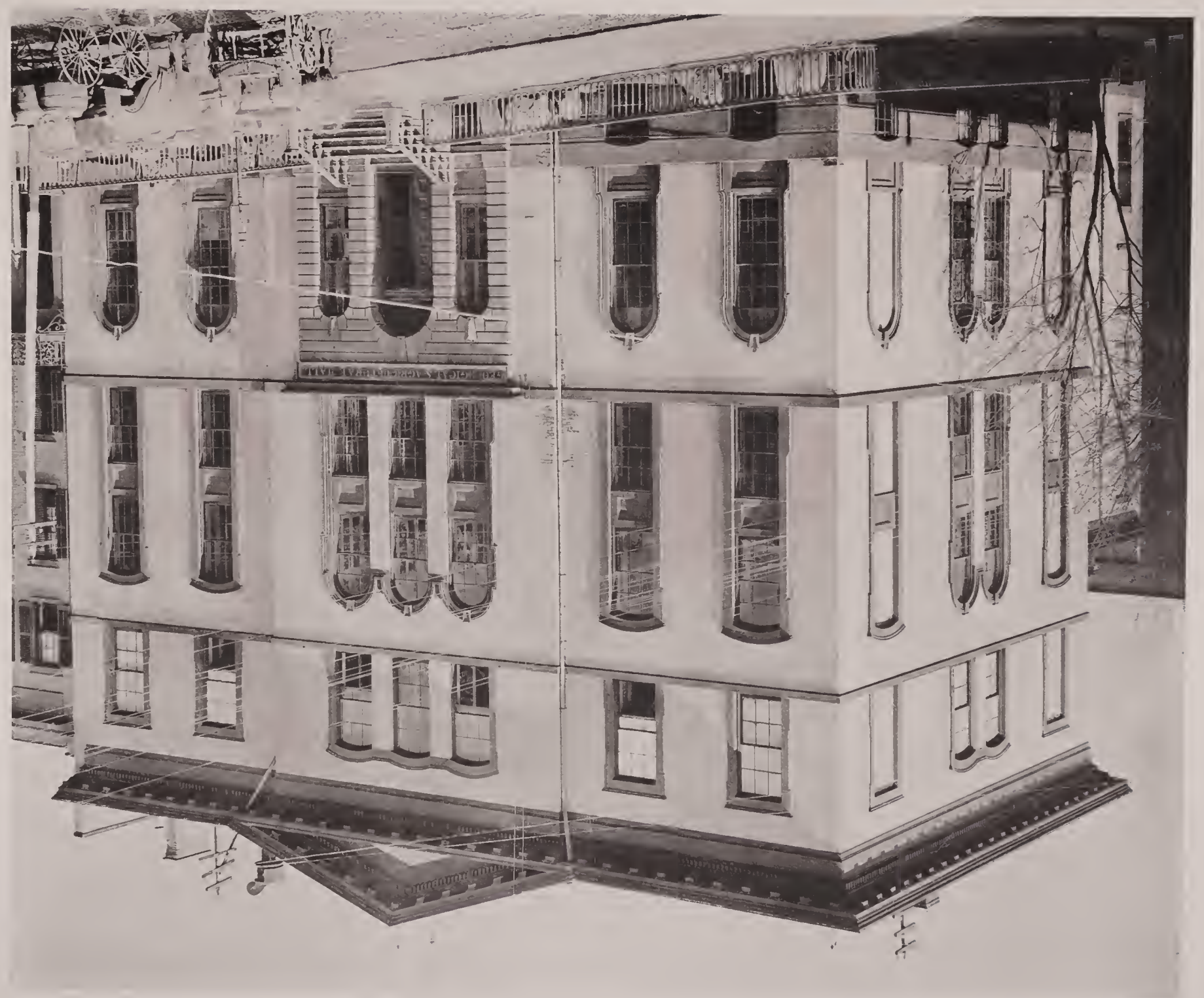
FROM the earliest history of civilized nations collections or museums of objects in Natural History have been formed, either through individual effort or by the aid of Government patronage. In many cases, and before Natural Science had become a name, these consisted merely of accumulations of curious and extravagant objects, without scientific arrangement or classification, and with no reference to a systematic study of the subjects.

The term "museum" was originally applied to an accumulation and exhibition of objects collected in the researches of science and learning. The first one of the kind recorded was the celebrated Alexandrian Museum, in which the Natural History collections of Aristotle found a place. At a later period, in Italy, the term "museum" included collections of sculptures and paintings, as well as the monuments of antiquity. In modern times collections, illustrative of Natural History and other sciences, form the chief part of such accumulated treasures, and are often formed for the advancement of special and particular branches of science.

The New York State Museum of Natural History is the legitimate result of the Geological Survey of the State, which comprehended in its scope and purpose every department of Natural History. This survey, and its influence upon the progress of natural science in the country, and especially upon geology and geological nomenclature over the civilized world, deserves a special chapter* devoted to its history. The advocates and promoters of the survey, long before its inauguration, in all their memorials and petitions, gave clear expression to their expectation that a museum of the natural productions of the State would be the outcome of the survey. It may be said that the geological survey was the result of a desire on the part of the people to have some definite and positive knowledge of the mineral resources and the vegetable and animal products of the State.

* See the history of the New York State Geological Survey, and a sketch with portrait of the State Geologist, Professor James Hall, in the first volume of this work.

GEOLOGICAL AND AGRICULTURAL HALL ALBANY



A memorial from the Albany Institute to the Legislature of the State in 1834,* in regard to a proposed geological survey, expressed the public sentiment or desire "to form a grand and comprehensive collection of the natural productions of the State of New York; to exhibit at one view and under one roof its animal, vegetable and mineral wealth." This memorial further remarked on the subject: "In every civilized country of the Old World such collections are an object of national pride. For their increase the naturalists of every kingdom have explored unknown regions. The British Museum, the Garden of Plants at Paris, the collections of every kingdom, are illustrations of the value attached to such institutions, and the liberality with which they are supported."

The Albany Institute had already, at that time, accumulated considerable collections in the different departments of Natural History. Governor Clinton had shown his interest in these subjects by making a private collection of the fossils of the State, and had in his last annual message advised legislative encouragement to mineralogical researches within the State; and virtually recommended a geological survey.

The geological survey was organized, and the collections which were gathered in its progress far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its promoters. The Albany Institute, which had been proposed as the custodian of these collections, had no sufficient room for their accommodation. Various plans were suggested to provide room for their arrangement. One was to unite in a continuous room several of the committee-rooms in the upper story of the Capitol; another to set off a portion of the State Library; but all were abandoned as insufficient.

In February, 1839, Ebenezer Emmons and James Hall, in a communication to William H. Seward, Governor of New York, offered some suggestions in regard to the disposition of the collections, and gave some estimate of their number and importance. On the 27th of February, 1839, Governor Seward made a communication to the Legislature, accompanying it with the memorial above mentioned. In concluding, the Governor said: "It ought to be known to the Legislature that the collections of specimens will far exceed in number and value the expectations indulged at the time of the passage of the act, and cannot be profitably or conveniently deposited in the State Library, or in any apartments in the Capitol, which can be appropriated for that purpose. The whole collection will form a museum of the highest scientific interest. Unless suitable arrangements are made for its preservation and exhibition, the benefits of the survey will be, in a great measure, lost."

On November 1, 1839, as the time for the field-work of the survey was drawing to a close, the Board of Geologists addressed a memorial to Governor Seward, in

* Senate Document, No. 15, 1834.

which, among other things, they recommended the use of "rooms in the second story of the old State Hall; and we are unanimously of opinion that this is the most eligible place for the State Museum." This memorial was signed by J. E. De Kay, Lardner Vanuxem, Ebenezer Emmons, W. W. Mather, T. A. Conrad, James Hall and Lewis C. Beck. It was communicated to the Legislature on the 24th of January, 1840. On the 28th of April, 1840, Mr. Robert Denniston of Orange county, "of the select committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the geological survey," made a report upon some of the results of the survey, and recommended the use of the old State Hall for the collections of the geological survey.

The ground occupied by the old State Hall having been ceded to the State for the specific purpose for which it was then occupied, it became necessary for the Common Council of the city of Albany to modify the original grant in order that the building might be occupied for a State Museum of Natural History. This was accordingly done, and by act of the Legislature the building was appropriated for that purpose, and the collections were authorized to be there deposited for safe-keeping, in charge of the Regents of the University. An appropriation was made for fitting up the building with cases, and the collections were transferred from their temporary quarters in the committee-rooms of the Capitol to the old State Hall. The final disposition of the collections, with the labeling, etc., was completed in 1843.

At that time very little was generally known in this country regarding museums of Natural History; and, except in the minds of a few, no true appreciation existed of what such an institution should be. It is not, therefore, surprising that there should have been a general acquiescence in the proposition that the collections were deposited in the old State Hall for "safe-keeping;" and that the idea of constant increase toward a great Museum of Natural History was scarcely, if at all, considered.

The collections and the rooms they occupied were placed in charge of a Curator, Mr. J. W. Taylor, and the small annual appropriations made by the Legislature were only sufficient for their custody and very moderate increase. Mr. Taylor was succeeded in his charge by Mr. John Gebhard, Junior, and Mr. James A. Hurst was employed as Taxidermist. In 1857 Colonel E. Jewett was appointed Curator, and occupied the position for eight years. During this period considerable progress had been made toward completing the collection of the birds of the State. Some collections had been added by donation, notably that of Mr. De Rham of New York, which occupies a separate case in the Museum.

At this time the old building had been replaced by a new one, giving greater conveniences for the arrangement of collections; and providing for the joint occupancy of the Agricultural Society. The new building was completed in 1857, but, requiring some alterations, was not occupied until 1858. It provided an office for

MUSEUM.—AGRICULTURAL ROOM

the Curator, one floor to be devoted to metamorphic and palæozoic geology, the second floor to secondary and tertiary geology and the mineralogical collection, and the third floor to the zoölogical collection in all its departments. The affairs of the Museum remained stationary till 1865, when, through the influence of gentlemen connected with higher education in the State, the Legislature passed the following resolution, tending to the expansion of the Museum:

"WHEREAS, The collections in geology, mineralogy, and other departments of Natural History, made by the geological survey of the State, were committed to the charge of the Regents of the University by the act of the Legislature in 1845, and the reports published before and since that period as the results of the survey, have conferred great credit upon the State of New York, both at home and abroad, and the nomenclature proposed by her geologists has been adopted by other States and in the geological survey of Canada, and is well known, appreciated and recognized by the scientific men of Europe; and

"WHEREAS, Great progress has been made since that period in geological investigations, both here and abroad, and it is due to science, as well as a suitable recognition of the great credit given to the State of New York, that her pre-eminence be sustained by keeping up the character and authenticity of her collections as a museum of practical and scientific geology; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the Regents of the University report to the Legislature, at it next session, what means may be necessary, together with a plan, for placing the State Cabinet of Natural History in the condition required by the present state of science, to maintain it in full efficiency as a museum of scientific and practical geology and comparative zoölogy; and whether the establishment of a system of free lectures in connection with the Cabinet is desirable, and if so, on what general plan the same should be founded." *

To meet the requirements of this resolution, the Regents of the University, through the Committee on the State Cabinet, addressed a circular letter to many of the scientific men of the country, and to others interested in the advancement of knowledge. Ten of the gentlemen addressed responded to the inquiries. The communications received were published in the nineteenth report on the State Cabinet. These letters are of much interest, as expressing the views of individuals from different standpoints, and as part of the historical record of the State Museum of Natural History. The suggestions made by several of the respondents, and especially by Alexander Agassiz, now Director of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, in Cambridge, and by Professor J. D. Dana, of New Haven, are worthy of consideration.

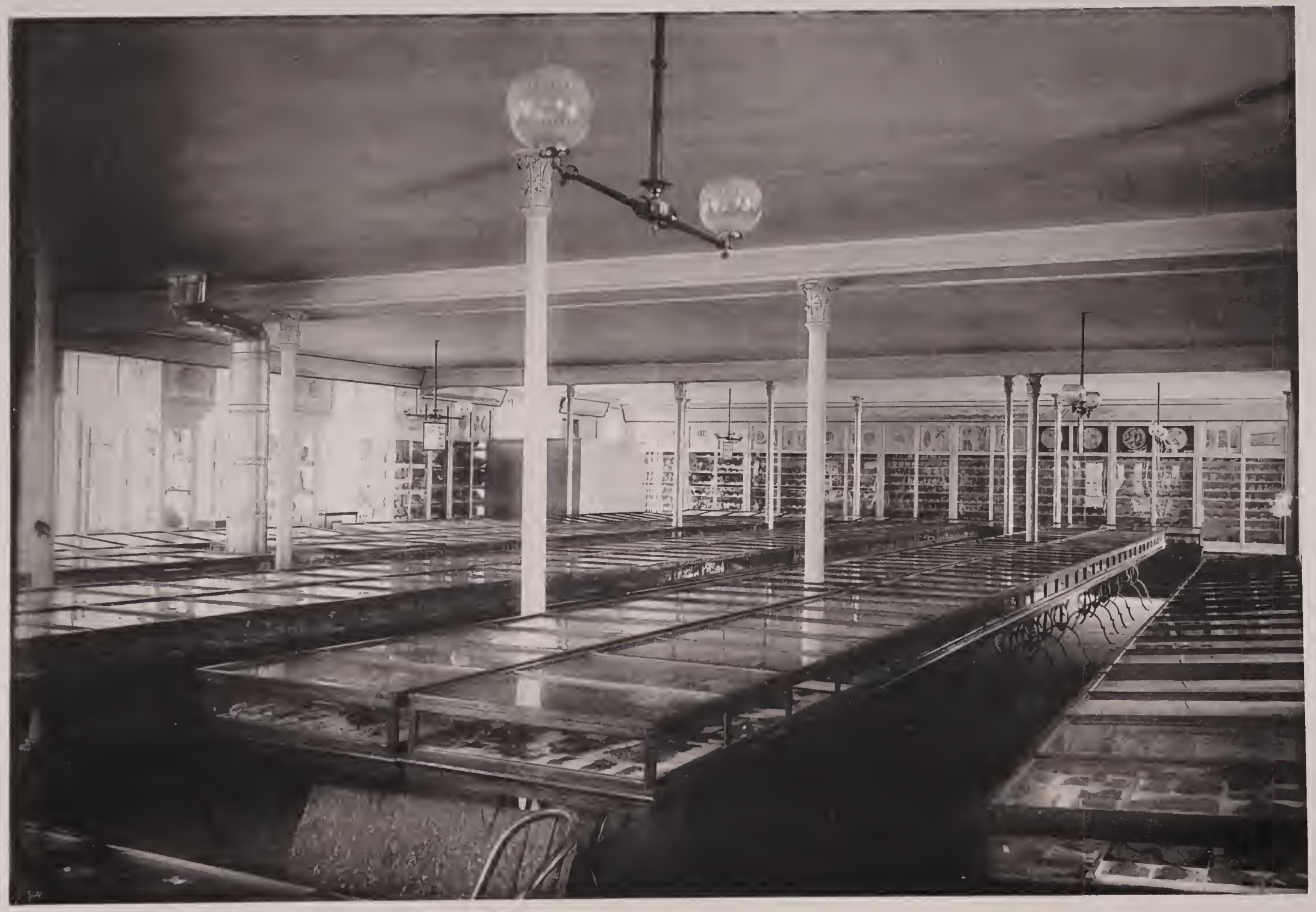
* Nineteenth annual report on the State Cabinet of Natural History, pages 8 and 9.

The committee of the Board of Regents recommended the plan of organization proposed by James Hall, as, in their view, best adapted to carry out the objects contemplated by the resolution of the Senate and Assembly. This recommendation became the first step toward an improved condition, and a recognition of the necessity of regarding the Museum as a series of collections in natural history, which were to be increased and elaborated in each of its departments. To propose a plan of improvement or progress may not be difficult, but it is often very difficult to put the plan into execution; and, although the Legislature might resolve, and the Regents of the University recommend, neither of these, nor both together, would accomplish the work.

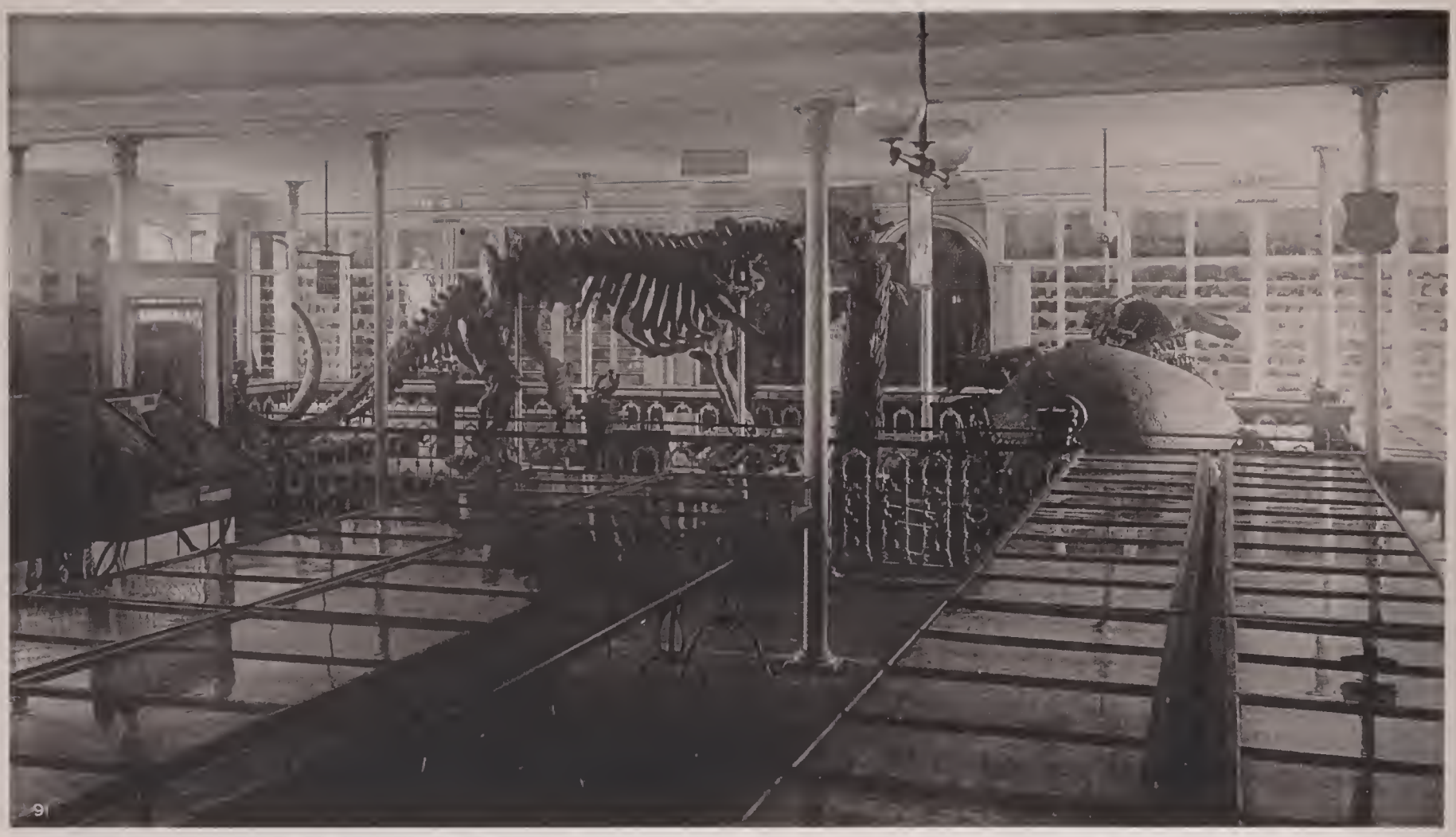
In 1865 Colonel Jewett resigned his position as Curator, and in 1866 Mr. Hall was appointed to the charge. By dint of much exertion among his friends in and out of the Legislature, he succeeded in increasing the financial resources of the State Cabinet. The discovery of the mastodon skeleton at Cohoes, in the summer of 1866, and its acquisition by the State Cabinet, attracted attention toward the institution. At the next Legislature the successful application for $5,000 to purchase the Gould collection of shells gave some *eclat* to the new recommendations, and the accession of sixty thousand specimens at once, representing six thousand species, could not fail to be appreciated. The New Capitol Commissioners, wishing information in regard to the sources of building material, engaged the Curator of the State Cabinet to make a reconnoisance, which resulted in a report to the Commissioners, and the acquisition to the State Cabinet, by this and other means, of the very fine collection of marbles, limestones, sandstones and granites which now occupy two sides of the entrance hall of the Museum.

Heretofore the State Cabinet had received no regular or fixed appropriation of money from the Legislature, but, in 1870, a law was passed organizing the same under the designation of the State Museum of Natural History, and appropriating $10,000 annually to provide for the salaries of the Director and three assistants, as then employed, together with the expenses of increase and preservation of the collections. In addition to this, the sum of $1,500 has been annually appropriated for the salary of a Botanist, and special appropriations have been made from time to time for the increase of the collections. These sums, however inadequate to the requirements of such a museum, serve nevertheless to keep up a very visible and substantial progress in each one of the departments, as is seen in the improved order and the additions to the collections, and as recorded in the annual Museum reports.

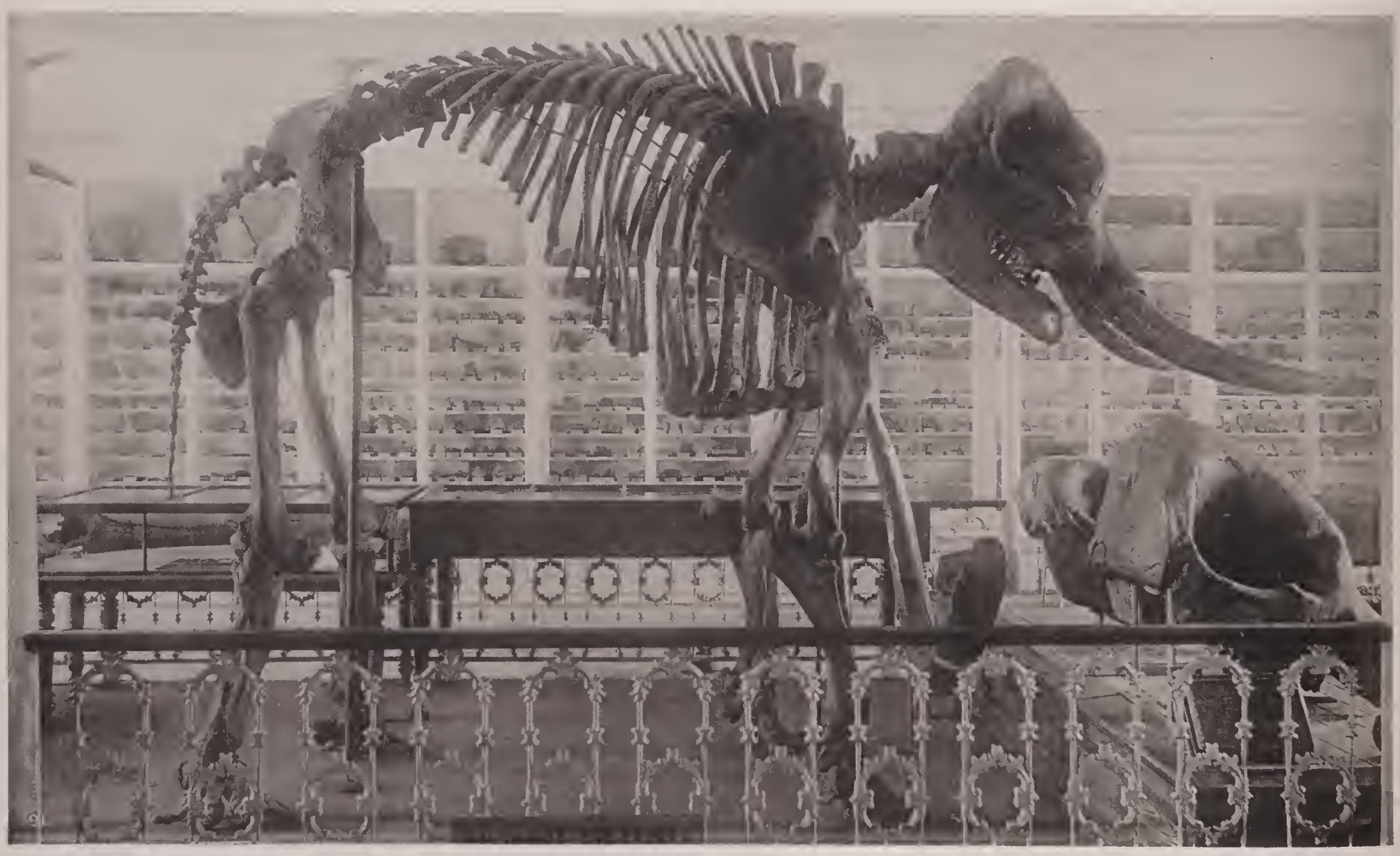
Since the period of the resolution and action referred to, the original collections have been greatly extended and new ones added. As far as possible, with the means at his command, the Director has endeavored to make the "institution a museum of scientific and practical geology and comparative zoölogy." The collections in the



MUSEUM — GEOLOGICAL ROOM.



MUSEUM — MEGATHERIUM.



MUSEUM. — MASTODON

Museum building are arranged as follows: On each side of the main entrance hall are placed collections of economic interest, such as marbles, limestones, freestones, granites, etc., wrought into forms to show their adaptation to building or ornamental use. These specimens are mostly in blocks of one-foot or six-inch cubes, and others of different form. Adjacent to the hall are office and library-rooms, likewise occupied by the botanical collection, and by the Botanist and the assistant in the Zoölogical Department.

The first floor above is entirely devoted to the collections illustrating the geology and palæontology of New York, and showing the relations of these formations with the carboniferous system of the West, and with the coal measures of Pennsylvania. These collections, here arranged in their natural order, have laid the foundation of the geological nomenclature of the United States and Canada for formations of the same age. Besides these systematically arranged collections, the upper part of the wall-cases, above each formation, exhibit enlarged figures of the fossils characteristic of each formation, surmounted by an extended geological section, showing the actual relations of the successive geological formations. There is also a series of iron ores from the principal mines in the State. The entire arrangement is such as to afford students convenient facilities for prosecuting studies in geology and palæontology.

On the middle floor the wall-cases are chiefly devoted to the minerals of the State of New York, and to a general mineralogical collection, each separately arranged. In the central portion of this floor are arranged the foreign collections of fossils from all formations, and the American Triassic, Cretaceous, Tertiary and Estuary formations. An extensive series of casts, comprising among them the *Megatherium* and gigantic *Armadillo* of South America (presented by Charles F. Wadsworth), occupy the eastern portion of the floor; while the skeleton of the American *Mastodon*, with other remains of the mastodon and elephant, and the skeleton of the *Megeceros*, occupy the western portion of the room. A series of table-cases contain the stone implements, pottery, and other objects of ethnological interest.

The third or upper floor is entirely occupied by the zoölogical collections, including stuffed skins, skeletons and alcoholic specimens. The species known to inhabit the State of New York are arranged separately, and apart from the general collection of this department.

During the period which has elapsed since the passage of the resolution referred to, in 1865, the area of case and shelf-room in each department has been more than doubled. The large mammals, once inhabiting the State, but now extinct within its borders, have been added to the collection; and the skeletons of a large proportion of all the mammals, and some of the reptiles and fishes of our waters, have been added. Some valuable additions have been made of extra-limital

species. The collections of shells have been, to a great extent, accumulated within that period, and the fresh-water shells have been correctly labeled and catalogued. The foreign collections of fossils and those of the more recent American formations have been greatly augmented.

The general collection of minerals has been very largely increased, and its separate arrangement and labeling has been accomplished within the few past years. The catalogues of this department are now in the hands of the printer. Vast additions have been made to the palæontological series of the rocks of New York in the arranged collections; and more than three times as many more are in keeping elsewhere, which should be systematically arranged in the Museum. There has been prepared a collection of sections or transparent cuttings of fossils, amounting to between three and four thousand specimens, and a large number of cuttings of minerals, and polished specimens. With these may be enumerated a considerable number of sections of recent shells, of which there is in preparation a large collection.

During this period more than thirteen thousand labeled specimens of minerals and fossils have been distributed to the colleges and schools of the State, and many thousands of specimens still remain for future distribution. The entire economic collection (with perhaps half a dozen exceptions) and the iron ores have also been accumulated within that time. In the Botanical Department the most extensive additions have been made in every class, and the determined and labeled collection of the fungi is now larger than that of any other Museum in the country. Thus the collections which, in 1839, the Secretary of State supposed would require a room such as could be obtained by removing a partition and uniting two committee-rooms in the third story of the Capitol, now occupy nearly two-thirds of the main floor of the Museum and the three entire floors above, besides the storage in the basement. The collections at present arranged and stored in rooms outside of the Museum, together with those now within the Museum, would, if properly disposed, require more than twice the space afforded in the present building.

These collections form a scientific museum of great interest and value, and its annual publications are recognized among the works of standard authority in science. In no other State has a geological survey been so comprehensive and extended as that of New York; nevertheless, some portions of the work are still incomplete. If judiciously fostered by the State, this Museum, with its extensive collections and increasing publications, might be made to take a prominent part in the scientific education of the students of the State.

The staff of the Museum is as follows: Director, James Hall, LL. D.; Assistants, James W. Hall, John Gebhard; State Botanist, Charles H. Peck.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

By PAUL A. CHADBOURNE, LL. D.

"Here rose one little State, another near
Grew by like means and joined through love or fear." — Pope.

THE Public Service of the State of New York cannot be fully presented without some account of the National Government with which every State is vitally connected. The individual States, in their relation to the Federal Union, have been likened to the branches of a tree held in place and supported by the trunk. But, in an important sense, historically at least, the analogy fails, for the original States did not spring from a single government, but they, in their sovereign capacity, united to form a general government for the whole; a government that was thus the creature of the States, but accepted by them as their own sovereign in controlling those common interests voluntarily committed to it. While the People acted in forming the general government, they acted through the State organizations already formed.

This Federal Government, appearing as a stable national power only on the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, in 1789, was, in reality, but the culmination of the natural growth of governmental ideas as developed by the necessities of the New World. It came indeed from the People — a People recognizing the necessity for a strong government in order to secure liberty at home and peace abroad. While the People formed the government and still hold it firmly in their own hands to change it as may seem good to them, they have, by State and Federal Constitutions, guarded against sudden changes. They have voluntarily bound themselves, under circumstances that gave great weight to their decisions, to make no radical changes in the government without time for full discussion and without the calm consent of a large majority of the governed.

All the good we have reached by our State and National Governments might have been aimed at by a people, and yet a government been organized very different from that now in existence in the United States. It is proper, therefore, to briefly

sketch the growth of our political system and describe the conditions that have given rise to the peculiar form of government that exists in this country, where States are independent in their domestic affairs, but treat with the world with the combined power of the whole.

The present system has been the outgrowth of experience — the result of compromise as different interests came in conflict — until a government is secured that seems to have strength for every emergency, leaving to the States great power and securing political freedom to every citizen. Law is made the minister of liberty by guarding the rights of all, and by restraining no one except in his attempts to interfere with the rights of others. The origin and growth of such a system is historically of great value to the world.

The Federal Government was formed by the voluntary union of thirteen independent States, each with its own system of government; and this number, by the division of States and by admissions from new territory, has been increased to thirty-eight. As all the new States were organized on the model of the old, there is need only of our dealing with the history and organization of those States that first united to form the Federal Government or United States of America. The origin of the States were the Colonies formed by the immigrants who came from the Old World to people the New; and we speak now only of those that were English, or at least under English control at the time of the War of the Revolution.

These colonists came for money or for religious freedom. While adventurers and unworthy persons were drawn to the new country, the majority of persons who gave direction to public opinion and held control in all the Colonies were worthy to found a new empire. They were, in general, wise and good men, if judged by the standards of those times in which they lived. They recognized the necessity of government; and their very conditions of life promoted a love of liberty and of political equality. Without attempting to trace the history of each Colony in its early struggles, it is easy to see that the privations and necessities of colonial life strengthened in all the people a bold, resolute and liberty-loving spirit that was a sure foundation for a great and free Republic. No human wisdom devised the structure of the government that now exists. But it has been the sure growth of germs planted by the early fathers, who moved on in their work from year to year, guided only by their instinctive love of liberty, equality and right. They had to struggle against many prejudices brought from the Old World, but their own poverty and hardships tended to obliterate all that difference of social position which holds powerful sway in old countries. All that was hereditary in rank and power was a direct contribution from the home government, a reminder to them of the social system from which they had escaped; all that belonged to the Colonies themselves sprung directly from the People. They all brought with them an Englishman's love

of liberty, and here in the New World it found a most congenial soil for growth, with no old systems or monopolies to stand in its way. Without claiming to be independent, they were essentially so for a time, their very poverty and weakness being their protection against interference from the home government. Each Colony formed its own organization, and passed its own laws under chartered rights, so that at the time of the Revolution, in 1776, there were thirteen Colonies independent of each other, all owing allegiance to the British Crown, and most of them presided over by a royal Governor, but each having its own Legislature responsible to the People. The People were thus trained in the principles of freedom and in the practice of self-government from the beginning.

It would seem at first thought that no exigency could arise that would bring together into unity of purpose and action thirteen separate, independent Colonies, stretching from New Hampshire to Georgia, in a time when communication between them was so imperfect and so difficult. But the exigency came — an attack upon their rights — a tax without representation. Against this there was a grand uprising from North to South, a concerted action in council and arms that showed how deeply the spirit of liberty pervaded all the People, how intelligent they were to understand their rights, and how prompt to rise in their defense. Their devotion to the great principles of constitutional liberty, for which Englishmen had contended, was shown by their spending treasure and blood in a disheartening seven years' war against the strongest power then on the globe. Their wisdom and capacity for self-government were shown in yielding, during all that struggle, to the control of a Congress as law-maker and executive which had no authority but the fact that it represented, in the best manner for the times, the sense of the struggling People. This Congress was in a certain sense an accidental thing, springing from the need of concerted action on the part of the Colonies. In the progress of events it became a revolutionary government; and, reflecting the will of a resolute People, it had a power equal to any legislative body having a constitution and precedents to give it dignity and support.

When the war was finished and independence was secured, the centralizing power of a common danger was lost, and there appeared at once thirteen independent States each claiming full sovereignty and reluctant to concede any of its rights to a central government. So far as there continued to be concert of action it came simply from a league of States which might be broken at any moment. An attempt was, indeed, begun in Congress as early as 1777, to form a Confederation which should give something of a National life to the States that had declared themselves independent. So jealous were the States of any apparent relinquishment of their sovereign rights that it was not till 1781 that the ratification of the Articles of Confederation was finally announced. And this Confederation was but the shadow of a government, or rather an image without organic life or power for efficient action. The States

being unwilling to give any rights to a central government, this mere semblance of such a government had no power to defend their rights. Congress continued to be the nominal source of law and government; but its strength was gone and it had no power to prescribe action for one of the States. It could not collect revenue nor control commerce, nor make treaties with foreign nations. In a controversy between two States there was no permanent tribunal to which they could appeal that had authority to act between them. This loose organization quieted the people for a time with the delusion that they were enjoying liberty, while they were really in anarchy and rapidly drifting toward civil war.

In 1786 occurred the famous Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts. The object was to close the courts, stop collection of debts and force the government to issue paper money, so that debts could be easily paid. This insurrection, and a similar condition of things in other States, forced upon the People the conviction that there must be a central government to which the separate States should concede ample powers, or their independence would prove a curse instead of a blessing.

A convention of delegates was held in Philadelphia, in 1787, to frame new Articles of Confederation, or a Constitution, which should give a government to the States in their collective capacity as a Nation. Only eleven States were at first represented. New Hampshire Delegates came later, but Rhode Island was not represented at all. Washington was the President of this Convention, and after a session of four months it presented the Constitution of the United States essentially as it is to-day — a monument of the wisdom of its makers, as it has proved a blessing to the People of the States and to the world. It was to go into operation when it was adopted by nine States. And notwithstanding the sad lessons learned from the weakness of the Confederation, it was with great difficulty that this Constitution, which declared itself to be the supreme law of the land, could be ratified. And that there was uncertainty as to how much the States gave up by that ratification, is certain from controversies and discussions that prevailed almost from the adoption of the Constitution till the time of the Great Rebellion which was defended on the plea of States' rights.

The Constitution established a government with three departments — Legislative, Judicial and Executive. The Legislative, or Congress, consisted of two houses — the Senate, in which the States had equal representation, and a House of Representatives, in which the States were represented according to population. The Judicial Department consisted of a Supreme Court, and such other courts as Congress might establish. The Executive consisted of a President chosen for four years by Electors in each State, equal in number to all its members of Congress. The President was made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and no bill in

Congress could be passed without his consent, except by a two-thirds vote. The Federal Government also claimed exclusive right to coin money, establish post-offices, regulate commerce, and to negotiate all treaties with foreign nations. The States retained the power to regulate their own internal affairs; but all matters that related to other nations were conceded to the General Government. This of necessity gave the General Government the sole right to declare war or conclude peace, to support a navy, and to call forth the militia of the States in case of insurrection or invasion.

Such is a brief outline of the steps that led to the adoption of the Constitution and the organization of the Government of the United States, which went into operation April 30, 1789, with George Washington as the first President. To the promotion of this General Government New York contributed as much as any other State by the experience and progress of its colonial life; and among the States that formed the Union it stands to-day the first in population and wealth.

JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD.

THE peculiar circumstances of President Garfield's death have made the record of his life perfectly familiar to the people of this generation, and the plan of "The Public Service of the State of New York" requires, at most, but a brief sketch of the Presidents ruling during this present era of the New York State Government.

James Abram Garfield was born in Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, November 19, 1831. His boyhood was an experience of the labors and the hardships of pioneer life. His education, begun in the common schools, was continued in the Hiram Institute, of Ohio, and completed in Williams College, Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1856. He was afterward a Professor in the Hiram College, and for a time its President. He was also a successful preacher in the denomination to which he belonged, the "Disciples of Christ." In 1860–61 he was a member of the Ohio Senate, where he won immediate distinction. In 1861 he was admitted to the bar of Ohio, and on the sixteenth of August of the same year he was mustered into the service of his country as Lieutenant-Colonel, and for more than two years served as a soldier in the War of the Rebellion. In 1862 he was elected to Congress from the Nineteenth Ohio Congressional District, and at the urgent request of Mr. Lincoln resigned his position as Major-General in the army, and entered the halls of Congress, where he remained till elected President of the United States. In 1880 he was elected United States Senator from Ohio, but resigned the office before taking his seat. On the 4th of March, 1881, he was inaugurated President of the United States, and, after a brilliant administration of four months, he was struck down by the hand of an assassin, and died on the nineteenth of September following.

The life of General Garfield has hardly a parallel in our history. In every position he occupied he was a marked man in the success he achieved. His gathered speeches show the man of culture, of thought and patient labor. The record of his public acts shows the intellectual power and courage of a true statesman. By his sad and tragic death, his whole life and works have had an influence on the American people of his time, such as few men have exerted in the history of the world.

J. A. Garfield.

C. A. Arthur.

CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR.

FEW men have been called to power under more difficult circumstances than those surrounding General Arthur when called to the Presidency of the United States, and few, certainly, have been more successful in disarming criticism and inspiring the confidence of the people. His own public record, like that of his lamented predecessor, has been brought into prominent notice by the death of the latter, involving an unexpected change of rulers almost at the beginning of an Administration.

Chester Alan Arthur was born in Fairfield, Franklin county, Vermont, October 5, 1830. His father, Rev. William Arthur, D. D., was a Baptist minister, who came to the United States from Ballymena, county Antrim, Ireland, when only eighteen years old, and died at an advanced age in Newtonville, near Albany, October 27, 1875. Dr. Arthur was a graduate of Belfast University, and was an eminent scholar. His fine knowledge of the Latin and Greek classics was of great advantage to his son in preparing for college. Chester entered Union College, in 1845, when only fifteen years old, took "maximum honors" each year during his college course, and graduated in 1848. In 1851 he obtained a situation as Principal of an academy at North Pownal, Bennington county, Vermont; and, two years later, James A. Garfield taught penmanship in the same building.

Mr. Arthur studied law while teaching, and in 1853 he went to New York city, and entered the law office of E. D. Culver as a student. He was admitted to the bar the same year, and became at once a member of the firm of Culver, Parker & Arthur. His success as a lawyer was marked from the first, but his most noteworthy work was in defending the rights of colored people against those claiming them as slaves or depriving them of their rightful privileges as citizens. He was Attorney for the State in the case of Jonathan Lemmon, a slaveholder, from whom eight slaves had been taken upon a writ of *habeas corpus* in the city of New York, and released by Judge Paine. The action of the Court was sustained by the Court of Appeals. Mr. Arthur also successfully defended, before the courts, the right of colored people to travel upon street cars. It was natural that such

a man should be one of the founders of the Republican party and one of its prominent standard-bearers.

The interest which Mr. Arthur took in the militia organization of the State led to his appointment as Judge-Advocate-General of the Second Brigade, and to his selection by Governor Morgan as Engineer-in-Chief upon his staff. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he was appointed Quartermaster-General, in which position he saved the State many thousands of dollars; and the accounts of New York, though vastly larger than those of any other State, were the first to be audited and allowed at Washington without deduction. All gifts were rejected, and in all these vast money transactions no suspicion of self-profit ever rested upon General Arthur. He was appointed Inspector-General in 1862, in order that he might visit and inspect the troops in the field. During Governor Morgan's administration, indeed, General Arthur was in fact War Minister of the State — a Commonwealth which furnished one-fifth of the soldiers of the Union Army.

General Arthur was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant in 1871, and was reappointed on the expiration of his term of office in 1875. The reforms he instituted in the business of the Custom House were cordially acknowledged by the merchants of the city; and he was the first Collector of the Port reappointed for a second term. He was connected with the Republican State Committee for several years, and served as Chairman of the Committee.

On the 4th of March, 1881, he was inaugurated Vice-President of the United States, and on the twentieth of September of the same year, by the death of General Garfield, he was called to his present high position. His kind, generous and dignified demeanor during the exciting period of President Garfield's sickness won the confidence of the people so that they were ready to transfer to him at once the good-will and support which they had so cordially given to his predecessor. There was a change of rulers, as provided by the Constitution, without a jar in the affairs of State, or disturbance in the financial prosperity of the people. All seemed to see promise under the new President of what he had himself predicted in his letter of acceptance of the Vice-Presidency, "a just, economical and patriotic administration."

Yours truly
Horace Greeley

Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING,

OF Utica, lately United States Senator, was born at Albany, October 30, 1828. His father, Hon. Alfred Conkling, was an eminent lawyer of the State of New York; a Member of Congress, United States Judge, Minister to Mexico, and also the author of several legal publications and revisions. Roscoe Conkling received his early education, in most part, in his own home, and at the age of fifteen years commenced the study of law in the office of Joshua A. Spencer, of Utica. After being admitted to the bar, he commenced the practice of his profession, and at the early age of twenty-one years was appointed District Attorney of Oneida county. In 1858 he was elected Mayor of the city of Utica, and at the close of his term of office was elected to represent his district in the Thirty-sixth Congress; he was re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, serving as Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, and also as Chairman of a Special Committee on the Bankrupt Law. He was also elected a Member of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and served with distinction on the Committee on Ways and Means, and on the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. He was re-elected the following term, but before the opening of the Fortieth Congress the Legislature of the State elected him to the Senate of the United States to succeed the Hon. Ira Harris. He took his seat in the Senate in March, 1867, was re-elected, taking his seat March 4, 1873, and was again re-elected for the term ending March 3, 1885. In the spring of 1881, however, Mr. Conkling resigned his seat in the United States Senate, and returned to private life and to the practice of law in the city of New York. During his services in the Senate, Mr. Conkling was Chairman of the Committees on Commerce, on the Revision of the Laws of the United States, and on Engrossed Bills, and was a member of other important committees. He has been prominently identified with the most important legislation of the Congress of the United States during the last twenty years, and has taken the foremost rank, both in the House and in the Senate, as a debater and legislator. In the National Republican Convention, held at Cincinnati in 1876, Mr. Conkling's name was prominently mentioned in connection with the Presidency of the United States, and he had many supporters both in and out of the Convention.

Hon. FRANCIS KERNAN,

OF Utica, United States Senator from 1875 to 1881, was born of Irish parentage at Tyrone, New York, January 14, 1816. He completed his collegiate education at the Georgetown College, District of Columbia. He afterward studied law, at Utica, with Joshua A. Spencer; was admitted to the bar and subsequently formed a law-partnership with Mr. Spencer. From 1854 to 1857 Mr. Kernan was Reporter of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. In the autumn of 1860 he received the Democratic nomination for the State Assembly, and was elected from a district which had given the preceding year a large Republican majority. In 1862 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the United States, rendering important service in that House as a member of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Kernan was a prominent member of the State Constitutional Convention held in 1867 and 1868, in which his legal abilities were displayed to advantage, in the framing of many of the most important provisions of the new Constitution. In 1872 he was the candidate of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans for Governor of the State, but was defeated by Governor Dix. In 1875 he was elected to the United States Senate for six years, his term of office beginning March 4, 1875. During his service in the United States Congress, both as Representative and Senator, Mr. Kernan has been identified with much notable and beneficial legislation. He has been particularly prominent in advocating measures which tend to the upbuilding and improvement of education, and also measures relating to the welfare of the laboring class, and has made frequent speeches in Congress in behalf of such legislation.

Always devoted to the interests of the Democratic party, and honored with high positions by its suffrages, he is yet never blinded by partisan prejudice, and is a representative of the most enlightened and conservative views of his party.

Francis Kernan

F. C. Platt

Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT,

OF New York city, was born July 15, 1833, in Owego, Tioga county, where his father, William Platt, who was a land agent and prominent lawyer, had lived for more than half a century. His grandfather, Jonathan Platt, removed early in life from Connecticut to the State of New York.

Thomas C. Platt attended the Owego Academy, and entered Yale College in the class of 1853; but, on account of ill health, was obliged to leave during the Junior year. He did not attempt to resume his studies, but when sufficiently recovered from illness entered upon mercantile pursuits. His abilities and energies were given to many important business enterprises, and his services were sought for many responsible positions of trust. He is President of the United States Express Company, the National Bank of Owego, the Southern Central Railroad Company, the Tioga Manufacturing Company in Big Rapids, Michigan, and of other business organizations. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Yale College.

Mr. Platt has always been an unswerving and an active Republican. He cast his first vote for John C. Fremont for President in 1856. He was elected County Clerk of Tioga county in 1858, and held the office for three years. He is President of the State Board of Quarantine Commissioners; was a Member of the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses, representing the Twenty-eighth Congressional District, and was elected United States Senator in January, 1881, to succeed Hon. Francis Kernan.

Hon. ELBRIDGE G. LAPHAM,

OF Canandaigua, United States Senator, was born at Farmington, New York, October 18, 1814. His early life was spent upon a farm. His education was mainly acquired at the public schools and at the Canandaigua Academy, where he was a class-mate of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. He afterward studied civil engineering, and gained some practical knowledge of this profession in service on the Michigan Southern Railroad line. Later, he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1843, and has since, except when occupied with the official duties of public life, been engaged in the active practice of his profession in the village of Canandaigua.

Mr. Lapham was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867–68. In politics he is a Republican, and as such represented the Twenty-seventh District in the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses. He was re-elected to the Forty-seventh Congress, but resigned to take his seat in the United States Senate, to which he was elected July 22, 1881, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Roscoe Conkling. He is a member of the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Privileges and Elections, Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, Chairman of the Special Committee on Woman Suffrage, and member of the Joint Select Committee on Honoring the Memory of the late James A. Garfield.

E. G. Lapham

Warner Miller

Hon. WARNER MILLER,

OF Herkimer, son of Hiram Miller, was born in Hannibal, Oswego county, August 12, 1838. His father's family immigrated from Holland in 1680, and settled at White Plains, Westchester county. His mother, Mary Ann Warner, was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, but her family came originally from England. The Miller homestead, in White Plains, was the head-quarters of General Washington when the Continental Army was encamped at that place.

Warner Miller's early days were spent upon a farm. After attending the common schools and the Charlotteville Seminary, he entered Union College, from which he graduated in 1860. He then became Professor of Greek and Latin in Fort Edward Collegiate Institute. On the 7th of October, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Fifth New York Cavalry, and was afterward promoted to Sergeant-Major and Lieutenant. He served under General Banks in the valley of the Shenandoah, was taken prisoner at Winchester, and was paroled and discharged in June, 1862.

Mr. Miller is actively engaged in the manufacture of paper, and in carrying on a large farm, which is cultivated on the most approved methods. Some of his experiments, original with himself, are of great interest to all familiar with agricultural pursuits. He is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for President. He was a Member of Assembly in 1874 and 1875, and occupied an influential position. He was a Member of the Forty-sixth Congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-seventh Congress, but resigned in order to accept the seat in the Senate of the United States made vacant by the resignation of Hon. Thomas C. Platt.

Hon. JAMES W. COVERT,

OF Flushing, was born at Mill Neck, Oyster Bay, Queens county, his ancestors being among the earliest and most prominent settlers of Long Island. Mr. Covert acquired his education mainly in the public schools at Locust Valley, Queens county, and under private instruction. He commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. James Maurice, of New York city, and continued his legal studies with Benjamin W. Downing, of Flushing. He was admitted to the bar at the early age of twenty-one years, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1880 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. In politics Mr. Covert has always been a Democrat. He was elected School Commissioner of his Assembly District in 1867, and held the position three years, at the same time acting as Assistant District Attorney of his county. He was Surrogate of Queens county from 1870 to 1875, and, in 1876, he was elected to represent the First District in the Forty-fifth Congress. He was re-elected to the Forty-sixth Congress, and served in that House as Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and as member of the Committee on Claims. In the absence of the Speaker Mr. Covert presided over the House during the long and exciting discussion on the Funding bill. He was also prominent in the House in the advocacy of much important legislation. In the fall of 1881 Mr. Covert was elected to the State Senate.

Hon. PERRY BELMONT,

OF Babylon, Suffolk county, Member of the House of Representatives in the Forty-seventh Congress, from the First District, was born in the city of New York, December 28, 1851. Mr. Belmont received a collegiate education, graduating from Harvard University in the year 1872. He afterward studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1876, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. In politics Mr. Belmont is a Democrat, and as such was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress, serving in the House as member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Enrolled Bills.

James W. Covert.

PERRY BELMONT.

Daniel O'Reilly

W. E. Robinson

Hon. DANIEL O'REILLY,

OF Brooklyn, member of the Forty-sixth Congress, from the Second District, was born in Limerick, Ireland, June 3, 1838. He received an academic education, and came to this country with his parents in July, 1856, settling in Brooklyn, where he engaged in business as City Weigher. He was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen for 1873 and 1874 as an Independent Democrat, and was re-elected Alderman and Supervisor as a Regular Democrat for 1875. He was a Supervisor of Kings county in 1874 and 1875, the Aldermen being made Supervisors by act of the Legislature in 1874; President *pro tempore* of the Board of Aldermen of Brooklyn in 1875; and a member of the Board of Health for five months, occasionally acting as Mayor in the absence of that official. He was again elected Alderman for 1878 and 1879, as an Independent Democrat; and, in 1878, was elected to Congress, by the Independent Democrats and Republicans.

Hon. WILLIAM E. ROBINSON,

OF Brooklyn, Representative from the Second District, was born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland. He acquired an academic education in his native land, came to this country in 1836, and, in 1837, entered Yale College, graduating in 1841. For two years he was connected with the Yale Law School, also devoting much time to the delivery of lectures before literary associations. Soon after the establishment of the New York *Tribune*, he became one of its assistant editors, and, in 1844, its regular Washington correspondent, under the signature of "Richelieu." He was also Washington correspondent and contributor, under different signatures, to various prominent journals, and was afterward Editor-in-Chief of the Buffalo *Express* and several other newspapers. In 1854 he was admitted to the New York Bar, and later to the Supreme Court of the United States, and established himself in the practice of his profession in New York city. In 1862 he was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of New York. He is a Democrat, and as such, in 1866, was elected a Member of the Fortieth Congress. He was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress by a large majority.

Hon. SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN,

OF Brooklyn, ex-Member of Congress from the Third District, was born in Guilford, New Haven county, Connecticut, March 29, 1814. He descends, in the direct line, from William Chittenden, who came from Cranbrook, Kent, England, in 1639, in the company of the Rev. Henry Whitfield. William Chittenden settled at Guilford, on property still owned by his descendant in the seventh generation. He was a man of note in the plantation, and, from the first, one of the magistrates and a deputy to the General Court till the time of his death in 1661. Among his descendants in the fourth generation was the distinguished Thomas Chittenden, for seventeen years Governor of Vermont, and in the fifth generation Martin Chittenden, Member of Congress from 1803 to 1813, and afterward Governor.

Simeon B. Chittenden had brief terms of schooling, and partially prepared for college, when, in 1828, at fourteen, he engaged as clerk in a dry-goods store in New Haven. From 1835 to 1841 he was engaged in that town in the same line of business for his own account. The next year he removed to New York, where he carried on a steadily-prosperous wholesale trade until 1874, when he retired. During this time he was prominent in many commercial and financial enterprises; was one of the incorporators and earliest Directors of the Continental Fire Insurance Company and of the Continental Bank; a Director of the United States Branch of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company; a Trustee of the United States Trust Company; a Director of the Union Ferry Company, and President of the New Haven and New London Railroad Company.

Mr. Chittenden took no active part in politics until the campaign of 1860. At that time the wholesale dry-goods merchants of New York had very extensive connections with the South, and Mr. Chittenden's name, among others, was published in a "black list" by some of the extreme pro-slavery journals as an "Abolitionist." He accordingly felt it his duty to explain his reasons for supporting Mr. Lincoln and the Republican party, which he did in a speech at a large Republican meeting in New York, announcing, in substance, that his political course should be entirely independent of any business interests. During the war Mr. Chittenden gave largely of his time, energy and means to the Union Defense Committee of New York and the War Fund Committee of Brooklyn, of which latter city he was a resident. At a critical time he recruited, largely at his own expense, the noted Fourteenth

L. B. Chittenden

J. Wyatt Smith

Regiment of Brooklyn, whose term of enlistment had expired. He was nominated for Congress in 1868 by the Republicans of the Third District, but was not elected. Upon the resignation of Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, as a member of the Forty-third Congress, in 1874, Mr. Chittenden received a Citizens' nomination to fill the vacancy, and also to represent the district in the Forty-fourth Congress. The nominations were indorsed by the Democrats, and he was elected. He was nominated by the Republicans in 1876 and elected, and again in 1878, serving through the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses. During this time Mr. Chittenden was in the minority. He was appointed on the Committee of Coinage, Weights and Measures, and in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses on the Banking and Currency Committees. He took an active part in the discussion of financial and fiscal legislation, and he opposed, with great earnestness, the attempted repeal of the Resumption Act and the bills for the coinage of legal-tender silver dollars. He criticised frequently and sharply the existing "war" tariff; and, though not a theoretical free-trader, used his influence to secure a reduction of the customs duties to moderate amounts, and to free foreign commerce from the burdens of the tariff. He engaged frequently and effectively in the debates on the appropriation bills, on the one hand urging economy, and on the other hand liberal payment accompanied by strict requirement of adequate service. At the close of the Forty-sixth Congress Mr. Chittenden retired to private life.

Hon. J. HYATT SMITH,

OF Brooklyn, Member of the Forty-seventh Congress from the Third District, was born at Saratoga Springs, April 10, 1824. He is of American parentage and of remote English ancestry. His early opportunities for education were those afforded by a country school, and his early vocations were those of a doctor's boy, clerk in a dry-goods and crockery store, and bank clerk. Since the year 1849 he has been a clergyman in the Baptist Church, and has been quite conspicuous for his so-called Liberal views. He has made several contributions to literature, the best known of which is the work entitled "The Open Door." Mr. Smith was formerly a Whig, was an avowed Abolitionist, and is now an Independent Republican.

Hon. ARCHIBALD M. BLISS,

OF Brooklyn, Member of Congress from the Fourth District, was born in Brooklyn, New York, January 25, 1838. He received an academic education, and was for many years engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was a member of the Board of Water Commissioners of Brooklyn in 1871 and 1872; Director in the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, of Brooklyn, and the Loaners' Bank, of New York; President and Vice-President of the Bushwick Railroad Company from 1868 until 1878, and is now a Director in the same company, and also a Director in the New York and Long Island Bridge Company. Mr. Bliss was Alderman of Brooklyn from 1864 to 1868, and in 1866 was President of the Board of Aldermen. He was the Republican candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn in 1867; a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Baltimore in 1864, and at Chicago in 1868. He was also a delegate to the Liberal Convention, at Cincinnati, in 1872, to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, in 1876, and to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, in 1880. He was a Member of the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, and is now a Member of the Forty-seventh Congress.

Hon. NICHOLAS MULLER,

OF New York, Member of the House of Representatives in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, from the Fifth District, was born in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, November 15, 1836. He was educated in the schools of the city of Metz and at the Luxembourg Athenæum. For more than twenty years he has been engaged in business as a railroad ticket agent. He was one of the promoters of the Germania Bank in New York city, and one of its original Directors. In politics Mr. Muller is a Democrat. He was a member of the State Central Committee in 1875; and represented his District in the Assembly in 1875 and 1876. He was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress, and re-elected to the Forty-sixth Congress as a Democrat, serving in the latter House as Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, and also as member of the Select Committee on Yorktown Celebration.

Nicholas Muller

Father

Mother

Hon. BENJAMIN WOOD,

OF New York city, Representative from the Fifth Congressional District, was born at Shelbyville, Kentucky, October 13, 1820. The first among his parental ancestors, whose history is identified with this country, was Henry Wood, who emigrated from Wales in 1616, and settled in Massachusetts. He was a staunch Quaker, and to escape the persecutions of the Puritans, he left the Colony and settled in the neighborhood of where now stands Camden, in New Jersey. His education was mainly acquired in the public schools. Before he attained his fourteenth year he had visited, with one exception, all the States of the Union, and had made several visits to the West Indies and Central America. In May, 1860, Mr. Wood purchased the New York *Daily News*. The establishment now includes, under his proprietorship and management, the *Daily News*, the *Weekly News*, the *Sunday News*, and a Sunday and daily edition of the *German News*. The office is No. 25 Park Row. Mr. Wood was a member of the New York State Democratic Central Committee in 1860, and was Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to unite the Anti-Republican elements of the State. He was also Chairman of the convention of Democratic editors that assembled at the Astor House, New York city, in 1860. In November of the same year he was elected to represent the Third Congressional District in the Congress of the United States, and was re-elected in 1862. His speeches in Congress attracted much attention on account of their earnest opposition to the principle of armed coercion. His attitude was so pronounced that Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, offered a preamble and resolution declaring that information had been received that Mr. Wood had been engaged in communicating or attempting to communicate important intelligence to the rebels, and directing the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate the subject. Mr. Wood said: "I hope the resolution will be adopted, and I also desire to thank the Government for giving me what they have denied to so many others, namely, an opportunity to be heard." In the absence of evidence sustaining the charges, the matter was abandoned. During the war Mr. Wood wrote a political novel, entitled "Fort Lafayette; or, Love and Secession."

Mr. Wood represented the Fourth District in the State Senate in 1866 and 1867; and, in 1880, was elected a Member of the Forty-seventh Congress, where he serves on the Committee on Mines and Mining. His ability as a political organizer is unquestioned. He is a man of quiet energy and strong will, but amiable and of pleasant companionship, having many political enemies and but few personal ones.

Hon. SAMUEL SULLIVAN COX,

OF New York city, Member of the House of Representatives from the Sixth Congressional District, was born at Zanesville, Ohio, September 30, 1824. He received a collegiate education, graduating at Brown University, in the class of 1846. He afterward studied law and was admitted to practice. In 1853 and 1854 Mr. Cox was editor and proprietor of the Columbus *Statesman*. He is the author of several books, and is a constant contributor to newspapers and periodicals. In 1855 he was appointed Secretary of Legation to Peru; in 1864 and 1868 he was a delegate to the Chicago and New York Democratic National Conventions, and was the Representative from the Columbus District in the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses. He removed to New York city March 4, 1865, and was elected to the Forty-first and re-elected to the Forty-second Congresses. He was the candidate of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans for Representative-at-Large in the Forty-third Congress, but was defeated, although he ran several thousand votes ahead of the rest of his ticket. He was subsequently elected to the Forty-third Congress to fill a vacancy, and was re-elected to the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses. During his long official career Mr. Cox has been prominent as a leader of the Democratic party in Congress. He was elected Speaker *pro tempore* of the House, June 19, 1876, serving until he vacated the office, June 24, 1876. He has occupied prominent positions on the committees, having been Chairman and member of some of the most important standing and select committees of the House. He is the author of the Life-Saving Service and of the Census Law.

Edwin Einstein

P. Henry Drigo

Hon. EDWIN EINSTEIN,

OF New York city, Member of the House of Representatives in the Forty-sixth Congress, from the Seventh District, was born of German and American parentage, at Cincinnati, Ohio, November 18, 1842. In 1846 he removed to New York city, where he has since resided. Educated in the College of the City of New York, and at Union College, Schenectady, he was for many years extensively engaged in banking and mercantile pursuits, but is now retired with an ample fortune, from active business life. In politics Mr. Einstein is a Republican, and as such was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress, serving in that House as member of the Committees on Mines and Mining and on Expenditures in the Department of Justice. Mr. Einstein declined a re-nomination for the Forty-seventh Congress.

Hon. P. HENRY DUGRO,

OF New York city, Member of the Forty-seventh Congress, from the Seventh District, was born in New York city, October 2, 1855. His father, Anthony Dugro, was a resident of the metropolis for nearly sixty years, and prominent in Democratic politics. His mother, a native of Germany, was also an old resident of New York city. Mr. Dugro graduated with honors from Columbia College in 1876, and from the Law School of Columbia College in 1878. He also studied law in the office of McKeon & Smyth, New York city, and is now engaged in the practice of the law. In politics Mr. Dugro is a Democrat. He was elected a Member of Assembly in 1878, serving in the House on the Committee on Judiciary. In November, 1880, he was elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the Forty-seventh Congress.

Hon. ANSON G. McCOOK,

OF New York city, Member of Congress from the Eighth District, was born of remote Irish ancestry, at Steubenville, Ohio, October 10, 1835. His early education was acquired mainly in the common schools. He afterward studied law and was admitted to the bar, but never engaged in the practice of the profession. Mr. McCook taught school for a short time; later he served two years as apprentice in a drug-store, then for over a year as civil engineer, and for six years was engaged in mining in California, crossing the plains to that State in 1854. He served in the Union Army as Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel of the Second Ohio Regiment, of the Army of the Cumberland, and participated in nearly all of its engagements; later he was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry, and at the close of the war was breveted Brigadier-General.

Mr. McCook removed to New York in 1873. He is a Republican, and represented the Eighth District in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, and was re-elected to the Forty-seventh Congress, serving in the present House as Chairman of the Joint Committee on Library, and on the Committee on Military Affairs.

Hon. FERNANDO WOOD,

OF New York city, the late veteran Member of Congress from the Ninth District, was born of Quaker parentage, in the city of Philadelphia, June 14, 1812. In 1820 he removed to New York. When he was nineteen years of age he engaged in business as a shipping merchant, and retired with an ample fortune in 1850. Mr. Wood was a Democrat. He was three times elected Mayor of New York city, serving in that office in the years 1855, 1856, 1857, 1861 and 1862. He was a Member of the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, and during his long Congressional service was Chairman and member of many of the most important committees of the House. Mr. Wood died February 13, 1881.

Anson G. McCook

Reuben Wood

John Hardy

James O'Brien

Hon. JOHN HARDY,

OF New York city, Member of Congress from the Ninth District, was born in Scotland, September 19, 1835. He received his education in the public schools, and at the College of the City of New York, graduating from that institution in the year 1853. For four years after graduation he was employed as a Tutor in the same college, later studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1861, and has since practiced his profession in the city of New York.

In politics Mr. Hardy is a Democrat, and represented his district in the State Assembly in 1861. He has held various positions of trust in New York city, having been a Member of the Board of Aldermen from 1863 to 1865, and again from 1867 to 1870, Clerk of the Common Council in 1870 and 1871, and Chief Clerk in the office of the Mayor in 1877 and 1878. Mr. Hardy was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Fernando Wood.

Hon. JAMES O'BRIEN,

OF New York city, Member of the Forty-sixth Congress from the Tenth District, was born July 4, 1840, in the county of Westmeath, Ireland, his family being one of the oldest in that county. He came in early life to this country, and received his education in the public schools of New York city. He was formerly engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel tools, but is at present retired from active business pursuits. Mr. O'Brien has always been an ardent Democrat, and has been honored by his party with various positions of responsibility. He was Alderman of the city of New York in 1864 and 1865; Sheriff of the county in 1868, 1869 and 1870; Senator of the State of New York in 1872 and 1873, and Representative in the Forty-sixth Congress, serving in that House as a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Hon. ABRAM STEVENS HEWITT,

OF New York city, Member of Congress from the Tenth District, was born at Haverstraw, New York, July 31, 1822. He acquired a preparatory education in the public schools of New York city, where he gained a prize scholarship in Columbia College. He graduated from Columbia College in 1842, at the head of his class, and in 1843 occupied the position of Tutor of Mathematics in the same institution. He afterward studied law and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in October, 1845. His eyesight failing, he abandoned the practice of his profession and engaged in the iron business, and under the firm name of Cooper & Hewitt established extensive iron works, mainly in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Mr. Hewitt was appointed one of the ten United States Scientific Commissioners to visit the French "Exposition Universelle" of 1867, and afterward made a report on "Iron and Steel," which was published by Congress, and which has been translated into nearly every foreign language. Mr. Hewitt is also well known as the chief organizer and manager of the "Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art," designed especially for the education of the working classes. In politics Mr. Hewitt is a Democrat. He was a Representative in the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses. He was not a candidate for the Forty-sixth Congress, but was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress; in that House was member of the Select Committee on Law respecting the Election of President and Vice-President. Mr. Hewitt was Chairman of the National Democratic Committee in 1876, and conducted the Tilden campaign. He was a member of the committee which framed and reported the bill for the "Electoral Commission," and used all his influence to complete the electoral count by which R. B. Hayes was finally declared to have been elected President.

Abram S. Hewitt

L. P. Morton

Hon. LEVI PARSONS MORTON,

ENVOY Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Republic of France, is a son of the late Rev. Daniel Morton, a New England Protestant clergyman, and was born in Shoreham, Vermont, May 16, 1824. He was named after his mother's brother, the Rev. Levi Parsons, the first American Protestant missionary to Palestine. His first ancestor in the United States was George Morton, one of the Puritan Fathers, who landed at Plymouth, New England, in 1623.

Mr. Morton began life in a country store, at sixteen years of age, and was made a partner by his employer, in Hanover, before he was twenty-one years of age. He removed to Boston in 1849, where, without capital or influential friends, he was soon admitted as a partner in one of the largest mercantile firms in America, J. J. Beebe, Morton & Company.

He removed to the city of New York in 1854, where he founded the dry-goods house of Morton & Grinnell. In 1863 he engaged in the business of banking in the same city, and in 1868 he associated Mr. George Bliss with him in the same business, since which time the firm has continued to be, Morton, Bliss & Co. About the same time he established a banking-house in London, under the name of Morton, Rose & Co., his leading partner being Sir John Rose, late Finance Minister of the Dominion of Canada, and honorably connected with the Joint High Commission for the settlement of the Alabama claims. The part which these firms took in the difficult operation of funding the national debt of the United States gave highest evidence of their wisdom and skill as financiers.

In 1876 Mr. Morton was nominated for Congress from the Eleventh, a Democratic, District of New York, and was defeated by a few hundred votes. In 1878 he was elected from the same district by a majority of over seven thousand, and re-elected by a largely-increased vote in 1880. While a Member of Congress, he made many speeches upon questions bearing directly upon the financial and industrial interests of the country, among which may be mentioned speeches upon the silver question, immigration and the fisheries. He was requested to accept the Republican nomination for Vice-President, at Chicago, in 1880, and was prominently mentioned for Secretary of the Treasury in the earlier months of 1881. He resigned as a Member of Congress to accept the mission to France, tendered to him by

President Garfield, and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate March 21, 1881. In May of the same year, he was appointed Honorary Commissioner-General to the Paris International Exhibition of Electricity, and, in July, Dartmouth College honored him with the degree of Doctor of Laws.

The beneficent liberality of Mr. Morton deserves mention. When Congress placed the United States ship *Constellation* at the disposal of those desiring to send stores for the relief of starving Ireland, he paid for one-quarter of the cargo; James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York *Herald*, paying for the second; William R. Grace, now Mayor of the city of New York, paying for the third, and the remaining quarter being made up by different parties. Again, when the Rockaway Beach Improvement Company was unable to pay its workmen, and gave worthless certificates of indebtedness to them, he contributed $50,000 for the relief of the workmen, and the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co. contributed a like sum, thus paying the full amount of the certificates.

Hon. ROSWELL P. FLOWER,

OF New York city, Member of the House of Representatives in the Forty-seventh Congress, from the Eleventh District, was born at Theresa, Jefferson county, New York, August 7, 1835. At the early age of sixteen years he entered into business, and was for many years actively engaged in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits. He removed to New York city, and, in the year 1869, engaged in business as a banker. In politics Mr. Flower is a Democrat, but he never held any public office until the year 1881, when he was nominated and elected a Representative in the Forty-seventh Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Levi P. Morton. Mr. Flower served in the present House as member of the important Committee on Banking and Currency.

A. P. Morse

Waldo Hutchins

Hon. WALDO HUTCHINS,

OF Kingsbridge, Member of the House of Representatives in the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses, from the Twelfth District, was born at Brooklyn, Connecticut, in the year 1823. He received a collegiate education, graduating at Amherst College. He studied law, and, after being admitted to the bar, commenced the practice of his profession in the city of New York. In politics Mr. Hutchins is a Democrat. He was a member, for twelve years, of the first Board of Commissioners of the Central Park of the city of New York. He represented his District in the Assembly in 1852, and was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1867. He was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Alexander Smith, and was re-elected to the Forty-seventh Congress. He is a member of the Committee on Claims.

Hon. JOHN H. KETCHAM,

OF Dover Plains, Member of Congress from the Thirteenth District, was born at Dover, New York, December 21, 1832. He received an academic education, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In politics Mr. Ketcham is a Republican. He was Supervisor of his town in 1854 and 1855, Member of the Assembly in 1856 and 1857, and State Senator in 1860 and 1861. In 1862 he entered the Union Army as Colonel of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment New York State Volunteers, and was appointed Brigadier-General, serving in the War of the Rebellion until March, 1865, when he resigned to take his seat in Congress to which he had been elected. He was afterward appointed Major-General by brevet. Mr. Ketcham was elected a Representative in the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses. He was a Delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1876, and Commissioner of the District of Columbia from 1874 to 1877, when he resigned, having been elected to the Forty-fifth Congress. He was re-elected to the Forty-sixth Congress, and again re-elected, for his seventh term of service, to the Forty-seventh Congress.

Hon. JOHN W. FERDON,

OF Piermont, Member of the Forty-sixth Congress, from the Fourteenth District, was born in 1828, in Piermont, Rockland county, New York. His Huguenot ancestors came to this country more than two hundred years ago, and have lived in Rockland county more than one hundred and fifty years, being large land-owners in that county. Mr. Ferdon was educated at Rutgers College, New Jersey, receiving from that institution the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts, in course. He afterward studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. Mr. Ferdon has at different times delivered local historical lectures, several of which have been published. In his own county he has held various offices of civil and religious trust, and also positions of financial responsibility in New York city. In politics Mr. Ferdon is a Republican, and as such was a Member of the New York Assembly from Rockland county in 1855; State Senator in 1856 and 1857; a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1864, and the Cincinnati Convention in 1876, and Member of the Forty-sixth Congress, serving on the Committee on War Claims.

Hon. LEWIS BEACH,

OF Cornwall, Representative from the Fourteenth Congressional District, was born in the city of New York, March 30, 1835. He received his education in different schools, and graduated from the Yale Law School in the year 1856. In the same year he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession in New York city. In 1861 he removed his residence to Orange county, and while still continuing the practice of law also engaged in agricultural pursuits. For the last twenty years Mr. Beach has been a frequent contributor to newspapers and magazines, and is the author of the work entitled "History of Cornwall." In 1859 Mr. Beach was Supervisor of the town of Cornwall, and from 1877 to 1879 member and Treasurer of the Democratic State Central Committee. In 1880 he was placed on the Electoral ticket, but resigned on receiving the Democratic nomination for Representative in the Forty-seventh Congress, to which office he was duly elected.

S. A. Ketchum

John W. Fendro

Lewis Beach

Wm Lounsbery

Hon. WILLIAM LOUNSBERY,

OF Kingston, Member of the House of Representatives in the Forty-sixth Congress, from the Fifteenth District, was born December 25, 1831, at Stone Ridge, in the town of Marbletown, Ulster county, New York. His paternal ancestor, of Welsh birth, settled in Esopus, now Kingston, as early as 1643, and many members of the family have been prominent in the civil, political and military history of Ulster county. William Lounsbery was educated at Kingston Academy, and at Rutgers College, graduating from the latter institution in the year 1851. In 1853 he studied law in the office of Stephens, Edwards & Mead of Albany; afterward attended the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1853, and since that time has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Kingston. In politics, Mr. Lounsbery is a Democrat. From 1857 to 1861 he was one of the proprietors of the Ulster *Republican*, now the Kingston *Argus*, and added much to its effectiveness as an organ of the Democratic party. In 1868 he represented his district in the Assembly, serving as Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. He was Mayor of the city of Kingston in 1878 and 1879, and in the fall of 1879 was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress.

Hon. THOMAS CORNELL,

OF Rondout, Representative from the Fifteenth Congressional District, was born at White Plains, New York, January 27, 1814. He received his education mainly in the public schools, and, in business, has been chiefly engaged in transportation and banking. Mr. Cornell is a Republican, and represented his district in the Fortieth Congress. In 1880 he was elected Member of the House of Representatives in the Forty-seventh Congress, and serves in that House on the Committees on Banking and Currency and on Private Land Claims.

Hon. JOHN M. BAILEY,

OF Albany, Member of the House of Representatives, in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, from the Sixteenth District, was born at Bethlehem, New York, August 24, 1838. He graduated at Union College in 1861, and afterward studied law in the office of Cagger & Porter at Albany. In the fall of 1862 he entered the Union Army as First Lieutenant, and acted as Adjutant of the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Regiment, New York State Volunteers, serving in the Department of the Gulf, until he was discharged at the expiration of his term of service. In 1864 he commenced the practice of law. He was Collector of Internal Revenue from 1870 to 1873, inclusive. In 1874 he was elected District Attorney of Albany county, and served for the term of three years. Mr. Bailey is a Republican. He was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress to fill a vacancy, and was re-elected to the Forty-sixth Congress. He is now Consul at Hamburgh.

Hon. MICHAEL N. NOLAN,

OF Albany, Member of Congress from the Sixteenth District, was born in Ballinkillin, near Bragnelstown, Ireland, May 4, 1834. At the age of ten years he came to this country, and was educated in the public schools of Albany, and studied law in the office of Andrew J. Colvin, of the same city. He was then confidential clerk at McKnight's brewery, after which he was for two years in the employ of the New York Central Railroad Company at Suspension Bridge. He then went to San Francisco, where he became General Superintendent of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad. He returned to Albany in 1866, and became a member of the firm of Quinn & Nolan, then engaged in the business of brewing ale, and is the surviving member of that firm. He is now President and Treasurer of the Beverwyck Lager Beer Brewing Company, organized in 1878, and a Director of the National Savings Bank of Albany. Mr. Nolan was elected Fire Commissioner of Albany in 1871. In 1878 he was elected Mayor, and was re-elected in 1880. He was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress as a Democrat, and serves in the House as a member of the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

Thomas Cornell

J. M. Bailey

W W Holman

Walter A. Wood

Hon. WALTER A. WOOD,

OF Hoosick Falls, Member of the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses, from the Seventeenth District, was born at Mason, New Hampshire, October 23, 1815. His parents were natives of Massachusetts, and were both of English descent. Educated in the district schools, Mr. Wood early became engaged in the manufacture of agricultural machines. Later he became an inventor, and has made a world-wide reputation and also an extensive fortune as an inventor and manufacturer of harvesting machines. His works at Hoosick Falls are the most extensive of the kind in the world, and his inventions are known and used over nearly the whole civilized world. In consequence of his important services to agriculture, Mr. Wood received the decoration of the Imperial Cross of the Legion of Honor from the late Emperor Napoleon at the Paris Exposition of 1867, being promoted to Officer for advanced exhibits at the World's Fair held at Paris in 1878—an honor conferred upon but one other American; and as a benefactor to humanity and the first to introduce mowing machines in Europe, he was similarly honored at Vienna, in 1873, by the Emperor of Austria, who conferred on him the Cross of the Imperial Order of Francis Joseph. Mr. Wood is a Republican.

Hon. JOHN HAMMOND,

OF Crown Point, the Representative from the Eighteenth District in the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses, was born at Crown Point, New York, August 27, 1827. He received an academic education, and afterward graduated at the Polytechnic Institute at Troy. In 1849 he went to California, and spent some time there in travel and exploration. He entered the Union Army as a private in the War of the Rebellion; was promoted to be Captain of Cavalry, and was advanced through all the grades to the rank of Brigadier-General. He has been a manufacturer of iron for twenty-five years, and is now President of the Crown Point Iron Company. Mr. Hammond is a Republican, and as such was elected to the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses, serving in the latter House as a member of the important Committees on Manufactures and Pacific Railroads.

Hon. AMAZIAH B. JAMES,

OF Ogdensburg, the Representative from the Nineteenth District in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, was born of American parentage in Stephentown, Rensselaer county, New York, July 1, 1812. Having acquired an academic education, he studied law in Ogdensburg, was admitted to the bar in January, 1838, and immediately afterward commenced the practice of his profession in Ogdensburg. Mr. James has also been editor and publisher of two newspapers in Ogdensburg — *The Northern Light* and *The Times.* In politics Mr. James is a Republican. He was elected Justice of the Supreme Court in 1854, and held this position until November, 1876, when he resigned it to take his seat in the Forty-fifth Congress. He was re-elected to the Forty-sixth Congress by a large majority, and served on the Committees on District Columbia and Militia.

Hon. ABRAHAM X. PARKER,

MEMBER of Congress from the Nineteenth District, was born of Revolutionary ancestry at Granville, Addison county, Vermont, November 14, 1831. Educated in the common schools of St. Lawrence county and at the St. Lawrence Academy, he afterward studied law at Potsdam and at the Albany Law School. After being admitted to the bar, he continued his studies with Cook & Fithian, Buffalo, and Judge Noxon, Syracuse. Since 1857 he has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Potsdam, and since 1867 has been the senior member of the firm of Parker & McIntyre. He is a Republican. He was Justice of the Peace 1858–61; Member of Assembly 1863–64; Postmaster of Potsdam in 1865; State Senator 1868–71; Elector-at-Large in 1876, and was unanimously nominated Representative in the Forty-seventh Congress, and was elected by about nine thousand majority. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1880. Mr. Parker is a trial lawyer, was a debater in the Assembly and in the Senate, and has frequently delivered public addresses upon miscellaneous subjects. In every important election since 1855 he has rendered valuable service to the Republican party by public speeches during the canvass.

John Hammond

A. B. Lawrence

A. X. Parker

Geo. A. Starr

Hon. JOHN H. STARIN,

OF Fultonville, Member of the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, from the Twentieth District, was born at Sammonsville, Fulton county, August 27, 1825. His father, Myndert Starin, was of Holland and German descent, and his mother, Rachel Sammons, of Scotch and Holland descent. Mr. Starin received an academic education mainly at the Esperance Academy, and commenced the study of medicine in 1842. In 1845 he established himself in the drug and medicine business at Fultonville, which he conducted until 1858, and afterward continued the same business in New York city. During the War of the Rebellion Mr. Starin was largely engaged in the transportation of government stores, and on one occasion rescued the Army of the Union from great distress by the energy and promptness with which he fulfilled his contracts. From 1856 until the present time Mr. Starin has been very extensively engaged in the transportation business in New York city, in connection with Starin's City, River and Harbor Transportation Company; New Haven Transportation Line; Staten Island Ferry Company; Metropolis, New York and New Haven Express Company; transfer of freight to all points in the harbor of New York, and Glen Island and Manhattan Beach and general excursion business. He is also largely interested in agriculture and stock-raising, and is at present a Director of the North River Bank of New York city, and the Mohawk River National Bank. In politics, Mr. Starin was originally a Whig; but since 1856 has been a Republican. He was Postmaster at Fultonville from 1848 to 1852. In the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses Mr. Starin was a member of important committees, among others those on Public Buildings and Grounds and on Expenditures in the Treasury Department. He introduced and secured the passage, during his last term, of a bill for the erection of a costly monument at Saratoga, to commemorate the great battle of the Revolution, in which his ancestors on both sides of the family had been prominent participants.

Hon. GEORGE WEST,

OF Ballston Spa, Representative from the Twentieth District in the Forty-seventh Congress, was born in Devonshire county, England, February 17, 1823. He received a common school education, and came to this country in 1849. After remaining in New Jersey for about a year, he went to Massachusetts, where he obtained employment in a paper mill, and soon became the responsible manager of one of the largest manufactories of writing paper in that Commonwealth; and, at the end of ten years after his arrival in the United States, he became a partner in an extensive paper mill.

Mr. West sold out his interest in 1860, and removed to Ballston Spa, where he now owns seven large paper mills and a paper bag factory. The whole property exceeds $500,000 in value. He is President of the First National Bank, at Ballston Spa, and is the largest individual stockholder in the bank. He is a Republican, and represented his district in the Assembly from 1872 to 1876, inclusive. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago. In the present Congress he serves as a member of the Committee on Manufactures, and on the Joint-Committee on Enrolled Bills, and on Agriculture.

Geo West

David Wilber

Hon. DAVID WILBER,

OF Milford, the Republican Representative from the Twenty-first District in the Forty-third and Forty-sixth Congresses, was born near Quaker Street, Schenectady county, New York, October 5, 1820. On both his father's and his mother's side he comes of Quaker ancestry. While yet a mere boy he moved with his parents to Milford, Otsego county. He was educated in the common schools, and employed in farming. From working upon shares, he became an owner of farm lands, and engaged largely in the lumber business. He now owns about three thousand acres of land in the towns of Milford and Maryland. He has been a dealer in hops since 1847, and the house of David Wilber & Sons is one of the most extensive in its operations of any in the State of New York, if not in the United States.

Mr. Wilber was married, in 1845, to Miss Margaret B. Jones, of Maryland. He has taken great interest in every thing affecting the prosperity of the village of Milford. It was mainly through his efforts that a public school, with increased facilities for instruction, was established a few years ago. He has been a Trustee and supporter of the Cazenovia Seminary, and is, at present, a Trustee of Syracuse University, to the endowment fund of which he has been a liberal contributor. He has been a Director in the Second National Bank, at Cooperstown, for several years, and President of the Wilber National Bank, at Oneonta, since its organization. He has also been a Director of the Albany and Susquehanna and the Cooperstown and Susquehanna Valley railroads.

The interest which Mr. Wilber took in local affairs led to his election as Supervisor of the town of Milford in 1858, 1859, 1862, 1865 and 1866. In 1872 he was elected as a Republican to the Forty-third Congress, carrying every county in his district, and obtaining a majority of twenty-two hundred votes over his opponents. In 1878 he was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress by nearly fifty-two hundred majority, the largest ever received by any candidate in the district. He not only carried every county, but every Assembly district, and ran two thousand ahead of his ticket. He was a very efficient Member of Congress. It was through his exertions that a tariff was imposed on foreign hops, thus protecting one of the most remunerative industries of his district against foreign competition. Mr. Wilber was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, at Chicago, in 1880.

Hon. FERRIS JACOBS, Jr.,

OF Delhi, Member of the Forty-seventh Congress from the Twenty-first District, was born at Delhi, New York, March 20, 1836. He prepared for college at the Delaware Academy and Delaware Literary Institute, and entered Williams College in 1854 as a Junior, with James A. Garfield, and graduated in 1856. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1859, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Delhi.

In 1861 he enlisted in the Union Army, and served four years in the War of the Rebellion. Promoted from Captain through all the grades to the rank of Brigadier-General, by brevet, he served under Banks and Burnside, afterward in the "Army of the James," and later with Grant in the Petersburg campaign. In the fall of 1865 he was elected District Attorney, and in 1868 was re-elected to the same position. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Chicago Convention. Mr. Jacobs is a Republican. He is a member of the Committee on Elections, and the Select Committee on Law respecting the Election of President and Vice-President.

Hon. WARNER MILLER

REPRESENTED the Twenty-second District in the Forty-sixth Congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-seventh Congress. A biographical sketch of Mr. Miller will be found on page 501.

Hon. CHARLES R. SKINNER

WAS elected Representative in the Forty-seventh Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Hon. Warner Miller to the Senate of the United States. A biographical sketch of Mr. Skinner will be found in the second volume of this work.

Ferris Jacobs Jr

Chas. R. Skinner

C. W. Prescott

Joseph Mason

Hon. CYRUS D. PRESCOTT,

OF Rome, Member of Congress from the Twenty-third District, was born at New Hartford, August 15, 1836. His family, who trace their descent to Sir William Prescott, of England, were early settlers of New Hartford. He received an academic education, mainly at the Utica Academy. Later, he studied law at Utica, completing his legal studies at Rome, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession since 1859. Among many important cases in which Mr. Prescott has been engaged, he was counsel in the impeachment of the Sheriff of Oneida county, in 1875, having the principal charge of the case for the Attorney-General. In 1880 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Madison University. Mr. Prescott is a Republican. He is now Commissioner of the Union Free Schools of the city of Rome, elected for three years; Alderman of the city of Rome in 1875, 1876 and 1877; Member of the Assembly in 1879. Mr. Prescott was a Member of the Forty-sixth Congress, and has been re-elected to the Forty-seventh Congress, serving in the present House as Chairman of the Joint Select Committee on the Census.

Hon. JOSEPH MASON,

OF Hamilton, Member of Congress from the Twenty-fourth District, was born at Plattsburg, New York, March 30, 1828. He received an academic education, and studied law with his brother, Hon. Charles Mason, late Judge of the Court of Appeals. In 1849 he was admitted to the bar, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in Hamilton, except when occupied with official duties. Mr. Mason was elected County Judge of Madison county for the term commencing January 1, 1864. In 1871 he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-second District of New York, and retained this position until January, 1876. Mr. Mason is a Republican, and was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress, and re-elected to the Forty-seventh Congress. He serves in the present House on the Committees on Claims and on Indian Affairs.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,

OF Syracuse, Member of Congress from the Twenty-fifth District, was born at Pompey, New York, September 6, 1834. Having acquired an academic education, he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1855, and commenced the practice of his profession in Tully, Onondaga county. From 1860 to 1863 he occupied the position of District Attorney of Onondaga county, and, in 1867, was a Member of the State Constitutional Convention. In politics Mr. Hiscock is a Republican. He represented his district in the Forty-fifth Congress, and also in the Forty-sixth Congress, serving in the latter House as member of the Committee on Appropriations. He was re-elected to the Forty-seventh Congress, and was a candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives, but was defeated by J. W. Keifer, who assigned to Mr. Hiscock the important position of Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Hon. JOHN H. CAMP,

OF Lyons, Member of Congress from the Twenty-sixth District, was born at Ithaca, New York, April 4, 1840. He received an academic education; afterward studied law and graduated from the Albany Law School in 1860. He continued his law studies for some time in the city of Rochester and subsequently removed to Lyons, where he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession. From 1867 to 1871 he held the office of District Attorney of Wayne county. Mr. Camp is a Republican, and as such has represented his District in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, and has received the honor of an election for a third term to the Forty-seventh Congress. In the Forty-sixth Congress Mr. Camp was a member of the important Committee on Elections, and in the present Congress he serves as member of the Select Committee on Law respecting Election of President and Vice-President.

Frank Wicode

John H. Camp

J. Merrill

J. W. Dwight

Hon. ELBRIDGE G. LAPHAM

REPRESENTED the Twenty-seventh District in the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, and was re-elected to the Forty-seventh Congress. A biographical sketch of Mr. Lapham is given on page 500.

Hon. JAMES W. WADSWORTH,

COMPTROLLER in 1880 and 1881, was elected Representative in Congress for the Forty-seventh District, in place of Elbridge G. Lapham, elected to the Senate of the United States. A biographical sketch of Mr. Wadsworth will be found in the first volume of this work.

Hon. JEREMIAH W. DWIGHT,

OF Dryden, Member of Congress from the Twenty-eighth District, was born at Cincinnatus, New York. Educated in the district schools and at a village high school, Mr. Dwight early engaged in mercantile pursuits. He is at present farming at Dwight, Rockland county, Dakota; is President of the Dwight Farm and Land Company, and is a large operator in real estate, particularly in pine lands in Wisconsin and in Jersey City property, and he is also engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber. He is a Director and member of the Executive Committee of the Southern Central Railroad. Mr. Dwight is a Republican, and has been elected to many positions of trust and honor. He was Supervisor of the town of Dryden in 1857 and 1858, and both years was Chairman of the Board. In 1860 and 1861 he represented his district in the Assembly. In 1861 he was appointed by Governor Morgan a member of the Senatorial District War Committee, and in 1868 was a Delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago. He was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress, re-elected to the Forty-sixth Congress, and again re-elected to the Forty-seventh Congress.

Hon. JOHN VAN VOORHIS,

OF Rochester, Member of Congress from the Thirtieth District, was born in Decatur, Otsego county, New York, October 22, 1826. His ancestors came to this country from Holland in 1660. Educated at the common schools, and at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, he studied law in Rochester, and is engaged in the practice of the law in that city. In politics Mr. Van Voorhis was formerly a Whig, but has been a Republican since the organization of the party. He was School Commissioner in Rochester in 1857, and City Attorney in 1859. He was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue in 1862, and in 1864 was a member of the National Republican Convention at Baltimore. He represented the Thirtieth District in the Forty-sixth Congress; was re-elected to the Forty-seventh Congress and serves in that House as Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, and as member of the Committee on the Territories. Mr. Van Voorhis received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Madison University.

Hon. DAVID P. RICHARDSON,

OF Angelica, Member of Congress from the Twenty-ninth District, was born at Macedon, Wayne county, New York, May 28, 1833. His father, William P. Richardson, was a doctor of medicine. His great-grandfather, who came to this country from Ireland, was also a physician, and his great-grandmother was the daughter of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. Richardson received a collegiate education, graduating from Yale College in 1856. He afterward studied law in Rochester, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. In 1861 he enlisted in the Union Army, and served for nearly four years, participating in many battles. In 1866 he removed to Angelica, where he has since been engaged in the practice of the law. He is a Republican, and has several times represented his town in the Board of Supervisors. He was a Member of the Forty-sixth Congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-seventh Congress, serving in the latter House as member of the Committees on Commerce and Indian Affairs.

David P. Richardson

John Van Voorhis

Richard Crowley

W. Prence

Hon. RICHARD CROWLEY,

OF Lockport, Member of Congress from the Thirty-first District, was born at Lockport, December 14, 1836. Educated in the public schools, he studied law in Lockport, was admitted to the bar in 1860, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in that city. In 1865 he occupied the position of City Attorney, and in the same year was elected to the State Senate, and was re-elected in 1867. In 1871 he was appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern District of New York, and was re-appointed in 1875, resigning that office March 3, 1879, to take his seat in the Forty-sixth Congress. He was re-elected to the Forty-seventh Congress, and was assigned to the important position of Chairman of the Committee on Claims, having served on the same committee, as member, in the preceding House. Mr. Crowley is a Republican, and has received repeated proofs of the confidence of his party. He was a prominent candidate for the position of United States Senator, to succeed Hon. Francis Kernan, whose term expired March 4, 1881.

Hon. RAY V. PIERCE,

OF Buffalo, Member of the Forty sixth Congress from the Thirty-second District, was born of American parentage in Stark, New York, August 6, 1840. Educated in the common schools, Mr. Pierce commenced the study of medicine, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1863. He practiced his profession at Titusville, Pennsylvania, for four years, and in 1867 removed to Buffalo, where he established the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel for the treatment of chronic diseases. He is the author of an extensive work on domestic medicine, entitled the *People's Common-Sense Medical Adviser*. Dr. Pierce is a Republican, and was elected to the State Senate in 1877, and resigned March 17, 1879, to take his seat in the Forty-sixth Congress, to which he was elected in 1878. Greatly to the regret of his large constituency, Dr. Pierce resigned his seat in Congress in September, 1880, on account of the great demands of his extensive private business, which had been necessarily neglected through a long and serious illness.

Hon. JONATHAN SCOVILLE,

OF Buffalo, Member of the Forty-seventh Congress from the Thirty-second District, was born at Salisbury, Litchfield county, Connecticut, July 14, 1833. He received his education in various schools in Massachusetts and Connecticut, being for some time a student in the Scientific Department of Harvard University. He commenced business in Canaan, Connecticut, in 1854, as an iron manufacturer and miner of iron ore. In 1860 he removed to Buffalo, where he established a large car-wheel factory, which still continues in successful operation and is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the country. Mr. Scoville is a Democrat, but was never a candidate for any office until the fall of 1880, when he was elected to fill a vacancy in the Forty-sixth Congress. He was also elected to the Forty-seventh Congress, although the district in the same election gave a large Republican Presidential majority.

Hon. HENRY VAN AERNAM,

OF Franklinville, Member of Congress from the Thirty-third District, was born at Marcellus, New York, March 11, 1819. His paternal ancestors were from Amsterdam, Holland, and were among the early settlers of Albany. His mother's family, the Wallaces, were early pioneers of Rensselaer county. Educated in the common schools and at the Springville Academy, he studied medicine at the Geneva, New York, and Willoughby, Ohio, Medical Colleges, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the latter institution. He was Surgeon of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment, New York State Volunteers, and later on detached service was Surgeon-in-Chief of Brigade and Surgeon-in-Chief of Division, and was present in many of the severest engagements of the war. Mr. Van Aernam is a Republican; was a Member of Assembly in 1858; and was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1864 and 1872. He was Commissioner of Pensions from 1869 to 1871, and Member of the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses. In the present House he is Chairman of the Select Committee on the Public Health.

Jonathan Sewell

Henry Van Ostrand

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